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Senior School Certificate Examination

March 2019

**Marking Scheme – POLITICAL SCIENCE (SUBJECT CODE – 028)
(PAPER CODE – 59/1/1-3)**

General Instructions: -

1. You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully. **Evaluation is a 10-12 days mission for all of us. Hence, it is necessary that you put in your best efforts in this process.**
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and marks be awarded to them.**
3. The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
4. If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part. Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written in the left-hand margin and encircled.
5. If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left hand margin and encircled.
6. If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out.
7. No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
8. A full scale of marks **0- 100** has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
9. Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e. 8 hours every day and evaluate 25 answer books per day.
10. Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:-
 - Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book.
 - Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page.
 - Wrong question wise totaling on the title page.
 - Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page.
 - Wrong grand total.
 - Marks in words and figures not tallying.
 - Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list.
 - Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.)
 - Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.

STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

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	SECTION – A		
Q1.	<p>Explain the term 'Capitalism'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is meant by 'Eastern Alliance' formed during the Cold War period ?</p>		
Ans	<p>Capitalism is a system where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) economy is not controlled by the Government. (ii) it is based on privatisation. (iii) it is based on free market forces <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Alliance was the alliance headed by the former USSR. • The eastern European countries were its members and it was called the Warsaw Pact. • The Eastern Alliance was committed to the ideology of Socialism and Communism. <p>Or any other relevant answer</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Pg 3, 5-6</p>
Q2.	<p>Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect ?</p> <p>(a) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.</p> <p>(b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.</p> <p>(c) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>(d) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.</p>		
Ans	b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.	1	Pg 37
Q3.	<p>Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security.</p>		
Ans	<p>The benefits of having an International Organisation –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It gives a common platform to discuss issues of International concern. Eg Environment, Epidemics, International wars & Peace & other International issues. (ii) For maintaining International peace & security. (iii) Laying down common norms, rules and procedures for global cooperation. (iv) It serves as a platform to promote dialogue and discussion with the US. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. Eg : ABM (Anti- Ballistic Missile Treaty), NPT(Nuclear Non - Proliferation Treaty) etc</p> <p>Or any other relevant treaty.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Pg 82,83, 84</p> <p>Pg 105</p>

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Q4.	Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument.		
Ans	<p>(i) Reorganisation of states on the basis of language gave the uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries.</p> <p>(ii) It underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity</p> <p>(iii) It reduces the threat of division & separatism.</p> <p>(iv) The path to politics & power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite.</p> <p>(v) It was seen as democratic.</p> <p>(Any one point)</p>	1	Pg 22,23
Q5.	Explain the meaning of 'Coalition Government'.		
Ans	When no single party has won a majority of seats in the House – then different like minded parties come together to form a majority in the House and to be able to form a government. Such a government formed by an alliance of parties is known as Coalition Government. Eg NDA, UPA, National Front, United Front.	1	
	SECTION - B		
Q6.	Describe any two features of the Soviet System.		
	OR		
	Mention any two effects on the East European countries that the Soviet army had liberated from the fascist forces after the Second World War.		
Ans	<p>Features of the Soviet System : -</p> <p>(i) Primacy to the state & Institution of the Party.</p> <p>(ii) Communist Party was the only party allowed to exist.</p> <p>(iii) Land & Productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet State.</p> <p>(iv) There was no unemployment.</p> <p>(v) Government subsidized the basic necessities for all citizens.</p> <p>(vi) Soviet System ensured a minimum standard of living to all citizens.</p> <p>(vii) Based on the ideals of Socialism and egalitarian society.</p> <p>(viii) It abolished Private Property.</p> <p>(ix) The economy was planned and controlled by the state.</p> <p>(Any Two points)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Impact that the Soviet Union had on the East European countries was:</p> <p>(i) They came under the control of USSR.</p> <p>(ii) The political and economic systems of all these countries were modelled after that of the USSR. This was known as the 'Socialist bloc'.</p> <p>(iii) The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance, held them together under the leadership of USSR.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2X1=2	Pg 18
		2X1=2	Pg 18
Q7.	Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.		

<p>Ans</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did the Sino - Indian conflict of 1962 affect the Communist Party of India?</p> <p>Measures to improve relations with Pakistan :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) People to people contact can be encouraged. (ii) Trade should be encouraged. (iii) Negotiations to be held to resolve various issues of conflict. (iv) Visas to be given more freely. (v) Confidence building measures should be undertaken to reduce the risk of war. (vi) Social activists and prominent personalities must collaborate to create an atmosphere of friendship. (vii) More bus and rail routes be opened between the two countries to develop a better transport & communication. <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It created irreconcilable differences between the Communist Party of India(CPI) • Pro – USSR faction remained within the CPI.The other faction wanted closer ties with China and was against any ties with Congress. • The party split in 1964 and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) was created. • Many leaders of CPI (M) were arrested for being Pro – China. 	<p>2X1=2</p>	<p>Pg 78</p>
	<p>Q8.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Assess the role played by 'defections' on Indian politics.</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>Impact of National Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended. (ii) It led to the censorship of Press. (iii) It restricted the freedom of speech & expressions. (iv) It led to misuse of Preventive Detention and arrest of leaders of the opposition. (v) Misuse of power by bureaucracy and police officials. (vi) It also led to controversial amendments to the Constitutional provisions. (vii) Misuse of power by people not in authority. (viii) Brought out the weakness & strengths of India's democracy. (ix) It highlighted the ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions within the constitution. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This leads to political instability and fall of government. (ii) Larger Ministries to appease leaders for support. (iii) lack of support to party ideology for personal benefits. (iv) 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' may be given as an example. 	<p>2 X1=2</p>	<p>Pg 112, 113 & 117</p>
		<p>2 X1=2</p>	<p>Pg 91</p>

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	(Or any other relevant point)	(Any two points)											
Q9.	Analyse the main reason for limiting the Dravidian Movement from the whole of South India to Tamil Nadu only.												
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The lack of support from other states limited the movement to Tamil Nadu.Focused mainly on Tamil culture. (Any one point)	2	Pg 152										
Q10.	Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.												
	<table><tr><td>Column 'A'</td><td>Column 'B'</td></tr><tr><td>(I) Chipko Movement</td><td>(a) Maharashtra</td></tr><tr><td>(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan</td><td>(b) Uttarakhand</td></tr><tr><td>(III) Dalit Panthers Movement</td><td>(c) Andhra Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement</td><td>(d) Gujarat</td></tr></table>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra	(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan	(b) Uttarakhand	(III) Dalit Panthers Movement	(c) Andhra Pradesh	(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement	(d) Gujarat		
Column 'A'	Column 'B'												
(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra												
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(III) Dalit Panthers Movement	(c) Andhra Pradesh												
(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement	(d) Gujarat												
Ans	Match column A with Column B <table><tr><td>Column A</td><td>Column B</td></tr><tr><td>1. Chipko Movement</td><td>b) Uttarkhand</td></tr><tr><td>2. Narmada Bachao Aandolan</td><td>d) Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>3. Dalit Panthers Movement</td><td>a) Maharashtra</td></tr><tr><td>4. Anti – Arrack Movement</td><td>c) Andhra Pradesh</td></tr></table>	Column A	Column B	1. Chipko Movement	b) Uttarkhand	2. Narmada Bachao Aandolan	d) Gujarat	3. Dalit Panthers Movement	a) Maharashtra	4. Anti – Arrack Movement	c) Andhra Pradesh	4X ½ =2	Pg 152
Column A	Column B												
1. Chipko Movement	b) Uttarkhand												
2. Narmada Bachao Aandolan	d) Gujarat												
3. Dalit Panthers Movement	a) Maharashtra												
4. Anti – Arrack Movement	c) Andhra Pradesh												
	SECTION - C												
Q11.	Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony.												
	OR												
Ans	Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. Constraints on the American hegemony : (i) Institutional architecture of the American state itself. (ii) Open nature of the American society and free press and mass media (iii) Organisation of NATO (Any two points to be explained) OR Factors that contributed to Pakistan is failure in building a stable democracy – (i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and land- owning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. (ii) Pakistan conflict with India has made the pro- military groups more powerful and has justified the army's stay in power. (iii) The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule due to fear of ' Global Islamic Terrorism' and fear that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of the terrorist groups.	2X2=4	Pg 44										
		2x 2= 4	Pg 69										

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	(Any Two)		
Q12.	Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. OR Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security		
Ans	Criteria proposed for new permanent and non permanent members of the UN Security Council. (i) A major Economic Power (ii) A major Military Power (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget (iv) A big nation in terms of its population (v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights. (vi) A country that would make the Council more representative of the World's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems & culture. (Any Four points) OR New Sources of threat to Non – traditional security – (i) Terrorism (ii) Human Rights violation (iii) Global Poverty (iv) Migration (v) Health Epidemics Or any other relevant point (Any four points to be explained)	4X1=4 4X1=4	Pg 89 Pg 107-111
Q13.	Explain any two major causes of globalization.		
Ans	Major Causes of Globalisation (i) Technology – Improved & faster means of communication and transportation (ii) Interconnectedness with the rest of the world due to availability of improved communication. (iii) Disintegration of USSR and promotion of Western Liberal capitalist ideology in a unipolar world. (iv) Role of International institutions like the IMF, World Bank and WTO in integrating their economics with the market oriented world economy. (v) Ability of people, ideas, capital and commodities to move easily from one point of the world to other. (Any two points to be explained)	2X2=4	Pg 130
Q14.	Describe any four features of the ideology of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh 1951.		
Ans	Ideology of Jana Sangh (i) Emphasised on the idea of 'one country ' one culture & one nation' (ii) Called for a reunion of India and Pakistan (Akhand Bharat) (iii) Was opposed to granting concessions to religious and cultural minorities. (iv) Wanted to replace English with Hindi as the official language.	1X4=4	Pg 39

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	<p>(v) Advocated the development of Nuclear weapons by India.</p> <p>(vi) Opposed to granting concession to religious and cultural minorities.</p> <p>(Any four points)</p>		
Q15.	<p>Analyse the Nuclear policy of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China</p> <p>The Nuclear Policy of India</p> <p>(i) India was in favour of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.</p> <p>(ii) India refused to sign CTBT & NPT as it considers NPT as discriminatory.</p> <p>(iii) India's nuclear policy was to protect its boundaries and there was consensus among political parties on it.</p> <p>(iv) India would like complete elimination of Nuclear weapons</p> <p>(v) India has declared a unilateral no first use of Nuclear weapons.</p> <p>(vi) India conducted the first Nuclear Test at Pokhran and declared it for peaceful purposes</p> <p>(vii) While the second Pokhran Test was for increasing India's military capabilities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Any two causes of conflict between India and China:</p> <p>(i) Border issue especially in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin.</p> <p>(ii) Tension over India providing asylum to Dalai Lama</p> <p>(iii) China's close relations with Pakistan and helping them with their Nuclear programme.</p> <p>(iv) China's support to Pakistan in the UN.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	<p>2X2=4</p> <p>2X2=4</p>	<p>Pg 78,79</p> <p>Pg 72 Book2</p>
Q16.	<p>Examine any four factors that, you think, led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi Government in the early 1970s.</p> <p>Ans Factors that led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi:</p> <p>(i) Indira Gandhi was able to overcome the challenge put forward by the Syndicate.</p> <p>(ii) The positive programme introduced by Indira Gandhi such as nationalisation of banks, ceiling on land and other socialist measures.</p> <p>(iii) Her slogans, which struck a chord with the poor and down-trodden, like 'Garibi Hatao'.</p> <p>(iv) She was able to successfully convert a power struggle into an ideological war.</p> <p>(v) She was able to create a support base for herself among the disadvantage groups.</p> <p>(vi) After victory in 1971 Indo – Pak war, she was seen as a strong Nationalist Leader.</p> <p>(vii) The Congress Party under her leadership won both the General elections and the Assembly elections.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p>	<p>4X1=4</p>	<p>Pg 97& 98</p>

	(Any four points)		
	SECTION – D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow : It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.</p> <p>(i) Explain the meaning of Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the following passage and answer the following questions : India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by the post-communist countries ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.</p> <p>(iii) How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy?</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Cold War referred to the competition, tension and a series of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. It never escalated into a 'hot war' ie a full scale war between these two super powers.</p> <p>(ii) India's response to the ongoing Cold war was two fold:</p> <p>a) At one level, it took care in staying away from the two alliances.</p> <p>b) On the other, It raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.</p> <p>c) India adopted the policy of Non alignment which means it did not join any military alliance and spoke on the basis of merit of the issue.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	Pg 3	
		Pg 12	
		Pg 12	

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	<p>(iii) Features of India's policy of Non- alignment :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) India chose to stay away from the two military alliances led by the USA and the USSR. b) India chose to involve other members of the non- aligned group in this mission of reducing tensions. c) India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organization which were not a part of alliances led by the USA and the USSR. d) Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening Cold War tensions. e) India's policy was neither negative nor passive .It was not a policy of 'fleeing away' but actively participating in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. Eg India mediated between the Cold War rivals such as in Korea War in the early 1950's. f) India pursued as independent foreign policy and tried to serve its own national interest. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The Post Communist countries were the former Soviet republics which gave up communism after undergoing the shock therapy.</p> <p>(ii) Factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar World. b) Bilateral agreements have been signed between Russia and India as a part of the Indo – Russian strategic Agreement of 2001. c) Russia supports India on issues like Kashmir, terrorism. d) India is the second largest arms market for Russia. e) Russia has come to India's help during its oil crisis. f) Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space Industry. g) Russia and India have collaborated on various Scientific projects. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p> <p>(iii) India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Indo – Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust, culture and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. b) India is part of popular memory of the region. <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point (Any two points)</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>	<p>Pg 27,28, 29</p> <p>Pg 27</p>
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Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.</p> <p>(i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security?</p> <p>(ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Protection of Individuals</p> <p>(ii) Protection of the life of individual from hunger, disease and natural disasters.</p> <p>(iii) Threats from which individuals should be protected</p> <p>Global warming</p> <p>International Terrorism</p> <p>Aids</p> <p>Health Epidemics</p> <p>Human Right Violations</p> <p>Poverty and Hunger</p> <p>(Any four to be mentioned)</p>	1+2+2	<p>Pg 106</p> <p>Pg 107</p> <p>Pg 107-110</p>
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>India did not follow any of the two known paths to development..... Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy.</p> <p>(i) Name the two models / paths to development.</p> <p>(ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India ? Give at least one major reason for each.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said two models.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :</p> <p>India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.</p>		

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Ans	<p>(i) Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long ?</p> <p>(ii) How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China ?</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.</p> <p>(i) The two models/ paths of development were : the liberal capitalist model used in much of Europe and the Socialist model as used in the USSR.</p> <p>(ii) a) Many in India were against the U.S system as there was a consensus that development could not be left to private actors. b) The government had to develop a design or plan for development and alleviation of Poverty. c) The socialist model was also not fully acceptable as India was a developing nation, industrialist would have resisted. d) Foreign aid was required for development e) Non Aligned India wanted to balanced USA and USSR.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p>(iii) Two features of India's mixed economy were : a) Big industries were under government control. b) Small industries were allowed in the Private Sector. c) There was a public, private and joint sector. d) Railways, airlines , steel and other heavy industries were under public sector Agriculture trade and industrialist ware in the Private Sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The Congress Party from 1947 till 1977</p> <p>(ii) The one party dominance in India happened under democratic conditions and elections that were held were free and fair where as in China the Constitution only permits the presence of a single party.</p> <p>(iii) One party rule can lead to a) violation of rights b) corruption and nepotism c) lack of freedom of expression and political choice d) Cabinet dictatorship Or any other relevant Point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	<p>1+2+2</p> <p>1+2+2</p> <p>1+2+2</p>	<p>Pg 49,50 Book – II</p> <p>Pg 35</p>
Q20.	<p>Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China ?</p> <p>(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.</p>		

Ans	<p>(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</p> 	1X2=2	Pg 56
	<p>(i) The Great Wall of China and the Dragon.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started. It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040 The strength of its economy, its population, land mass, political resources ,regional location and political influence adds to its power significantly. (Any two) <p>(iii) <u>Arguments</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040. It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role. Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any two)</p>	1X2=2	Pg 60
Ans	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates :</p> <p>20.1 In your opinion, where does China stand as an economic power?</p> <p>20.2 Assess any two conditions which make the United States of America, a super power.</p> <p>20.3 "China may be the next superpower in the world." .Justify the statement with two arguments.</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates :</p> <p>20.1 a)China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started.</p>	1+2+2	

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	<p>b) It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040. (Any one)</p> <p>20.2 The United States of America has emerged as a super power due to its</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hard power hegemony – military domination structural power hegemony – Economic power Soft power hegemony – in the political and ideological spheres. (Any two to be briefly explained) <p>20.3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040. It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role. Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order . <p>Or Any other relevant point (Any two)</p>		
Q21.	<p>In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).</p> <p>Identify these 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 information used and the concerned alphabet in the Map as per the following format.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The state where a violent incident took place at Godhara in 2002. The state which was earlier known as Madras. The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly. The state to which Laldenga belonged. The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India. 		
Ans		1X5=5	

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Ans	Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state	1x5=5	
	(i)	C	Gujarat		
	(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu		
	(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh		
	(iv)	A	Mizoram		
	(v)	B	Sikkim		
Note : the following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q 21.					
21.1 Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.					
21.2 Which state was earlier known as Madras?					
21.3 Which state integrated with India in 1975 as the 22nd state ?					
21.4 To which state did Laldenga belong?					
21.5 Name the state which has maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.					
21.1 Gujarat					
21.2 Tamil Nadu					
21.3 Sikkim					
21.4 Mizoram					
21.5 Uttar Pradesh					
SECTION - E					
Q22.	Describe any four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.			4 X1.5=6	Pg 23
Ans	OR				
	Describe any four reforms purposed by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for the development of least developed countries.				
	<u>Consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union</u>				
	(i) Cold war confrontations between the two blocs ended.				
	(ii) Rise of unipolar world (US dominance) and spread of capitalism and liberal democracy				
	(iii) Power relations in the world politics changed.				
(iv) Many new countries emerged.					
Or any other relevant Point			(To be explained)		
OR					
<u>Reforms proposed by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</u>			4 X1.5=6	Pg 11	

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	<p>(i) Proposed to give the LDCs control over their natural resources.</p> <p>(ii) Obtain access to Western markets so that LDCs could sell their products.</p> <p>(iii) Reduce the cost of technology from the western countries.</p> <p>(iv) Provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic Institutions (To be Explained)</p>		
Q23.	<p>Explain the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and any two consequences of it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any three major events that affected the relations between India and China.</p> <p><u>Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka</u></p> <p>Even being a democratic country ,Sri Lanka thought that it should not give concessions to Tamils because Sri Lanka belong to Sinhalese only. This discrimination led to militant Tamil nationalism and a violent confrontation.</p> <p>CONSEQUENCES</p> <p>(i) violent clashes between Army and LTTE.</p> <p>(ii) India tried to negotiate with Sri Lanka to resolve the issue .</p> <p>(iii) India sent IPKF force which could not attain any success and earned the enmity of Tamil people.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Major events affecting the relations between India and China</u></p> <p>(i) Attack of China in 1962.</p> <p>(ii) Claim by China on the territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin leading to a military conflict over border.</p> <p>(iii) Chinese take over of Tibet and India's support to Dalai Lama.</p> <p>(iv) Visits of dignitaries led to improvement of relations.</p> <p>(v) Improved economic ties and better trade relations due to signing of treaties.</p> <p>(vi) China's support to Pakistan's nuclear programme and other economic investments in Pakistan are viewe as hostile to Indian Interest.</p> <p>(vii) China's military relations with Bangladesh & Myanmar act as a deterrent.</p> <p>Or any other relevant Point. (Any three points)</p>	2+4=6	
Q24.	<p>Analyse India's stand on environmental issues discussed at the international level</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.</p>		

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<p>Ans</p>	<p><u>India's stand on environmental issues</u></p> <p>(i) Developed countries are responsible for Greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(ii) India accepts the Principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility'.</p> <p>(iii) India emphasizes that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries. Thus it relies on the principle of Historical responsibility.</p> <p>(iv) Review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth summit in Rio</p> <p>(v) India has signed the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>(vi) Developed countries must provide financial resources and clean Technologies to enable developing countries to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(vii) India supports environment conservation project for SAARC Nations.</p> <p>(viii) Initiatives taken by the Indian government Eg : National Auto- fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act, Electricity Act , Use of Renewable energy and Bio diesels etc.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Cultural consequences of globalization</u></p> <p>(i) Rise of Cultural homogenization.</p> <p>(ii) Imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.</p> <p>(iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprints on a less powerful society.</p> <p>(iv) Cultural homogenization leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the world.</p> <p>(v) Globalization also leads to cultural heterogenisation.</p> <p>(vi) External influence adds to our choices</p> <p>(vii) Sometimes outcomes of outside influence is a new combination eg : Khadi Kurta worn with blue jeans or any other examples</p> <p>(viii) Consequently each culture is becoming more different and distinctive.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any six)</p>	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>	<p>Pg 124-126</p> <p>Pg 142-144</p>
<p>Q25.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.</p> <p><u>Consequences of the Partition of India</u></p>		

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	<p>(i) Killings and atrocities on both sides.</p> <p>(ii) Hatred spread in the name of religion , formation of communal zones.</p> <p>(iii) Political and administrative division led to financial strain and administrative problems.</p> <p>(iv) Some Princely States resisted their merger with Union of India.</p> <p>(v) Partition was almost abrupt and unplanned – families separated, children orphaned.</p> <p>(vi) Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in Refugee camps.</p> <p>(vii) Women dishonored, leading to abduction, honour killings</p> <p>(viii) Issue of Minority Community- Ideals of Secular nation</p> <p>(ix) Trauma of Partition is described as a 'division of hearts'</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Major reasons for the dominance of Congress party</u></p> <p>(i) Congress party inherited the Legacy of the national movement.</p> <p>(ii) Off the bloc advantage – a well organized party</p> <p>(iii) The party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics.</p> <p>(iv) Token representation of opposition parties.</p> <p>(v) Social and ideological coalition of the Congress party.</p> <p>(vi) Tolerance of factions</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three)</p>	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>3X2=6</p>	<p>Pg 9-11</p>
<p>Q26.</p> <p>Describe any three important events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.</p> <p>Ans The three events were:</p>	<p>(i) Indira Gandhi v/s the Syndicate : Indira Gandhi attempts to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her advisors from outside the party and slowly sidelined the Syndicate. Her left wing Programme (ten point programme) not appreciated by the Syndicates.</p> <p>(ii) Her policy measures like the nationalization of banks, abolition of 'privy purse' and led to serious differences between her and Morarji Desai.</p> <p>(iii) The main reason was the Presidential election of 1969 when Ms. Gandhi supported V.V.Giri , and independent candidate as opposed to N.Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress group led by the Syndicate came to be called as Congress</p>	<p>3X2=6</p>	<p>Pg 93-94</p>

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	<p>(organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Resquisitionists). Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialist and conservatives between the Pro-poor and pro – rich.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The various reasons that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975 were –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The various public agitations and students' unrest (Gujarat and Bihar) (ii) The railway strike. (iii) The conflict with the Judiciary. (iv) Jai Prakash Narayan's call to disobey the illegal and unconstitutional orders of the government at the Ramlila Ground rally. (v) The decision of the Allahabad High Court. (vi) Ill-advice by some people to Indira Gandhi – not to resign (vii) Economic problems facing the country and general unrest. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three of the above)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 104-108
Q27.	<p>Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.</p>		
Ans	<p>The benefits of coalition governments were-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To provide an alternative in case no party won clear majority. (ii) Representation of diverse views. (iii) Regional parties and leaders got the opportunity to be in the Union Government . (iv) Regional Expectations and aspirations were taken care of and accommodated. (v) There was an emergence of consensus on some issues eg : upliftment of the underprivileged and the new economic reforms. (vi) This also shows the emergence of pragmatic politics. (vii) It eliminates the possibility of party dictatorship / Cabinet dictatorship. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Three causes of unrest in Jammu & Kashmir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) External factors – Claims by Pakistan (ii) Internal factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Article 370 – Plebiscite, autonomy, democracy (b) Military due to inefficient Administration. (c) Dismissal of Government by the Union Government. (d) Support to separatists from Pakistan. (e) Violence by militants & army ; led to loss of faith in democracy, institutions. <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any three points)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 117-180
		3X2=6	Pg 155 & 156

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Q1.	Highlight any one democratic value which the bureaucratic and authoritarian Soviet system lacked. OR What is meant by 'Western Alliance' formed during the Cold War period ?		
Ans	<p>(i) The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens.</p> <p>(ii) There was lack of freedom of speech and expression.</p> <p>(iii) Communist party of Soviet Union had tight control over the had tight Institutions and was unaccountable to the people.</p> <p>(iv) Russia also dominated over the people from other regions who felt neglected and suppressed</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any one)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(i) Countries of Western Europe sided with the US and were known as the Western Alliance.</p> <p>(ii) They adopted capitalism and liberal democracy.</p> <p>(iii) They formalized into NATO.</p> <p>(Any one)</p>	1	Pg 19
Q2.	Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument.		
Ans	<p>(i) Reorganisation of states on the basis of language gave the uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries.</p> <p>(ii) It underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity</p> <p>(iii) It reduces the threat of division and separatism.</p> <p>(iv) The path to politics and power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite.</p> <p>(v) It was seen as democratic.</p> <p>(Any one point)</p>	1	Pg 22,23
Q3.	Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization. OR Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security.		
Ans	<p>The benefits of having an International Organisation –</p> <p>(i) It gives a common platform to discuss issues of International concern. Eg Environment, Epidemics, International wars - Peace and other International issues.</p> <p>(ii) For maintaining International peace & security.</p> <p>(iii) Laying down common norms, rules and procedures for global cooperation.</p> <p>(iv) It serves as a platform to promote dialogue and discussion with the US.</p> <p>(Any one)</p> <p>OR</p>	1 1	Pg 82,83,84 Pg 105

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	Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. Eg : ABM (Anti- Ballistic Missile Treaty), NPT(Nuclear Non - Proliferation Treaty) etc Or any other relevant treaty.								
Q4.	Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect ? (a) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion. (b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq. (c) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction. (d) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.								
Ans	b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.	1	Pg 37						
Q5.	Identify any one similarity between the United Front Government of 1996 and the National Front Government of 1989. (i) Both were coalition governments. (ii) In 1989 both the left and the BJP supported the National Front Government as they wanted to keep the Congress out of power. In 1996 left continued to support the Non- Congress Government but this time the Congress, supported it, both the Congress and the left wanted to keep the BJP out of power. Or any other relevant point. (Any One)	1	Pg 177						
	SECTION – B								
Q6.	Mention any two reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.								
Ans	Two reasons for the disintergration of the USSR were – (i) Internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic Institutions. (ii) Economic stagnation leading to consumer shortages. (iii) Rampant corruption and inability of the system to correct mistakes. (iv) Communist party has become very authoritarian and bureaucratic. (v) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic republics Gorbachev's role in producing reforms. (Any two points)	1X2=2	Pg 20 & 21						
Q7.	Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way. <table><tr><td>Column 'A'</td><td>Column 'B'</td></tr><tr><td>(I) Chipko Movement</td><td>(a) Maharashtra</td></tr><tr><td>(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan</td><td>(b) Uttarakhand</td></tr></table>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra	(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan	(b) Uttarakhand		
Column 'A'	Column 'B'								
(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra								
(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan	(b) Uttarakhand								

Ans	(III) Dalit Panthers Movement (IV) Anti-Arrack Movement Match column A with Column B <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Column A 1. Chipko Movement 2. Narmada Bachao Aandolan 3. Dalit Panthers Movement 4. Anti – Arrack Movement </div> <div> Column B b) Uttarkhand d) Gujarat a) Maharashtra c) Andhra Pradesh </div> </div>	4X ½ =2	Pg 152
Q8.	Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> How did the Sino - Indian conflict of 1962 affect the Communist Party of India?		
Ans	Measures to improve relations with Pakistan : (i) People to people contact can be encouraged. (ii) Trade should be encouraged. (iii) Negotiations to be held to resolve various issues of conflict. (iv) Visas to be given more freely. (v) Confidence building measures should be undertaken to reduce the risk of war. (vi) Social activists and prominent personalities must collaborate to create an atmosphere of friendship. (vii) More bus and rail routes be opened between the two countries to develop a better transport & communication. (Or any other relevant point)	2X1=2	Pg 78
	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It created irreconcilable differences between the Communist Party of India(CPI) Pro – USSR faction remained within the CPI.The other faction wanted closer ties with China and was against any ties with Congress. The party split in 1964 and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) was created. Many leaders of CPI (M) were arrested for being Pro – China. 	2	Pg 73
Q9.	Analyse the thesis propounded by E.V. Ramaswami Naicker popularly known as Periyar.		
Ans	EV Ramaswamy Naicker propounded the thesis that north Indians and Brahmins are Aryans. He was opposed to Hindi and domination of North India. He opposed the Brahmin dominance and asserted regional Pride against the political economic and cultural domination of the north. Or any other relevant point.	2	Pg 152
Q10.	Evaluate the impact of national emergency declared in June, 1975. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		

<p>Ans</p>	<p>Assess the role played by 'defections' on Indian politics.</p> <p>Impact of National Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended. (ii) It led to the censorship of Press. (iii) It restricted the freedom of speech & expressions. (iv) It led to misuse of Preventive Detention and arrest of leaders of the opposition. (v) Misuse of power by bureaucracy and police officials. (vi) It also led to controversial amendments to the Constitutional provisions. (vii) Misuse of power by people not in authority. (viii) Brought out the weakness & strengths of India's democracy. (ix) It highlighted the ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions within the constitution. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) This leads to political instability and fall of government. (ii) Larger Ministries to appease leaders for support. (iii) lack of support to party ideology for personal benefits. (iv) 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' may be given as an example. <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	<p>2 X1=2</p>	<p>Pg 112, 113 & 117</p>
	<p>SECTION – C</p>		
<p>Q11.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Analyse the Nuclear policy of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China</p> <p>The Nuclear Policy of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India was in favour of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. (ii) India refused to sign CTBT & NPT as it considers NPT as discriminatory. (iii) India's nuclear policy was to protect its boundaries and there was consensus among political parties on it. (iv) India would like complete elimination of Nuclear weapons (v) India has declared a unilateral no first use of Nuclear weapons. (vi) India conducted the first Nuclear Test at Pokhran and declared it for peaceful purposes (vii) While the second Pokhran Test was for increasing India's military capabilities. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Any two causes of conflict between India and China:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Border issue especially in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin. (ii) Tension over India providing asylum to Dalai Lama (iii) China's close relations with Pakistan and helping them with their Nuclear programme. 	<p>2X2=4</p>	<p>Pg 78,79</p> <p>Pg 72 Book2</p>

	(iv) China's support to Pakistan in the UN. (Any Two)		
Q12.	Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony. OR Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.		
Ans	Constraints on the American hegemony : (i) Institutional architecture of the American state itself. (ii) Open nature of the American society and free press and mass media (iii) Organisation of NATO (Any two points to be explained) OR Factors that contributed to Pakistan is failure in building a stable democracy – (i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and land- owning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. (ii) Pakistan conflict with India has made the pro- military groups more powerful and has justified the army's stay in power. (iii) The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule due to fear of ' Global Islamic Terrorism' and fear that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of the terrorist groups. (Any Two)	2X2=4 2x 2= 4	Pg 44 Pg 69
Q13.	Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of economic globalization.		
Ans	Advocates of economic globalisation argue : (i) Globalisation involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. (ii) This flow or exchange can take various forms: flow of commodities, Capital ,people and ideas. (iii) It generates greater economic growth and well-being. (iv) Greater trade allows each economy to do what it does best. (v) They also say that economic globalisation is inevitable and it is not wise to reset the march of history. (vi) Society benefits when there is De- regulations. Or any other Relevant points. (Any two)	2X2=4	Pg 142 Book 1
Q14.	Describe any four features of the ideology followed by Swatantra Party founded in 1959.		
Ans	Features of the ideology of Swatantra Party :		

	<p>(i) It wanted less government control in the economy.</p> <p>(ii) Prosperity would come only from individual freedom.</p> <p>(iii) It was critical of centralised planning and Nationalisation of public sector.</p> <p>(iv) They wanted a free private sector.</p> <p>(v) They were against land ceiling, Cooperative farming and States trading.</p> <p>(vi) They were against license regime.</p> <p>(vii) They were against NAM and wanted close ties with the US.</p> <p>(Any Four Points)</p>	4X1=4	Pg 41
Q15.	<p>Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security</p> <p>Criteria proposed for new permanent and non permanent members of the UN Security Council.</p> <p>(i) A major Economic Power</p> <p>(ii) A major Military Power</p> <p>(iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget</p> <p>(iv) A big nation in terms of its population</p> <p>(v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights.</p> <p>(vi) A country that would make the Council more representative of the World's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems & culture.</p> <p>(Any Four points)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>New Sources of threat to Non – traditional security –</p> <p>(i) Terrorism</p> <p>(ii) Human Rights violation</p> <p>(iii) Global Poverty</p> <p>(iv) Migration</p> <p>(v) Health Epidemics</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any four points to be explained)</p>	4X1=4	Pg 89
Q16.	<p>What is meant by 'Privy Purse ? Evaluate the role played by Indira Gandhi in the abolition of privy purses.</p> <p><u>Meaning of Privy Purse</u></p> <p>At the time of integration of the princely states with the Indian Union an assurance was given to the ruler's families that they would be allowed to retain certain private property and given a grant in hereditary or government allowance measured on the basis of the extent of revenue and potential of the merging State. This grant was the Privy Purse.</p> <p>Role of Indira Gandhi in abolition of Privy Purse</p>	1+3=4	Pg 94 Book II

	<p>(i) Following the 1967 elections Indira Gandhi supported the demand for abolishing the privy purses .</p> <p>(ii) Indira Gandhi made it a major election issue and got a lot of public support.</p> <p>(iii) Finally after her massive victory in the 1971 election the Constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for the abolition of Privy Purses.</p>		
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China ?</p> <p>(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.</p> <p>(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</p> 	<p>1X2=2</p> <p>Pg 56</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>Pg 60</p>	
Ans	<p>(i) The Great Wall of China and the Dragon.</p> <p>(ii)</p> <p>a) China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started.</p> <p>b) It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040</p> <p>c) The strength of its economy, its population, land mass, political resources ,regional location and political influence adds to its power significantly. (Any two)</p> <p>(iii) <u>Arguments</u></p> <p>a) China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040.</p> <p>b) It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs</p> <p>c) China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI</p> <p>d) It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to</p>	<p>1+2+2</p>	

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	<p>make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role.</p> <p>e) Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates :</p> <p>17.1 In your opinion, where does China stand as an economic power?</p> <p>17.2 Assess any two conditions which make the United States of America, a super power.</p> <p>17.3 "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates :</p> <p>17.1 a) China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started. b) It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one)</p> <p>17.2 The United States of America has emerged as a super power due to its</p> <p>a) Hard power hegemony – military domination b) structural power hegemony – Economic power c) Soft power hegemony – in the political and ideological spheres.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two to be briefly explained)</p> <p>17.3</p> <p>a) China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040. b) It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs c) China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI d) It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role. e) Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order . Or Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1+2+2	
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>India did not follow any of the two known paths to development..... Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy.</p> <p>(i) Name the two models / paths to development.</p> <p>(ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India ? Give at least one major reason for each.</p>		

	<p>(iii) Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said two models.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :</p> <p>India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long ?</p> <p>(ii) How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China ?</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.</p> <p>(i) The two models/ paths of development were : the liberal capitalist model used in much of Europe and the Socialist model as used in the USSR.</p> <p>(ii) a) Many in India were against the U.S system as there was a consensus that development could not be left to private actors.</p> <p>b) The government had to develop a design or plan for development and alleviation of Poverty.</p> <p>c) The socialist model was also not fully acceptable as India was a developing nation, industrialist would have resisted.</p> <p>d) Foreign aid was required for development</p> <p>e) Non Aligned India wanted to balanced USA and USSR.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p>(iii) Two features of India's mixed economy were :</p> <p>a) Big industries were under government control.</p> <p>b) Small industries were allowed in the Private Sector.</p> <p>c) There was a public, private and joint sector.</p> <p>d) Railways, airlines , steel and other heavy industries were under public sector Agriculture trade and industrialist ware in the Private Sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The Congress Party from 1947 till 1977</p> <p>(ii) The one party dominance in India happened under democratic conditions and elections that were held were free and fair where as in China the Constitution only permits the presence of a single party.</p>	1+2+2	Pg 49,50 Book – II
		1+2+2	Pg 35
		1+2+2	
		1+2+2	


	<p>(iii) One party rule can lead to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> violation of rights corruption and nepotism lack of freedom of expression and political choice Cabinet dictatorship <p>Or any other relevant Point</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>		
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow :</p> <p>It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the meaning of Cold War. Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War. Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment. <p>OR</p> <p>Read the following passage and answer the following questions : India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is meant by the post-communist countries ? Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia. How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy? 		
Ans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cold War referred to the competition, tension and a series of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. It never escalated into a 'hot war' ie a full scale war between these two super powers. India's response to the ongoing Cold war was two fold: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> At one level, it took care in staying away from the two alliances. On the other, It raised its voice against the newly 		<p>Pg 3</p> <p>Pg 12</p>

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	<p>decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.</p> <p>c) India adopted the policy of Non alignment which means it did not join any military alliance and spoke on the basis of merit of the issue.</p> <p>(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) Features of India's policy of Non- alignment :</p> <p>a) India chose to stay away from the two military alliances led by the USA and the USSR.</p> <p>b) India chose to involve other members of the non- aligned group in this mission of reducing tensions.</p> <p>c) India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organization which were not a part of alliances led by the USA and the USSR.</p> <p>d) Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening Cold War tensions.</p> <p>e) India's policy was neither negative nor passive .It was not a policy of 'fleeing away' but actively participating in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. Eg India mediated between the Cold War rivals such as in Korea War in the early 1950's.</p> <p>f) India pursued as independent foreign policy and tried to serve its own national interest.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>		Pg 12
Ans	<p>OR</p> <p>(i) The Post Communist countries were the former Soviet republics which gave up communism after undergoing the shock therapy.</p> <p>(ii) Factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.</p> <p>a) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar World.</p> <p>b) Bilateral agreements have been signed between Russia and India as a part of the Indo – Russian strategic Agreement of 2001.</p> <p>c) Russia supports India on issues like Kashmir, terrorism.</p> <p>d) India is the second largest arms market for Russia.</p> <p>e) Russia has come to India's help during its oil crisis.</p> <p>f) Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space Industry.</p> <p>g) Russia and India have collaborated on various Scientific projects.</p> <p>(Any two point)</p> <p>(iii) India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy because:</p> <p>a) Indo – Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust, culture and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.</p> <p>b) India is part of popular memory of the region.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>Pg 27,28,29</p> <p>Pg 27</p> <p>1+2+2=5</p>	

	Or any other relevant point (Any two points)		
Q20.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.</p> <p>(i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security?</p> <p>(ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Protection of Individuals</p> <p>(ii) Protection of the life of individual from hunger, disease and natural disasters.</p> <p>(iii) Threats from which individuals should be protected</p> <p>Global warming</p> <p>International Terrorism</p> <p>Aids</p> <p>Health Epidemics</p> <p>Human Right Violations</p> <p>Poverty and Hunger</p> <p>(Any four to be mentioned)</p>	1+2+2	<p>Pg 106</p> <p>Pg 107</p> <p>Pg 107-110</p>
Q21.	<p>In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).</p> <p>Identify these 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 information used and the concerned alphabet in the Map as per the following format.</p> <p>(i) The state where a violent incident took place at Godhara in 2002.</p> <p>(ii) The state which was earlier known as Madras.</p> <p>(iii) The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>(iv) The state to which Laldenga belonged.</p> <p>(v) The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India.</p>	1X5=5	

Ans		1x5=5																			
	<table><tr><th>Sr. No of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet in the Map</th><th>Name of the state</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>E</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>B</td><td>Sikkim</td></tr></table>			Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state	(i)	C	Gujarat	(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu	(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	A	Mizoram	(v)	B	Sikkim
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	Note : the following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q 21.																				
	21.1 Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.																				
21.2 Which state was earlier known as Madras?																					
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21.4 To which state did Laldenga belong?																					
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21.1 Gujarat																					
21.2 Tamil Nadu																					
21.3 Sikkim																					
21.4 Mizoram																					
21.5 Uttar Pradesh																					
	SECTION – E																				
Q22.	Describe any six features of the erstwhile Soviet System. OR Describe briefly the Cuban Missile Crisis. Features of Soviet system: (i) It was based on socialism and opposed capitalism.	1X6=6	Pg 18																		

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	<p>(ii) It abolished private property and the society was based on the principles of equality.</p> <p>(iii) It give primacy to the state and the institutions of the party.</p> <p>(iv) Soviet political system centred around the Communist Party and no other political party or opposition was allowed.</p> <p>(v) The economy was planned and controlled by the state.</p> <p>(vi) There was no unemployment.</p> <p>(vii) Land and productive assets were owned and controlled by Soviet state.</p> <p>(viii) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living to all citizens.</p> <p>(ix) Government subsidized the basic necessities for all citizens</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Cuban Missile Crisis</p> <p>(i) The USSR was worried that the USA would invade communist ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, President of Cuba.</p> <p>(ii) Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base by placing nuclear missiles.</p> <p>(iii) After three weeks, the US became aware of the placement of missiles. This was a security threat for the USA.</p> <p>(iv) The US President John F Kennedy and his advisors were reluctant to do anything that might lead to a full scale nuclear war with the USSR but wanted the removal of missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba.</p> <p>(v) The US President ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba.</p> <p>(vi) A Clash seemed imminent and is known as the Cuban missile crisis.</p> <p>(vii) Eventually both sides decided to avoid war the Soviet ships slowed down and turned back.</p> <p>To be assessed as a whole</p>	1X6=6	
Q23.	<p>Explain the circumstances that led to the creation of Bangladesh. How did Bangladesh succeed in establishing representative democracy based on multiparty system ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any six reasons for the rise of the Chinese economy.</p> <p>Circumstances that led to creation of Bangladesh</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) The people of Bangladesh resented the domination of Western Pakistan and the imposition of Urdu language.</p> <p>(ii) They protested against unfair treatment to Bengali culture and</p>	3+3 =6	Pg 69-71

	<p>language and demanded more autonomy for East Pakistan.</p> <p>(iii) In 1970 elections the Awami League won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured a majority in the proposed Constituent assembly for the whole of Pakistan.</p> <p>(iv) But the government refused to convene the Assembly. The suppression of mass movement of Bengali people by the Pakistani army led to large scale migration into India.</p> <p>(v) The Indo Pak war of 1971 led to the creation of Bangladesh.</p> <p><u>Establishment of Representative Democracy in Bangladesh</u></p> <p>(i) Bangladesh drafted its constitution, declaring faith in Secularism, democracy, Socialism. However, in 1975, Sheikh Mujib got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to the presidential form of Government.</p> <p>(ii) He was assassinated in a military uprising in 1975. The new Military ruler Ziaur Rehman, formed its own Bangladesh National Party and one election in 1975.</p> <p>(iii) He was assassinated another military takeover followed under the leadership of Lt. Gen H.M Ershad.</p> <p>(iv) Ershad was forced to allow political activity on a limited scale. He stepped down in 1990.</p> <p>(v) Elections were held in 1991.</p> <p>(vi) Since then representative democracy based on multi party elections has been working in Bangladesh.</p> <p>Answer to be assessed as a whole</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Reasons for rise of Chinese economy:</p> <p>(i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with US in 1972.</p> <p>(ii) Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the "four modernizations" in the fields of agriculture, Industries, science and technology and military in 1973</p> <p>(iii) It adopted the "open door policy" and economic reforms under Deng Xiaoping in 1978.</p> <p>(iv) Privatization of agriculture (In 1982) was followed by privatisation of industry (in 1998)</p> <p>(v) Creation of special economic zones led to rise in foreign trade.</p> <p>(vi) China has become a most important destination for a foreign direct investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.</p> <p>(vii) China's accession to the WTO in 2001 has been a further step in its opening to the outside world.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any six points)</p>	1X6=6	
Q24.	Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.		

Ans	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>The benefits of coalition governments were-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To provide an alternative in case no party won clear majority. (ii) Representation of diverse views. (iii) Regional parties and leaders got the opportunity to be in the Union Government . (iv) Regional Expectations and aspirations were taken care of and accommodated. (v) There was an emergence of consensus on some issues eg : upliftment of the underprivileged and the new economic reforms. (vi) This also shows the emergence of pragmatic politics. (vii) It eliminates the possibility of party dictatorship / Cabinet dictatorship. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Three causes of unrest in Jammu & Kashmir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) External factors – Claims by Pakistan (ii) Internal factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Article 370 – Plebiscite, autonomy, democracy (b) Military due to inefficient Administration. (c) Dismissal of Government by the Union Government. (d) Support to separatists from Pakistan. (e) Violence by militants & army ; led to loss of faith in democracy, institutions. <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any three points)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 117 - 180
Q25.	<p>Describe any three important events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.</p> <p>The three events were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Indira Gandhi v/s the Syndicate : Indira Gandhi attempts to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her advisors from outside the party and slowly sidelined the Syndicate. Her left wing Programme (ten point programme) not appreciated by the Syndicates. (ii) Her policy measures like the nationalization of banks, abolition of 'privy purse' and led to serious differences between her and Morarji Desai. (iii) The main reason was the Presidential election of 1969 when Ms. Gandhi supported V.V.Giri , and independent candidate as opposed 	3X2=6	Pg 93- 94

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	<p>to N.Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress group led by the Syndicate came to be called as Congress (organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Resquisitionists). Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialist and conservatives between the Pro- poor and pro – rich.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The various reasons that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975 were –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The various public agitations and students' unrest (Gujarat and Bihar) (ii) The railway strike. (iii) The conflict with the Judiciary. (iv) Jai Prakash Narayan's call to disobey the illegal and unconstitutional orders of the government at the Ramlila Ground rally. (v) The decision of the Allahabad High Court. (vi) Ill-advice by some people to Indira Gandhi – not to resign (vii) Economic problems facing the country and general unrest. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three of the above)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 104-108
Q26.	<p>Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.</p>		
Ans	<p><u>Consequences of the Partition of India</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Killings and atrocities on both sides. (ii) Hatred spread in the name of religion , formation of communal zones. (iii) Political and administrative division led to financial strain and administrative problems. (iv) Some Princely States resisted their merger with Union of India. (v) Partition was almost abrupt and unplanned – families separated, children orphaned. (vi) Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in Refugee camps. (vii) Women dishonored, leading to abduction, honour killings (viii) Issue of Minority Community- Ideals of Secular nation (ix) Trauma of Partition is described as a 'division of hearts' <p>Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Major reasons for the dominance of Congress party</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Congress party inherited the Legacy of the national movement. (ii) Off the bloc advantage – a well organized party 	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>3X2=6</p>	Pg 9-11

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	<p>(iii) The party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics.</p> <p>(iv) Token representation of opposition parties.</p> <p>(v) Social and ideological coalition of the Congress party.</p> <p>(vi) Tolerance of factions</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any three)</p>		
Q27.	<p>Analyse India's stand on environmental issues discussed at the international level</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.</p> <p><u>India's stand on environmental issues</u></p> <p>(i) Developed countries are responsible for Greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(ii) India accepts the Principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility'.</p> <p>(iii) India emphasizes that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries. Thus it relies on the principle of Historical responsibility.</p> <p>(iv) Review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth summit in Rio</p> <p>(v) India has signed the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>(vi) Developed countries must provide financial resources and clean Technologies to enable developing countries to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(vii) India supports environment conservation project for SAARC Nations.</p> <p>(viii) Initiatives taken by the Indian government Eg : National Auto- fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act, Electricity Act , Use of Renewable energy and Bio diesels etc.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Cultural consequences of globalization</u></p> <p>(i) Rise of Cultural homogenization.</p> <p>(ii) Imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.</p> <p>(iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprints on a less powerful society.</p> <p>(iv) Cultural homogenization leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the world.</p> <p>(v) Globalization also leads to cultural heterogenisation.</p>	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>	<p>Pg 124-126</p> <p>Pg 142-144</p>

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	<p>(vi) External influence adds to our choices</p> <p>(vii) Sometimes outcomes off outside influence is a new combination eg : Khadi Kurta worn with blue jeans or any other examples</p> <p>(viii) Consequently each culture is becoming more different and distinctive.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any six)</p>		
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Q1.	Why did Boris Yeltsin oppose the coup that took place in the Soviet Union in 1991 ? OR How did the non-aligned countries play a role in reducing Cold War conflicts?		
Ans	Bori's Yeltsin opposed the coup that took place in the Soviet Union in 1991 because he was against the Centralised control. OR The diplomats and leaders often used to communicate and mediate between the Cold War rivals such as in the Korean war in the early 1950s. (Or any other relevant point)	1 1	Pg 19
Q2.	Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization. OR Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security.		
Ans	The benefits of having an International Organisation – (i) It gives a common platform to discuss issues of International concern. Eg Environment, Epidemics, International wars - Peace and other International issues. (ii) For maintaining International peace & security. (iii) Laying down common norms, rules and procedures for global cooperation. (iv) It serves as a platform to promote dialogue and discussion with the US. (Any one) OR Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. Eg : ABM (Anti- Ballistic Missile Treaty), NPT(Nuclear Non - Proliferation Treaty) etc Or any other relevant treaty.	1 1	Pg 82,83,84 Pg 105
Q3.	Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument.		
Ans	(i) Reorganisation of states on the basis of language gave the uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries. (ii) It underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity (iii) It reduces the threat of division & separatism. (iv) The path to politics & power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite. (v) It was seen as democratic. (Any one point)	1	Pg 22,23
Q4.	Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect ?		

Ans	<p>(a) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.</p> <p>(b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.</p> <p>(c) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>(d) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.</p> <p>b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.</p>	1	Pg 37
Q5.	Explain the main recommendation of the Mandal Commission.		
Ans	Mandal commission recommended reserving 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for OBCs.	1	Pg 182
SECTION – B			
Q6.	Who was the last President of the Soviet Union and for how long?		
Ans	<p>OR</p> <p>Why did Jawaharlal Nehru say that non – alignment was not a policy of ‘fleeing away’?</p> <p>Mikhail Gorbachev was the last President of the Soviet Union. He was the President of the Soviet Union 6 years from 1985 to 1991</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non alignment was not a policy of ‘fleeing away’ because India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to Soften and cold war rivalries. India tried to reduce the differences between the alliances and thereby prevent differences from escalating into a full-scale war. <p>Or any other relevant point (Any one)</p>	<p>1+1 = 2</p> <p>2X1=2</p>	Pg 22
Q7.	Evaluate the impact of national emergency declared in June, 1975.		
Ans	<p>OR</p> <p>Assess the role played by ‘defections’ on Indian politics.</p> <p>Impact of National Emergency</p> <p>(i) Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended.</p> <p>(ii) It led to the censorship of Press.</p> <p>(iii) It restricted the freedom of speech & expressions.</p> <p>(iv) It led to misuse of Preventive Detention and arrest of leaders of the opposition.</p> <p>(v) Misuse of power by bureaucracy and police officials.</p> <p>(vi) It also led to controversial amendments to the Constitutional provisions.</p> <p>(vii) Misuse of power by people not in authority.</p> <p>(viii) Brought out the weakness & strengths of India’s democracy.</p> <p>(ix) It highlighted the ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions within the constitution.</p>	2 X1=2	Pg 112, 113 & 117

	<p>Or any other relevant point (Any two points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) This leads to political instability and fall of government. (ii) Larger Ministries to appease leaders for support. (iii) lack of support to party ideology for personal benefits. (iv) 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' may be given as an example. (Or any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>	2 X1=2	Pg 91																				
Q8.	<p>Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.</p> <table><tr><td style="text-align: center;">Column 'A'</td><td style="text-align: center;">Column 'B'</td></tr><tr><td>(I) Chipko Movement</td><td>(a) Maharashtra</td></tr><tr><td>(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan</td><td>(b) Uttarakhand</td></tr><tr><td>(III) Dalit Panthers Movement</td><td>(c) Andhra Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement</td><td>(d) Gujarat</td></tr></table> <p>Match column A with Column B</p> <table><tr><td style="text-align: center;">Column A</td><td style="text-align: center;">Column B</td></tr><tr><td>(i) Chipko Movement</td><td>b) Uttarkhand</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Narmada Bachao Aandolan</td><td>d) Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Dalit Panthers Movement</td><td>a) Maharashtra</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Anti – Arrack Movement</td><td>c) Andhra Pradesh</td></tr></table>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra	(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan	(b) Uttarakhand	(III) Dalit Panthers Movement	(c) Andhra Pradesh	(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement	(d) Gujarat	Column A	Column B	(i) Chipko Movement	b) Uttarkhand	(ii) Narmada Bachao Aandolan	d) Gujarat	(iii) Dalit Panthers Movement	a) Maharashtra	(iv) Anti – Arrack Movement	c) Andhra Pradesh	4X ½ =2	Pg 152
Column 'A'	Column 'B'																						
(I) Chipko Movement	(a) Maharashtra																						
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(iv) Anti – Arrack Movement	c) Andhra Pradesh																						
Q9.	<p>"Jammu and Kashmir comprises of some social and political regions." Support the statement with any two examples from any two regions.</p> <p>(i) Jammu - it comprises of foothills and plains inhabited by equal ratio of Hindu , Muslim and Sikhs and speakers of various langauges. (ii) Kashmir –The heart of the Kashmir region is the Kashmir Valley.The people are Kashmiri speaking and mostly Muslim with a small population of Kashmiri speaking Hindu Minority. (iii) Ladakh- it is mountainous with very little population equally divided between Buddhist and Muslims .</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	2X1=2	Pg 151																				
Q10.	<p>Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How did the Sino - Indian conflict of 1962 affect the Communist Party of India?</p> <p>Measures to improve relations with Pakistan :</p> <p>(i) People to people contact can be encouraged. (ii) Trade should be encouraged. (iii) Negotiations to be held to resolve various issues of conflict. (iv) Visas to be given more freely.</p>	2X1=2	Pg 78																				

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	<p>(v) Confidence building measures should be undertaken to reduce the risk of war.</p> <p>(vi) Social activists and prominent personalities must collaborate to create an atmosphere of friendship.</p> <p>(vii) More bus and rail routes be opened between the two countries to develop a better transport & communication.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point) (Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It created irreconcilable differences between the Communist Party of India(CPI) Pro – USSR faction remained within the CPI.The other faction wanted closer ties with China and was against any ties with Congress. The party split in 1964 and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) was created. Many leaders of CPI (M) were arrested for being Pro – China. 	2	Pg 73
	SECTION – C		
Q11.	<p>Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security</p> <p>Criteria proposed for new permanent and non permanent members of the UN Security Council.</p> <p>(i) A major Economic Power</p> <p>(ii) A major Military Power</p> <p>(iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget</p> <p>(iv) A big nation in terms of its population</p> <p>(v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights.</p> <p>(vi) A country that would make the Council more representative of the World's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems & culture. (Any Four points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>New Sources of threat to Non – traditional security –</p> <p>(i) Terrorism</p> <p>(ii) Human Rights violation</p> <p>(iii) Global Poverty</p> <p>(iv) Migration</p> <p>(v) Health Epidemics</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any four points to be explained)</p>	4X1=4	Pg 89
Ans		4X1=4	Pg 107-111
Q12.	<p>Analyse the Nuclear policy of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China</p> <p>The Nuclear Policy of India</p> <p>(i) India was in favour of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes.</p>	2X2=4	Pg 78,79
Ans			


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	<p>(ii) India refused to sign CTBT & NPT as it considers NPT as discriminatory.</p> <p>(iii) India's nuclear policy was to protect its boundaries and there was consensus among political parties on it.</p> <p>(iv) India would like complete elimination of Nuclear weapons</p> <p>(v) India has declared a unilateral no first use of Nuclear weapons.</p> <p>(vi) India conducted the first Nuclear Test at Pokhran and declared it for peaceful purposes</p> <p>(vii) While the second Pokhran Test was for increasing India's military capabilities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Any two causes of conflict between India and China:</p> <p>(i) Border issue especially in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin.</p> <p>(ii) Tension over India providing asylum to Dalai Lama</p> <p>(iii) China's close relations with Pakistan and helping them with their Nuclear programme.</p> <p>(iv) China's support to Pakistan in the UN.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	2X2=4	Pg 72 Book2
Q13.	Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of political globalization.		
Ans	<p>(i) Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The state continues to discharge its essential functions and consciously withdraws from certain domain from which it wishes to.</p> <p>(ii) In some respects, state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. Thus, States become more powerful than they were earlier.</p>	2X2 = 4	Pg 139-140
Q14.	Whom did the two factions of the Communist Party support, after its split in 1964 and why?		
Ans	<p>Two factions of Communist Party were-</p> <p>(i) CPI (Communist Party of India)</p> <p>(ii) CPI- M (Communist Party of India- Marxist)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPI the pro - USSR faction remained within the CPI and supported Congress party . • CPI- M faction was closer to China and against any ties with the Congress. Many leaders of CPIM were arrested for being Pro- China. 	2X2 = 4	Pg 73
Q15.	Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony.		
	OR		
	Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.		
Ans	<p>Constraints on the American hegemony :</p> <p>(i) Institutional architecture of the American state itself.</p>	2X2=4	Pg 44

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	<p>(ii) Open nature of the American society and free press and mass media</p> <p>(iii) Organisation of NATO</p> <p>(Any two points to be explained)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Factors that contributed to Pakistan is failure in building a stable democracy –</p> <p>(i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and land- owning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government.</p> <p>(ii) Pakistan conflict with India has made the pro- military groups more powerful and has justified the army's stay in power.</p> <p>(iii) The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule due to fear of ' Global Islamic Terrorism' and fear that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of the terrorist groups.</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>	2x 2= 4	Pg 69
Q16.	<p>Analyse the consequences of the defeat of the official Congress candidate in the Presidential election of 1969.</p> <p>Ans</p> <p>The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the Congress party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi from the party. Indira Gandhi claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'Syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialist and conservatives, between the pro- poor and the pro - rich.</p>	4	Pg 94
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China ?</p> <p>(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.</p> <p>(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</p> 	1X2=2	Pg 56
Ans	<p>(i) The Great Wall of China and the Dragon.</p> <p>(ii)</p>	1X2=2	

	<p>a) China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started.</p> <p>b) It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040</p> <p>c) The strength of its economy, its population, land mass, political resources ,regional location and political influence adds to its power significantly. (Any two)</p> <p>(iii) <u>Arguments</u></p> <p>a) China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040.</p> <p>b) It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs</p> <p>c) China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI</p> <p>d) It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role.</p> <p>e) Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point (Any two)</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates : 17.1 In your opinion, where does China stand as an economic power? 17.2 Assess any two conditions which make the United States of America, a super power. 17.3 "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.</p> <p>For Visually Impaired Candidates : 17.1 a)China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started. b) It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040. (Any one)</p> <p>17.2 The United States of America has emerged as a super power due to its a) Hard power hegemony – military domination b) structural power hegemony – Economic power c) Soft power hegemony – in the political and ideological spheres. (Any two to be briefly explained)</p> <p>17.3</p> <p>a) China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040.</p> <p>b) It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs</p> <p>c) China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI</p> <p>d) It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to</p>	<p>Pg 60</p> <p>1+2+2</p> <p>1+2+2</p>	
Ans			

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	<p>make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role.</p> <p>e) Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order .</p> <p>Or Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two)</p>		
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>India did not follow any of the two known paths to development..... Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy.</p> <p>(i) Name the two models / paths to development.</p> <p>(ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India ? Give at least one major reason for each.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said two models.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :</p> <p>India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.</p> <p>(i) Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long ?</p> <p>(ii) How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China ?</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) The two models/ paths of development were : the liberal capitalist model used in much of Europe and the Socialist model as used in the USSR.</p> <p>(ii) a) Many in India were against the U.S system as there was a consensus that development could not be left to private actors.</p> <p>b) The government had to develop a design or plan for development and alleviation of Poverty.</p> <p>c) The socialist model was also not fully acceptable as India was a developing nation, industrialist would have resisted.</p> <p>d) Foreign aid was required for development</p> <p>e) Non Aligned India wanted to balanced USA and USSR.</p> <p>(Any Two)</p>	1+2+2	Pg 49,50 Book – II


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	<p>(iii) Two features of India's mixed economy were :</p> <p>a) Big industries were under government control.</p> <p>b) Small industries were allowed in the Private Sector.</p> <p>c) There was a public, private and joint sector.</p> <p>d) Railways, airlines , steel and other heavy industries were under public sector Agriculture trade and industrialist ware in the Private Sector.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The Congress Party from 1947 till 1977</p> <p>(ii) The one party dominance in India happened under democratic conditions and elections that were held were free and fair where as in China the Constitution only permits the presence of a single party.</p> <p>(iii) One party rule can lead to</p> <p>a) violation of rights</p> <p>b) corruption and nepotism</p> <p>c) lack of freedom of expression and political choice</p> <p>d) Cabinet dictatorship</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant Point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Two)</p>	<p>1+2+2</p> <p>1+2+2</p>	Pg 35
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow :</p> <p>It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.</p> <p>(i) Explain the meaning of Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the following passage and answer the following questions : India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.</p>		

Ans	<p>(i) What is meant by the post-communist countries ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.</p> <p>(iii) How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy?</p> <p>(i) Cold War referred to the competition, tension and a series of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. It never escalated into a 'hot war' ie a full scale war between these two super powers.</p> <p>(ii) India's response to the ongoing Cold war was two fold:</p> <p>a) At one level, it took care in staying away from the two alliances.</p> <p>b) On the other, It raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.</p> <p>c) India adopted the policy of Non alignment which means it did not join any military alliance and spoke on the basis of merit of the issue.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) Features of India's policy of Non- alignment :</p> <p>a) India chose to stay away from the two military alliances led by the USA and the USSR.</p> <p>b) India chose to involve other members of the non- aligned group in this mission of reducing tensions.</p> <p>c) India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organization which were not a part of alliances led by the USA and the USSR.</p> <p>d) Nehru reposed great faith in ' a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening Cold War tensions.</p> <p>e) India's policy was neither negative nor passive .It was not a policy of 'fleeing away' but actively participating in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. Eg India mediated between the Cold War rivals such as in Korea War in the early 1950's.</p> <p>f) India pursued as independent foreign policy and tried to serve its own national interest.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two points)</p>		Pg 3
Ans	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) The Post Communist countries were the former Soviet republics which gave up communism after undergoing the shock therapy.</p> <p>(ii) Factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.</p> <p>a) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar World.</p> <p>b) Bilateral agreements have been signed between Russia and India as a part of the Indo – Russian strategic Agreement of</p>	1+2+2=5	Pg 27,28,29

	<p>2001.</p> <p>c) Russia supports India on issues like Kashmir, terrorism.</p> <p>d) India is the second largest arms market for Russia.</p> <p>e) Russia has come to India's help during its oil crisis.</p> <p>f) Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space Industry.</p> <p>g) Russia and India have collaborated on various Scientific projects.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p> <p>(iii) India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy because:</p> <p>a) Indo – Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust, culture and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.</p> <p>b) India is part of popular memory of the region.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	1+2+2=5	Pg 27
Q20.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.</p> <p>(i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security?</p> <p>(ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Protection of Individuals</p> <p>(ii) Protection of the life of individual from hunger, disease and natural disasters.</p> <p>(iii) Threats from which individuals should be protected</p> <p>Global warming</p> <p>International Terrorism</p> <p>Aids</p> <p>Health Epidemics</p> <p>Human Right Violations</p> <p>Poverty and Hunger</p> <p>(Any four to be mentioned)</p>	1+2+2	<p>Pg 106</p> <p>Pg 107</p> <p>Pg 107-110</p>
Q21.	<p>In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).</p> <p>Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their</p>		

Ans	<p>correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the Map as per the following format.</p> <p>(i) The state where a violent incident took place at Godhara in 2002.</p> <p>(ii) The state which was earlier known as Madras.</p> <p>(iii) The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>(iv) The state to which Laldenga belonged.</p> <p>(v) The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India.</p> 	1X5=5																	
	<table><tr><th>Sr. No of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet in the Map</th><th>Name of the state</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>C</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>E</td><td>Tamil Nadu</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>A</td><td>Mizoram</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>B</td><td>Sikkim</td></tr></table> <p>Note : the following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q 21.</p> <p>21.1 Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.</p> <p>21.2 Which state was earlier known as Madras?</p> <p>21.3 Which state integrated with India in 1975 as the 22nd state ?</p> <p>21.4 To which state did Laldenga belong?</p> <p>21.5 Name the state which has maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.</p> <p>21.1 Gujarat</p> <p>21.2 Tamil Nadu</p> <p>21.3 Sikkim</p> <p>21.4 Mizoram</p>	Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state	(i)	C	Gujarat	(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu	(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	A	Mizoram	(v)	B	Sikkim
Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state																	
(i)	C	Gujarat																	
(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu																	
(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh																	
(iv)	A	Mizoram																	
(v)	B	Sikkim																	

	21.5 Uttar Pradesh														
	SECTION – E														
Q22.	<p>Mention any six reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Name the five founder leaders of NAM along with the countries they belong to which three factors were the culmination of the Non – Aligned Summit of 1961 in Belgrade?</p> <p>The six reasons responsible for the disintegration of Soviet Union are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) The internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic Institutions which failed to meet the aspirations of the people.(ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to severe consumer shortages.(iii) Most of the resources of the Soviet economy were used in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe.(iv) There was also a huge economic burden to maintain the satellite states of eastern Europe and its various republics.(v) The system has become unaccountable bureaucratic and the people did not identify with it.(vi) Gorbachev's reforms loosened the system and set in forces and Expectations that few could control.(vii) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic republics, (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania) Ukraine, Georgia and others proved to be the final and most immediate cause. <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The five founder leaders of NAM and the countries they belonged to <table><tr><td>Name</td><td>Country</td></tr><tr><td>Joseph broz Tito</td><td>Yugoslavia</td></tr><tr><td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td><td>India</td></tr><tr><td>Abdel Nasser</td><td>Egypt</td></tr><tr><td>Sukarno</td><td>Indonesia</td></tr><tr><td>Kwame Nkrumah</td><td>Ghana</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The NAM Summit was the culmination of at least three factors – <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) Cooperation among these five countries.(ii) Growing Cold War tensions and its widening arenas.(iii) The dramatic entry of many decolonised African countries into the	Name	Country	Joseph broz Tito	Yugoslavia	Jawaharlal Nehru	India	Abdel Nasser	Egypt	Sukarno	Indonesia	Kwame Nkrumah	Ghana	<p>6 X1=6</p> <p>3+3=6</p>	<p>Pg 20& 21</p> <p>Pg 10 & 11</p>
Name	Country														
Joseph broz Tito	Yugoslavia														
Jawaharlal Nehru	India														
Abdel Nasser	Egypt														
Sukarno	Indonesia														
Kwame Nkrumah	Ghana														

	international Arena		
Q23.	Explain Nepal's transition from Monarchy to democracy. OR How has European Union evolved over time from an Economic Union to an increasingly political one? Explain.		
Ans	<p>(i) Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom and then became a constitutional monarchy. Throughout this period people wanted a more open and responsive system of government.</p> <p>(ii) The king accepted the demand for a new democratic Constitution in 1990 in the wake of a strong Pro- democracy movement.</p> <p>(iii) Also, for some time there was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists.</p> <p>(iv) In 2002, the king abolished the Parliament, dismissed the government thus ending the limited democracy that existed in Nepal.</p> <p>(v) In April 2006, there was a massive country wide pro-democracy protest.</p> <p>(vi) The king was forced to restore the House of Representatives that had been dissolved in 2002. This largely non violent movement was led by Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists.</p> <p>(vii) Nepal's transition to democracy is not complete. The Constituent Assembly will write the Constitution for Nepal.</p> <p><u>Please note</u> that if the student updates the information that a Constitution for Nepal has been written but all are not satisfied and the fact that Nepal is a Republic now, may be accepted by the examiner.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>European Union evolved over time from an economic union to increasingly a political one.</p> <p>(i) It has started acting like a nation state .</p> <p>(ii) It has its own Flag ,Anthem, founding date and currency(EURO)</p> <p>(iii) It has some forms of common foreign and security policy in its dealing with other Nations.</p> <p>(iv) It has tried to expand areas of cooperation while acquiring new members especially from the erstwhile Soviet blocs.</p> <p>(v) It exerts political and diplomatic influence. Two of its members Britain and France, hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.</p> <p>(vi) It has several non - permanent members of the UNSC.</p> <p>(vii) The European Union is able to influence some US policies, such as current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.</p> <p>(viii) It uses diplomacy, economic investments and negotiations in its</p>	1X6=6	Pg 71 & 72
		1X6=6	Pg 52- 54

	<p>dialogue with China on Human Rights and environmental degradation. (Or any other relevant point)</p> <p>(Any six points)</p>		
Q24.	<p>Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.</p> <p><u>Consequences of the Partition of India</u></p> <p>(i) Killings and atrocities on both sides. (ii) Hatred spread in the name of religion , formation of communal zones. (iii) Political and administrative division led to financial strain and administrative problems. (iv) Some Princely States resisted their merger with Union of India. (v) Partition was almost abrupt and unplanned – families separated, children orphaned. (vi) Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in Refugee camps. (vii) Women dishonored, leading to abduction, honour killings (viii) Issue of Minority Community- Ideals of Secular nation (ix) Trauma of Partition is described as a 'division of hearts' Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p>OR</p> <p><u>Major reasons for the dominance of Congress party</u></p> <p>(i) Congress party inherited the Legacy of the national movement. (ii) Off the bloc advantage – a well organized party (iii) The party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics. (iv) Token representation of opposition parties. (v) Social and ideological coalition of the Congress party. (vi) Tolerance of factions Or any other relevant point (Any three)</p>	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>3X2=6</p>	<p>Pg 9-11</p>
Q25.	<p>Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>The benefits of coalition governments were-</p> <p>(i) To provide an alternative in case no party won clear majority.</p>		

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	<p>ideological divide between socialist and conservatives between the Pro- poor and pro – rich.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The various reasons that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975 were –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The various public agitations and students' unrest (Gujarat and Bihar) (ii) The railway strike. (iii) The conflict with the Judiciary. (iv) Jai Prakash Narayan's call to disobey the illegal and unconstitutional orders of the government at the Ramlila Ground rally. (v) The decision of the Allahabad High Court. (vi) Ill-advice by some people to Indira Gandhi – not to resign (vii) Economic problems facing the country and general unrest. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three of the above)</p>	3X2=6	Pg 104-108
Q27.	<p>Analyse India's stand on environmental issues discussed at the international level</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.</p>		
Ans	<p><u>India's stand on environmental issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Developed countries are responsible for Greenhouse gas emissions. (ii) India accepts the Principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility'. (iii) India emphasizes that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries. Thus it relies on the principle of Historical responsibility. (iv) Review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth summit in Rio (v) India has signed the Kyoto Protocol. (vi) Developed countries must provide financial resources and clean Technologies to enable developing countries to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC. (vii) India supports environment conservation project for SAARC Nations. (viii) Initiatives taken by the Indian government Eg : National Auto- fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act, Electricity Act , Use of Renewable energy and Bio diesels etc. <p style="text-align: right;">Or any other relevant point (Any six)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Cultural consequences of globalization</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rise of Cultural homogenization. (ii) Imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. (iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society 	<p>1X6=6</p> <p>1X6=6</p>	<p>Pg 124-126</p> <p>Pg 142-144</p>

	<p>leaves its imprints on a less powerful society.</p> <p>(iv) Cultural homogenization leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the world.</p> <p>(v) Globalization also leads to cultural heterogenisation.</p> <p>(vi) External influence adds to our choices</p> <p>(vii) Sometimes outcomes of outside influence is a new combination eg : Khadi Kurta worn with blue jeans or any other examples</p> <p>(viii) Consequently each culture is becoming more different and distinctive.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point. (Any six)</p>		
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	Section A		
Q1.	Explain the term Hegemony OR Explain the main objective of the 'Marshall Plan' Hegemony is the military domination Economic power, political clout/influence and cultural Superiority OR Objective of Marshall Plan was to provide financial aid to west European states to revive Europe's economy, post second World war.	1M 1 M	p-37 p-52
Q2.	Which one of the following statements is 'not correct' about the 'Non-aligned Movement' ? (i) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances. (ii) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive. (iii) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests. (iv) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.	1M	p-12
Ans	India was praised for signing the treaty of Friendship with the USSR to strengthen NAM		
Q3.	Name anyone international organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights. OR Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.		
Ans	(i) Amnety International (ii) Human Rights watch (iii) United Nations commission for human Rights (Any one) OR (i) Military conflict with neighboring countries (ii) Internal conflicts (iii) Security of borders or Any other relevant answer (Any one)	1 M 1 M	p-95 P-104
Q4.	Evaluate the role played by Sardar Patel towards the integration of the Princely States with India.		
Ans	(i) Sardar Patel played a strong role by persuasion and military action to get the instrument of accession signed by the princely states, to ensure their merger with the Indian state.	1M	

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	(ii) The present form of Unity and Integrity of the country is due to far sightedness of Sardar Patel		
Q5.	Explain the concept of “Non-Party Movements”.	1M	
Ans	Any movement led by Social organizations or students or any other group of activists is called a non-party movement if political parties are not allowed to lead the movement.		
	SECTION B		
Q6.	Mention one characteristic each of the ideologies of the USSR and the USA.	1+1=2	p-3
	OR		
	Mention any two reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD.		
Ans	USA followed the ideology of capitalism and liberal democracy, whereas USSR followed the ideology of socialism and one party rule i.e communism.		
	OR		
	Reforms proposed by UNCTAD		
	(i) Give least developed countries(LDCs) control over their natural resources.	1X2=2M	p-11
	(ii) To obtain access to western markets		
	(iii) Reduce cost of technology from the western countries.		
	(iv) Greater role of LDC's in the international economic institutions.		
	(Any two)		
Q7.	What would have happened to the world politics if India had not propagated the policy of non-alignment ?	1X2=2M	p-66
	OR		
	Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 ?		
Ans	(i) It could have aligned with any Super Power along with other newly independent countries.		
	(ii) India would not have emerged as leader of newly independent countries.	1X2=2M	p-04
	(iii) It could not have an independent Foreign policy.		
	(iv) Cold war could have become more intense. (Any two)		
	OR		
	(i) India refused to sign NPT as it considered the treaty discriminatory.		
	(ii) India needed to counter the nuclear threat of the neighboring countries		
	(Any other relevant point) (Any two)		
Q8.	Anti-arrack movement is also considered as a women's movement”.		
	Support the statement with two arguments.		
Ans	(i) Through this movement women raised the issues of domestic		

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	<div>violence, customs of dowry, sexual violence and gender inequities.</div> <div>(ii) They demanded justice and removal of these practices; hence it is also called movement of women's empowerment.</div>	1X2=2	p-137								
Q9.	<div>Highlight any two reasons that you think are responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</div> <div>OR</div> <div>Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.</div>	1X2=2	p-91								
Ans	<div><div>(i) Rigid attitude of the Syndicate.</div><div>(ii) Presidential candidate was announced by the Syndicate without consulting the Prime minister, Indira Gandhi.</div><div>(iii) Syndicate assumed PM Indira Gandhi as puppet in their hand which provoked her to revolt.</div><div>(Any other reason)</div><div>OR</div><div>Lessons of 1975 Emergency</div><div><div>(i) Denial of fundamental rights and curtailment of freedom is not acceptable to the people of India.</div><div>(ii) People value freedom of press.</div><div>(iii) People disapprove the excesses committed by state authorities.</div><div>(Any other relevant point)</div></div></div>	1X2=2	p-5								
Q10.	<div>Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner.</div> <div><div>Column 'A'</div><div>(a)Chipko Movement</div><div>(b) Dalit Panthers</div><div>(c)Anti-Arrack Movement</div><div>(d)Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan</div></div> <div><div>Column 'B'</div><div>(i)Right to Information</div><div>(ii) Andhra Pradesh</div><div>(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste</div><div>(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources</div></div> <table><tr><td>a</td><td>(iv)</td></tr><tr><td>b</td><td>(iii)</td></tr><tr><td>c</td><td>(ii)</td></tr><tr><td>d</td><td>(i)</td></tr></table>	a	(iv)	b	(iii)	c	(ii)	d	(i)	½X4=2	p-118
a	(iv)										
b	(iii)										
c	(ii)										
d	(i)										
SECTION – C											

Q11.	<p>Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) EU is the world's biggest economy.</p> <p>(ii) Its share of World trade is three times larger than that of USA</p> <p>(iii) It also functions as an important block in WTO</p> <p>(iv) Two of its members are permanent members of UN Security Council.</p> <p>(v) It has its own flag, anthem & currency.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured majority but government dominated by West Pakistan did not convene the assembly.</p> <p>(ii) Arrest of Sheikh mujib provoked violent protests.</p> <p>(iii) Thousands of people were killed by Pakistan Army which led to migration of millions of Bengalis to India.</p> <p>(iv) India supported the demand of people of East Pakistan</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 53
Q12.	<p>Assess the role of the United Nations as the most important international organization.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) UN provides platform for discussing contentious issues and finding solutions.</p> <p>(ii) It helps member states to resolve their problems peacefully.</p> <p>(iii) There are certain issues which can not be dealt with individually by any one state. So states can come together to solve the issue.</p> <p>(iv) Helps to produce information and ideas about how to cooperate.</p> <p>(v) Works for preventing the international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among members states(Assess as a whole)</p>	4	Pg 83
Q13.	<p>Explain any four environmental concerns that have become issues of Global Politics.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Cultivable area is not expanding.</p> <p>(ii) Scarcity of safe drinking water</p> <p>(iii) Deforestation</p> <p>(iv) Depletion of ozone layer, decline in the total amount of ozone.</p> <p>(v) Global warming</p>	1X4=4	Pg 118
Q14.	<p>Describe any four features of the ideology of "Swatantra Party" founded in 1959.</p>	1X4=4	Pg 41

	<p>(ii) Afro Asian unity</p> <p>(iii) Conflict with Pakistan and China</p> <p>(iv) India is support to the UN initiatives</p> <p>(v) Constitutional commitment to maintain and promote international peace</p> <p>(vi) Panchsheel</p> <p>Any other point</p> <p>(Any four)</p>		72
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society..... Besides, privatization led to more disparities.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by government subsidy ?</p> <p>(ii) How did the withdrawal of government subsidy lead the people into poverty ?</p> <p>(iii) Do you support or oppose the policy of privatisation ? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free.</p> <p>(i) Name any two founder countries of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War period.</p> <p>(ii) Suggest any two methods to lift the people of the Least Developed Countries out of poverty.</p> <p>(iii) Explain the concept of 'sustained development'.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Economic help provided to a particular group of consumer in the form of reduced rate of the commodity or reduced rate of interest or rent as compared to prevailing market rate .</p> <p>(ii) a) People have to pay more for goods and services which reduces their affordability.</p> <p>b) Cost of tools, implements machines, fertilizers increase consequently. The people are not able to purchase the required items for their livelihood .</p> <p>Any other</p> <p>(iii) candidate may support or oppose policy of privatization. Their</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	

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	<p>answer sheet should be supported by two suitable arguments</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) India ,Egypt ,Yugoslavia (Any two)</p> <p>(ii) a) Cheap cost effective Technology should be provided to LOCs. 1</p> <p>b) Rapid industrialization of LOC be supported by developed countries. 1X2=2</p> <p>c) Spreading education and providing employment opportunities. (any two)</p> <p>(iii) Sustained Development → is a long lasting environment friendly development which doesn't harm the interest of the future generations. 2</p>		
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by national security ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain the traditional notion of security.</p> <p>(iii) Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.</p> <p>(i) Why has the composition of the Security Council been said to have remained 'static' ?</p> <p>(ii) How has the static composition of the Security Council harmed its representative character ?</p> <p>(iii) Explain India's view about the role of the developing countries in the Security Council.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Security is absence of threats.</p> <p>(ii) Under traditional security, the greatest threat to a country is from military war, attack on sovereignty and threat to lives of the citizens.</p> <p>(iii)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2X1=2</p>	Pg 101

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a strong army equipped with weapons To raise the cost of the war so that the rival party may not dare. Negotiations for peaceful solution <p>Any other method</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Composition of Security Council has been static due to rigid attitude of the five permanent members(Big powers)</p> <p>(ii) a) It doesn't represent Africa ,South America and even doesn't adequately represent Asia .</p> <p>b) a large population of the world is not represented.It makes security council non-democratic in character</p> <p>Any other relevant point (any two)</p> <p>(iii) a) India wants their representation in the security council as permanent member</p> <p>b) favours its expansion to adequately represent present realities of the world ie more developing countries</p> <p>Any other relevant point (any two)</p>	<p>1+2+2 =5 1</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
Q19.	<p>Thus began an era of multi-party system ... ,Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. But after 1989, no single party secured a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre,</p> <p>(i) Which political party won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, what are the two main problems of coalition governments ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two merits of the multi-party system in India.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party)</p> <p>(ii) Main problem was to satisfy the different factions and parties in the coalition- which made the government weak and always ready to compromise.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional parties gets an opportunity to be in power. Regional aspirations get fulfilled. Get an experience of the government at the union level <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
Q20.	Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:		

	<p>(i) Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon.</p> <p>(ii) Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict.</p> <p>(iii) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka ?</p> 		
Ans	<p>(i) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam.</p> <p>(ii) It was a difficult task to balance Sinhalese and Tamil group both .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka followed the policy of majoritarianism and Tamil felt neglected. • It was just a skill to keep the balance. (Evaluate as a whole) <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of ethnic conflict Sri Lanka successfully controlled the rate of growth of population. • Had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product GDP. • Could liberalise the economy. • Maintained the democratic system. 	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2X1=2</p>	Pg 73
Ans	<p><u>VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY</u></p> <p>(20.1) Name the two ethnic groups of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.2) Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.3) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.1) Sinhalese and Tamils</p> <p>(21.2) The principle of equality has not been adopted in Sri Lanka as it is majoritarianism.</p> <p>(21.3) Control of population</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>1+2+2=5</p>	
Q21.	In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and R. Identify them on the basis of the		

Ans	<p>information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :</p> <p>i)The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.</p> <p>(ii)The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.</p> <p>(iii)The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.</p> <p>(iv)The State formed in 1966.</p> <p>(v)The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul.'</p>  <p>(i) D – Manipur</p> <p>(ii) E – Meghalaya</p> <p>(iii) A - Kerala</p> <p>(iv) C – Haryana</p> <p>(v) B – Gujarat</p> <p><u>VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY</u></p> <p>(21.1) In which State was the Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' started ?</p>	1X5=5	
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Ans	<p>(21.2) Name any one State which was created in 1966.</p> <p>(21.3) Which two States were benefitted the most by the Green Revolution ?</p> <p>(21.4) Name the State where the Communist Party of India formed its government in 1957.</p> <p>(21.5) How many Princely States were there in India at the time of Independence ?</p> <p>21.1 Gujarat</p> <p>21.2 Haryana/ Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>21.3 UP and Punjab /Haryana</p> <p>21.4 Kerala</p> <p>21.5 565</p>	1X5=5	
	SECTION - E		
Q22. Ans	<p>Describe any four consequences of Shock Therapy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any two features of India's policy of non-alignment. How did this policy help India to serve its own interests ?</p> <p>Consequences of Shock Therapy</p> <p>(i) large state controlled industrial complexes collapsed</p> <p>(ii) Valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices</p> <p>(iii) large scale value of ruble declined</p> <p>(iv) old system of social welfare was destroyed</p> <p>Any other consequence</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling new recognised countries to frame their independent foreign policy. • Not to join any military block NATO and Warsaw pact. • Be able to express independent viewpoint on international issues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non alignment policy allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served the national interest. ▪ It proved to be an act of balancing of power. ▪ India could approach both the superpowers for National interference interest <p style="text-align: right;">Any two</p>	<p>4 X 1.5 = 6</p> <p>2x2=4</p> <p>2x1 = 2</p>	Pg 25
Q23.	<p>Explain any four features of the U.S. hegemony as hard power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		

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	<p>other Nations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of life and health enhanced in India. • Traditional cultural was affected .Local Markets and small shopkeepers were also affected. • More FDI came to India. • GDP growth rate has increased <p style="text-align: right;">any four</p>		
Q25.	<p>Describe any three features of the Congress Party that kept it as a social and ideological coalition during the freedom struggle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any two positive and two negative consequences of the Green Revolution.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Congress was a party of diverse groups such as peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers.</p> <p>(ii) Leadership of The Congress had expanded from upper class professionals so agriculture based leaders.</p> <p>(iii) Congress provided for internal opposition.</p> <p>(iv) It accommodated revolutionary pacists, right ,left and all shades of centre.</p> <p>(v) Parties are having their own constitution were also allowed to exit within Congress .</p> <p>Any other relevant point. Any three</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>MERITS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growth in the food grain production • Rich and large landlords were benefited and increased their income <p>DEMERITS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap between poor peasantry and rich peasantry was visible . • It raised the middle class peasants. • Regional imbalance also came into forefront. • Rich peasants emerged political influential. 	<p>3X2 = 6</p> <p>Pg 36</p> <p>3+3 = 6</p> <p>Pg 60</p>	
Q26.	<p>Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the justification given by the Government of India for declaring National Emergency on the night of 25th June, 1975. How far do you agree</p>		

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	<p>(ii) Regional parties and leaders can advocate the aspirations and seek the cooperation of other leaders</p> <p>(iii) Union government should not neglect the regional aspirations and participate in all the debates and talks and put forward the government and thinking</p> <p>(iv) All demands and aspiration should be constitutional an unconstitutional demands should be avoided</p> <p>Any other innovative method (Any three)</p>		
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Q1.	Which one of the following statements is 'not correct' about the Non-aligned Movement' ?		
Ans	<p>(i) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of alliances.</p> <p>(ii) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.</p> <p>(iii) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests.</p> <p>(iv) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.</p> <p>India was praised for signing the treaty of Friendship with the USSR to strengthen NAM</p>	1M	p-12
Q2.	Name anyone international organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights.		
Ans	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.</p> <p>Amnety International Human Rights watch United Nations commission for human Rights (Any one Point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Military conflict with neighboring countries (ii) Internal conflicts (iii) Security of borders or Any other relevant answer</p>	1 M	p-95
Q3.	Explain the term Hegemony		
Ans	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the main objective of the 'Marshall Plan</p> <p>Hegemony is the military domination Economic power, political clout/influence and cultural Superiority</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Objective of Marshal Plan was to provide financial aid to west European states to receive Europe's economy ,post second World war.</p>	1M	p-37
Q4.	"The process of nation-building did not come to an end with the partition of India and integration of Princely States." Give any support the statement.		
Ans	<p>Nation building is continuous process which does not come to an end at any particular point of time for example After independence framing of constitution, reorganisation of states and need to address social economic challenges.</p>	1	P- 19

Q5.	How did the activities of Dalit Panthers influence the Dalit writers ? Give any one example.		
Ans	<p>(i) Dalit Panthers movement provided a platform for Dalit educated youth to use their creativity as a protest activity.</p> <p>(ii) Dalit writers protected against the brutalities of the caste system in their numerous autobiographies and other literary works.</p> <p>Any one</p>	1	p 133
	SECTION – B		
Q6.	Mention any two points of agreement between the member states of NATO.		
	OR		
	When and where was the Eastern Alliance created ? What was its principal function.		
Ans	<p>(i) Attack on any one of the members will be taken attack on all of them.</p> <p>(ii) Each of the members state was obliged to help the other.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	1X2=2	p- 6
	OR		
	<p>(i) Eastern Alliance was created by Erstwhile Soviet Union in 1955 comprising Eastern European countries .</p> <p>(ii) It was forced by Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>(iii) Its main objective was to counter NATO forces in Europe.</p>	½ X2 +1 = 2	P 6
Q7.	Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner.	½*4=2	p-118
	<p>Column 'A'</p> <p>(a) Chipko Movement</p> <p>(b) Dalit Panthers</p> <p>(c) Anti-Arrack Movement the</p>	<p>Column 'B'</p> <p>(i) Right to Information</p> <p>(ii) Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste</p>	
Ans	<p>(d) Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan</p> <p>a- (iv)</p> <p>b- (iii)</p> <p>c- (ii)</p> <p>d- (i)</p>	<p>(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources</p>	
Q8.	Give any two arguments against the demand to stop construction of dams		
Ans	<p>(i) Demand to stop construction of dams is criticized by many as obstructing the process of development.</p> <p>(ii) Dams provide water for irrigation generate electricity, provide</p>	1X2=2	P 141-142

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	drinking water control floods, importance of dams was upheld by the supreme courts. Any other relevant point.		
Q9.	What would have happened to the world politics if India had not propagated the policy of non-alignment ? I OR Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 ?	1*2=2M	p-66
Ans	(i) It could have aligned with any Super Power along with other newly independent countries. (ii) India would not have emerged as leader of newly independent countries. (iii) It could not have an independent Foreign policy. (iv) Cold war could have become more intense. (Any two) OR (i) India refuse to sign NPT as it considered the treaty discriminatory. (ii) India desired to counter the nuclear threat of the neighboring countries (any other relevant point)	1*2=2M	p-04
Q10.	Highlight any two reasons that you think are responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. OR Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.	1*2=2	p-91
Ans	(i) Rigid attitude of the Syndicate. (ii) Presidential candidate was announced by the Syndicate without consulting the Prime minister, Indira Gandhi. (iii) Syndicate assumed PM Indira Gandhi as puppet in their hand which provoked her to revolt. (Any other reason) OR Lessons of 1975 Emergency (i) Denial of fundamental rights and freedom is not acceptable people of India. (ii) People value freedom of press. (iii) People disapprove the excesses committed by state authorities. (Any other relevant point)	1*2=2	p-5
SECTION – C			
Q11.	Describe any four features of the ideology of "Swatantra Party" founded in 1959. OR	1X4=4	Pg 41

Ans	<p>Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.</p> <p>Features of Ideology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Government should be less involved in controlling the economy. (ii) Prosperity comes only through individual freedom. (iii) It is against the centralized planning nationalization and public sector. (iv) It was against the policy of NAM. (v) It was in favour of having good relations with US. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Changes in the ideology of the communist party 1920 to 1952 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1920, the communist party drew inspiration from Bolshevik revolution in Russia. • During second World war Communist party supported British whereas earlier they worked from within the fold of Indian National Congress. • After Independence , initrally communist Party encouraged violent uprisings but later abandoned the path of violence. • The single united communist party faced majopr spily in 1964 due to ideological rift between leaders following soviet and Chinese ideology. <p>Any other point (Assess as a whole)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 37
Q12. Ans	<p>Assess the role of the World Bank in helping the developing countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It works for human development, promotes education, basic health facilities irrigation etc . (ii) It provides loan and grants to the member countries. (iii) It helps developing countries to develop the infrastructure i e roads ,electricity urban regeneration. (iv) Its role is very important for developing countries to carry out their development projects but it is sometimes criticized to force developing countries /poor Nations to adopt free market reforms. <p>Any other relevant point</p>	1X4=4	P 89
Q13. Ans	<p>What is meant by 'the protection of global commons'? Explain with the help of examples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Protection of global commons : (ii) Protection of global commons is protection of Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica ocean floor and other space. <p style="text-align: center;">Example</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Antarctic Treaty 1959 b) Montreal protocol 1987 c) Antarctic environment protocol 1991 d) Rio Earth Summit 1992 e) Any other efforts agreement 	2 +4.5=4	P 121
Q14.	Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in		


Ans	<p>formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any four actors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence</p> <p>Pt. Nehru was an influential leader</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) He advocated and followed the policy of Non alignment. (ii) He was for preserving the sovereignty of India. (iii) He was for the economic development hence requires help from both blocs. (iv) Was against to join any alliance. <p>Evaluate as a whole</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Policy of Non alignment (to be explained) (ii) Afro Asian unity (iii) Conflict with Pakistan and China (iv) India support to the UN initiatives (v) Constitutional commitment to maintain and promote international peace (vi) Panchsheel <p>Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	2X2=4	Pg 67
Q15. Ans	<p>Analyse any four issues that led to conflict between the judiciary and the government before the declaration of Emergency in 1976.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Conflict regarding power of Parliament to abridge the fundamental rights. (ii) Regarding the curtailment of right to property. (iii) Supreme Court rejected the amendment abridgement of fundamental rights for the sake of Directive Principles of State Policy. (iv) Tension between executive and Judiciary appointment of A.N Ray as the Chief Justice by superseding the three senior most judges. (v) Allahabad High Court judgement declaring Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha as null and void. <p>Any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any four</p>	1X4=4	Pg 107-108
Q16. Ans	<p>Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) EU is the world's biggest economy. (ii) Its share of World trade is three times larger than that of USA (iii) It also functions as an important block in WTO (iv) Two of its members are permanent members of UN Security Council. (v) It has its own flag, anthem & currency. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	1X4=4	Pg 53

	<p>(i) Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured majority but government dominated by West Pakistan did not convene the assembly.</p> <p>(ii) Arrest of Sheikh mujib provoked violent Protests.</p> <p>(iii) Thousands of people were killed by Pakistan Army which led to migration of millions of Bengalis to India.</p> <p>(iv) India supported the demand of people of east Pakistan</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 71
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by national security ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain the traditional notion of security.</p> <p>(iii) Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.</p> <p>(i) Why has the composition of the Security Council been said to have remained 'static' ?</p> <p>(ii) How has the static composition of the Security Council harmed its representative character ?</p> <p>(iii) Explain India's view about the role of the developing countries in the Security Council.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Security is absence of threats.</p> <p>(ii) Under traditional security, the greatest threat to a country is from military war attack on Sovereignty and threat to lives of the citizens.</p> <p>(iii) To have a strong Army equipped with weapons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To raise the cost of the war so that the Rival party may 	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2X1=2</p> <p>1+2+2 =5</p> <p>1</p>	Pg 101


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	<p>not dare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations for peaceful solution <p>Any other method</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Composition of Security Council has been static due to rigid attitude of the five permanent members(Big powers)</p> <p>(ii) a) It doesn't represent Africa ,South America and even doesn't adequately represent Asia .</p> <p>b) a large population of the world is not represented it make security council a non-democratic in character</p> <p>Any other relevant point (any two)</p> <p>(iii) a) India wants their representation in the security council as permanent member</p> <p>b) favours its expansion to adequately represent present realitiesof the world ie more developing countries.</p> <p>Any other relevant point (any two)</p>	<p>1X2=2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society..... Besides, privatization led to more disparities.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by government subsidy ?</p> <p>(ii) How did the withdrawal of government subsidy lead the people into poverty ?</p> <p>(iii) Do you support or oppose the policy of privatisation ? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Name any two founder countries of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War period.</p> <p>(ii) Suggest any two methods to lift the people of the Least</p>		

	<p>Developed Countries out of poverty.</p> <p>(iii) Explain the concept of 'sustained development'.</p> <p>(i) Economic help provided to a particular group of consumer in the form of reduced rate of the commodity or reduced rate of interest or rent as compared to prevailing market rate .</p> <p>(ii) a) People have to pay more for goods and services was sometime reduced their affordability. b) Cost of tools, implements machines, fertilizers increases consequently. The people are not able to purchase them for their livelihood . Any other</p> <p>(iii) candidate may support or oppose policy of privatization. Their answer sheet should be supported by two suitable arguments</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) India ,Egypt ,Yugoslavia Any two</p> <p>(ii) a) Cheap cost effective Technology should be provided to LOCs. b) Rapid industrialization of LOC be supported by developed countries. c) Spreading education and providing employment opportunities. (any two)</p> <p>(iii) Sustained Development → is a long lasting environment friendly doesn't harm the interest of the future generations.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>2</p>	
Q19.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>(i) Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon.</p> <p>(ii) Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict.</p> <p>(iii) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka ?</p> 	1	Pg 73

Ans	<p>(i) Liberation tigers of Tamil Elam.</p> <p>(ii) It was a difficult task to balance Sinhalese and Tamil group both .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka followed the policy of majoritarianism and Tamil felt neglected. • It was just a skill to keep the balance. (Evaluate as a whole) <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of ethnic conflict Sri Lanka good success fully controlled the rate of growth of population. • Had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product GDP. • Could liberalise the economy. • Maintained the democratic system. <p><u>VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY</u></p> <p>(20.1) Name the two ethnic groups of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.2) Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.3) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2X1=2</p> <p>1+2+2=5</p>	
Ans	<p>(20.1) Sinhalese and Tamils</p> <p>(21.2) The principle of equality has not been adopted in Sri Lanka it is majoritarianism.</p> <p>(21.3) Control of population</p>	1+2+2=5	
Q20.	<p>Thus began an era of multi-party system ... ,Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. But after 1989, no single party secured a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre,</p> <p>(i) Which political party won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, what are the two main problems of coalition governments ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two merits of the multi-party system in India.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
Ans	<p>(i) BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party)</p> <p>(ii) Main problem was to satisfy the different fractions and parties in the coalition- which made the government weak and always ready to compromise.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional parties get an opportunity to be in power. • Regional aspirations get fulfilled. • Get an experience of the government at the union level <p>(any two)</p>		

Q21.	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :</p> <p>i)The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India. (ii)The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972. (iii)The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957. (iv)The State formed in 1966. (v)The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul'.</p> 	1X5=5	
Ans	<p>(i) D – Manipur (ii) E – Meghalaya (iii) A - Kerala (iv) C – Haryana (v) B – Gujarat</p> <p><u>VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY</u></p> <p>(21.1) In which State was the Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' started ?</p>		

Courtesy : CBSE

Ans	<p>Suggest any three methods to accomodate the regional aspirations and maintain national integration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Candidates are expected to suggest some measures based on the real life experience mark should be given for original thinking for example (ii) Procession can be held on holidays (iii) Silent Dharnas and protests can be held at the designated places. (iv) Government should also provide all the facilities to the protesters and also the place to have sit in dharnas (v) Banners /Hoardings /play cards should be used instead of slogan mongering. (vi) different types of protest can be used as ringing Bell for a fixed period on the house stops or whistle blowing at a fixed time for a fixed duration (vii) Dharnas in small grows all over the state can't we can be at the other method any other innovative method that doesn't disturb the daily life of the citizens <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Use of media to raise the demands and paid for the regional aspirations debates video talks articles in the magazines new items also literature can be used (ii) Regional parties and leaders can advocate the aspirations and seek the corporation of other leaders (iii) Union government should not neglect the regional aspirations and participate in all the debate stocks put forward the government and thinking (iv) all demands and aspiration should be constitutional an unconstitutional demand should be avoided <p style="text-align: right;">Any other innovative method Any three</p>	1X 6=6	Unit 8
Q24.	<p>Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the justification given by the Government of India for declaring National Emergency on the night of 25th June, 1975. How far do you agree with this justification ?</p>		
Ans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) strong image of Indira Gandhi. (ii) Nationalisation of banks. (iii) Abolitiontion of privy purses. (iv) 'Garibi hatao' program slogan early elections lead to sympathy quotes for injustice done to Indira Gandhi. (v) Defeat of official candidate for President. <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">any four</p>	4x1.5=6	Pg 93
		4x1.5=6	Pg 113

	<p>responsibilities .</p> <p>On analysis it seems that this principle is justified and acceptable to one and all(Evaluate as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the IT professionals got jobs in the Silicon Valley US and other Nations. • Quality of life and health in India. • Traditional cultural was affected local Markets and small shopkeepers were also affected. • More FDI came to India. • GDP growth rate has increased <p style="text-align: right;">any four</p>	4X1.5 = 6	Pg 144
Q27.	<p>Explain any four features of the U.S. hegemony as hard power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the process of establishing democracy in Nepal.</p> <p>(i) US spends more on its military capability then the next 12 powers combined.</p> <p>(ii) Military dominance of us is based on just on higher spending but on qualitative gap.</p> <p>(iii) No the power can match the US capability.</p> <p>(iv) Iraq invasion show its capacity to conquer</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom and then a constitutional monarchy. ▪ In 1990 King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution but democratic government could not survive longer and was in trouble. ▪ There was a violent conflict between the most and armed forces of king. ▪ In 2002 the king abolished the Parliament dismiss the government and Limited the democracy in Nepal. ▪ In 2006 was a massive democracy protest led by SPA. ▪ King was forced to install the house of representatives dissolve in 2002. <p>Transition to democracy is still under progress.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	<p>4x1.5=6</p> <p>4x1.5=6</p>	Pg 71 & 72

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	the regional level, but with the coming of policies of economic liberalization these organisations were compelled to come together on a national level platform.		
	SECTION – B		
Q6.	What did the Soviet Union do to ensure that the eastern half of Europe remained within its sphere of influence? OR Mention one characteristic each of the ideologies of the USSR and the USA.		
Ans	It is used its influence in Eastern Europe backed by the very large presence of its armies in the countries of the region to ensure that Eastern half of Europe remains within its influence. OR USSR followed the policy of socialism one party rule that is communism USA capitalism and liberal democracy.		
Q7.	Highlight any two reasons that you think are responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. OR Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.	1X2=2	p-91
Ans	(i) Rigid attitude of the Syndicate. (ii) Presidential candidate was announced by the Syndicate without consulting the Prime minister, Indira Gandhi. (iii) Syndicate assumed PM Indira Gandhi as puppet in their hand which provoked her to revolt. (Any other reason) OR Lessons of 1975 Emergency (i) Denial of fundamental rights and curtailment of freedom is not acceptable to the people of India. (ii) People value freedom of press. (iii) People disapprove the excesses committed by state authorities. (Any other relevant point)	1X2=2	p-5
Q8.	Equal representation to women has been granted in local level institutions in India but not in state and national legislatures. In your opinion, what is the main reason behind this failure?		
Ans	(i) Lack of consensus among different political parties. (ii) lack of political will any other relevant answer. (Any one)	2	
Q9.	Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner.	½X4=2	p-118

Ans	Column 'A'	Column 'B'		
	(a)Chipko Movement	(i)Right to Information		
	(b) Dalit Panthers	(ii) Andhra Pradesh		
	(c)Anti-Arrack Movement	(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste		
	(d)Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan	(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources		
	a	(iv)		
	b	(iii)		
	c	(ii)		
	d	(i)		
Q10.	What would have happened to the world politics if India had not propagated the policy of non-alignment ?		1X2=2M	p-66
Ans	OR			
	Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 ?			
	(i)	It could have aligned with any Super Power along with other newly independent countries.		
	(ii)	India would not have emerged as leader of newly independent countries.	1X2=2M	p-04
	(iii)	It could not have an independent Foreign policy.		
	(iv)	Cold war could have become more intense. (Any two)		
	OR			
(i)	India refused to sign NPT as it considered the treaty discriminatory.			
(ii)	India needed to counter the nuclear threat of the neighboring countries			
	(Any other relevant point)	(Any two)		
	SECTION – C			
Q11.	Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy of India.			
Ans	OR			
	Describe any four actors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence			
	Pt. Nehru was an influential leader		4	Pg 67
	•	He advocated and followed the policy of Non alignment.		
	•	He was for preserving the sovereignty of India.		
	•	He was for the economic development hence required help from both the blocs.		
	•	He was against to join any alliance.		

	<p>Evaluate as a whole</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Policy of Non alignment (to be explained)</p> <p>(ii) Afro Asian unity</p> <p>(iii) Conflict with Pakistan and China</p> <p>(iv) India is support to the UN initiatives</p> <p>(v) Constitutional commitment to maintain and promote international peace</p> <p>(vi) Panchsheel</p> <p>Any other point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 67 - 72
Q12.	<p>Analyse the four major global changes that have taken place after the Cold War leading to the necessity of reforms to make the U.N work better.</p> <p>(i) Emergence of US as sole superpower leading to unipolar world.</p> <p>(ii) Emergence of new independent countries part of USSR.</p> <p>(iii) Functioning of Security Council which has only five permanent members with Veto power.</p> <p>(iv) Emerging of China as a great power</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2X2=4	Pg 87 – 88
Q13.	<p>With the help of any four examples, explain India's stand on environmental issues.</p> <p>(i) India signed and ratified Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.</p> <p>(ii) India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission list with the developed countries and they should own this responsibilities.</p> <p>(iii) Indian government is participating in global efforts related to environment through a number of programs.</p> <p>(iv) For example</p> <p>(a) India's national auto fuel policy has been adopted.</p> <p>(b) The energy conservation Act was passed in 2001.</p> <p>(c) Electricity act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.</p> <p>(d) The Government of India is keen to launch a National Mission on Beat Diesel</p> <p>Any other relevant points</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four examples)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 126
Q14.	<p>Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.</p> <p>(i) EU is the world's biggest economy.</p>	1X4=4	Pg 53

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	<p>(ii) Its share of World trade is three times larger than that of USA</p> <p>(iii) It also functions as an important block in WTO</p> <p>(iv) Two of its members are permanent members of UN Security Council.</p> <p>(v) It has its own flag, anthem and currency.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured majority but government dominated by West Pakistan did not convene the assembly.</p> <p>(ii) Arrest of Sheikh Mujib provoked violent protests.</p> <p>(iii) Thousands of people were killed by Pakistan Army which led to migration of millions of Bengalis to India.</p> <p>(iv) India supported the demand of people of East Pakistan</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2X2=4	Pg 71
Q15.	Assess the role of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan in India politics.		
Ans	<p>Role of JP Narayan</p> <p>(i) He always remained away from power politics.</p> <p>(ii) He demanded in the dismissal of Congress government in Bihar in 1974.</p> <p>(iii) He called for a total revolution in the social economic and political sphere to establish true democracy.</p> <p>(iv) He led the opposition movement against the miss rule of Indira Gandhi in 1975.</p> <p>(v) He had been an active socialist leader and freedom fighter</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Four Points)</p>		
Q16.	Describe any four features of the ideology of "Swatantra Party" founded in 1959.	1X4=4	Pg 41
Ans	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.</p> <p>Features of Ideology</p> <p>(i) Government should be less involved in controlling the economy.</p> <p>(ii) Prosperity comes only through individual freedom.</p> <p>(iii) It was against the centralized planning nationalization and public sector.</p> <p>(iv) It was against the policy of NAM.</p> <p>(v) It was in favour of having good relations with US.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Changes in the ideology of the Communist Party from 1920 to 1952 –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1920, the Communist Party drew inspiration from Bolshevik revolution in Russia. • During second World war Communist Party supported British whereas earlier they worked from within the fold of Indian National 	1X4=4	Pg 37

	<p>Congress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Independence , initially Communist Party encouraged violent uprisings but later abandoned the path of violence. • The single united Communist Party faced major split in 1964 due to ideological rift between leaders following soviet and Chinese ideology. <p>Any other point (Assess as a whole)</p>		
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by national security ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain the traditional notion of security.</p> <p>(iii) Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.</p> <p>(i) Why has the composition of the Security Council been said to have remained 'static' ?</p> <p>(ii) How has the static composition of the Security Council harmed its representative character ?</p> <p>(iii) Explain India's view about the role of the developing countries in the Security Council.</p> <p>(i) Security is absence of threats.</p> <p>(ii) Under traditional security, the greatest threat to a country is from military war, attack on sovereignty and threat to lives of the citizens.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">a) To have a strong army equipped with weapons</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">b) To raise the cost of the war so that the rival party may not dare.</p>	<p>Ans</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>2X1=2</p> <p>1+2+2 =5 1</p>	Pg 101


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	<p>c) Negotiations for peaceful solution Any other method</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any two</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Composition of Security Council has been static due to rigid attitude of the five permanent members(Big powers)</p> <p>(ii) a) It doesn't represent Africa ,South America and even doesn't adequately represent Asia . b) a large population of the world is not represented.It makes Security Council non-democratic in character Any other relevant point (any two)</p> <p>(iii) a) India wants their representation in the security council as permanent member b) favours its expansion to adequately represent present realities of the world ie more developing countries. Any other relevant point (any two)</p>	<p>1X2=2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society..... Besides, privatization led to more disparities.</p> <p>(i) What is meant by government subsidy ?</p> <p>(ii) How did the withdrawal of government subsidy lead the people into poverty ?</p> <p>(iii) Do you support or oppose the policy of privatisation ? Support your answer with any two suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free.</p> <p>(i) Name any two founder countries of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War period.</p> <p>(ii) Suggest any two methods to lift the people of the Least Developed Countries out of poverty.</p>	<p>1</p>	

Ans	<p>(iii) Explain the concept of 'sustained development'.</p> <p>(i) Economic help provided to a particular group of consumer in the form of reduced rate of the commodity or reduced rate of interest or rent as compared to prevailing market rate .</p> <p>(ii) a) People have to pay more for goods and services which reduces their affordability. b) Cost of tools, implements machines, fertilizers increase consequently. The people are not able to purchase the required items for their livelihood . Any other</p> <p>(iii) candidate may support or oppose policy of privatization. Their answer sheet should be supported by two suitable arguments</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) India ,Egypt ,Yugoslavia (Any two)</p> <p>(ii) a) Cheap cost effective Technology should be provided to LOCs. b) Rapid industrialization of LOC be supported by developed countries. c) Spreading education and providing employment opportunities. (any two)</p> <p>(iii) Sustained Development → is a long lasting environment friendly development which doesn't harm the interest of the future generations.</p>	<p>1X2=2</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1X2=2</p> <p>2</p>	
Q19.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>(i) Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon.</p> <p>(ii) Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict.</p> <p>(iii) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka ?</p> 	1	Pg 73

Ans	<p>(i) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam.</p> <p>(ii) It was a difficult task to balance Sinhalese and Tamil group both .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lanka followed the policy of majoritarianism and Tamil felt neglected. • It was just a skill to keep the balance. (Evaluate as a whole) <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of ethnic conflict Sri Lanka successfully controlled the rate of growth of population. • Had the highest per capita Gross Domestic Product GDP. • Could liberalise the economy. • Maintained the democratic system. <p><u>VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY :</u></p> <p>(20.1) Name the two ethnic groups of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.2) Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>(20.3) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2X1=2</p> <p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>1+2+2=5</p>	
Ans	<p>(20.1) Sinhalese and Tamils</p> <p>(21.2) The principle of equality has not been adopted in Sri Lanka as it is majoritarianism.</p> <p>(21.3) Control of population</p>		
Q20.	<p>Thus began an era of multi-party system ... ,Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. But after 1989, no single party secured a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre,</p> <p>(i) Which political party won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, what are the two main problems of coalition governments ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two merits of the multi-party system in India.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1X2=2</p>	
Ans	<p>(i) BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party)</p> <p>(ii) Main problem was to satisfy the different factions and parties in the coalition- which made the government weak and always ready to compromise.</p> <p>(iii)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional parties get an opportunity to be in power. • Regional aspirations get fulfilled. • Get an experience of the government at the union level 		

	(any two)		
Q21.	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :</p> <p>i)The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India. (ii)The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972. (iii)The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957. (iv)The State formed in 1966. (v)The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul.</p> 	1X5=5	
Ans	<p>(i) D – Manipur (ii) E – Meghalaya (iii) A - Kerala (iv) C – Haryana (v) B – Gujarat</p> <p><u>VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES ONLY</u></p>		

Ans	<p>(21.1) In which State was the Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' started ?</p> <p>(21.2) Name any one State which was created in 1966.</p> <p>(21.3) Which two States were benefitted the most by the Green Revolution?</p> <p>(21.4) Name the State where the Communist Party of India formed its government in 1957.</p> <p>(21.5) How many Princely States were there in India at the time of Independence ?</p> <p>21.1 Gujarat</p> <p>21.2 Haryana/ Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>21.3 UP and Punjab /Haryana</p> <p>21.4 Kerala</p> <p>21.5 565</p>	1X5=5	
	SECTION – E		
Q22.	<p>Describe any four factors that necessitated reforms in most of the institutions of the Soviet Union.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is meant by Cold War? When did it start? Describe briefly the formation of Western and the Eastern alliances and its consequences.</p> <p>(i) Bureaucratic system had become authoritarian making life difficult for citizens.</p> <p>(ii) Right control over on institutional by Communist Party was an accountable to the people.</p> <p>(iii) Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected.</p> <p>(iv) Soviet Union left behind the west in the Technology.</p> <p>(v) Wages continue to grow but the productivity and Technology Phelps considerably.</p> <p>Any other factors (Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Cold war is a situation in which there is tension rivalry preparation for war but no direct conflict war takes palce.</p> <p>(ii) Cold war started between USA and USSR after Second World War and enable with the disintegration of USSR.</p> <p>Candidates main right after Second World War after Cuban missile crisis.</p> <p>(iii) Western Alliance is the alliance of Western European countries it was formalized into an organisation .NATO which came into</p>	<p>1.5X4 = 6</p> <p>1.5 X 2=3</p>	

	<p>existence in 1949, Association of 12 States.</p> <p>(iv) Eastern Alliance was an Alliance of East European countries led by Soviet Union and known as Warsaw pact which was formed to counter NATO.</p>		
Q23.	<p>Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse the justification given by the Government of India for declaring National Emergency on the night of 25th June, 1975. How far do you agree with this justification ?</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Simage of Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalisation of banks.</p> <p>(iii) Abolitiontion of privy purses.</p> <p>(iv) 'Garibi hatao' programmes/ slogan</p> <p>(v) Early elections led to sympathy quotes for injustice done to Indira Gandhi.</p> <p>(vi) Defeat of official candidate for the post of President.</p> <p>Any other relevant point (any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Frequently recourse to agitations. Protests and collective actions were adversely affecting the life of common people.</p> <p>(ii) Extra parliamentary politics was targeting the government for selfish motives .</p> <p>(iii) Movement launched by the opposition was distracting the government from routine and administrative work</p> <p>(iv) It was affecting the development of the country</p> <p>Any other relevant point (any four)</p>	<p>4x1.5=6</p> <p>4x1.5=6</p>	<p>Pg 93</p> <p>Pg 113</p>
Q24.	<p>Suggest any three methods of agitation, to highlight your problems and demands, which do not disturb the routine life of the people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Suggest any three methods to accomodate the regional aspirations and maintain national integration.</p>		
Ans	<p>Candidates are expected to suggest some measures based on the real life experience mark should be given for original thinking for example</p> <p>(i) Procession can be held on holidays</p> <p>(ii) Silent Dharnas and protests can be held at the designated places.</p> <p>(iii) Government should also provide all the facilities to the protesters and also the place to have sit in dharnas</p>		Unit 8

STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

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	<p>(iv) Banners /Hoardings /play cards should be used instead of slogan mongering.</p> <p>(v) different types of protest can be used as ringing Bell for a fixed period on the house tops or whistle blowing at a fixed time for a fixed duration</p> <p>(vi) Dharnas in small groups all over the state/ country can be at the other method.</p> <p>(vii) Any other innovative method that doesn't disturb the daily life of the citizens</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Use of media to raise the demands and plead for the regional aspirations debates/ video talks /articles in the magazines /new items /literature can be used.</p> <p>(ii) Regional parties and leaders can advocate the aspirations and seek the cooperation of other leaders</p> <p>(iii) Union government should not neglect the regional aspirations and participate in all the debates and talks and put forward the government and thinking</p> <p>(iv) All demands and aspiration should be constitutional an unconstitutional demands should be avoided</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any other innovative method (Any three)</p>		
Q25.	<p>Describe the emergence of opposition parties and the role played by them during the first phase of democratic politics in free India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any three features of the second Five year Plan. Also mention the problems faced during its implementation.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) After independence there was effective opposition in the Indian politics but a number of political parties participating in the electoral process that established multi party democracy with one party Congress party dominance.</p> <p>(ii) The Communist Party of India and socialist party working even before the Independence.</p> <p>(iii) Parties like Bharatiya Jana Sangh and Swatantra party came into existence during the period of first general election and were against the ideology of Congress.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Rapid industrialisation huge investments were made to industrial sectors stressed on heavy industries.</p> <p>(ii) Second Five year plan was designed to achieve quick structural transformation.</p> <p>(iii) It declared socialist pattern of society as its goal.</p> <p><u>Problems faced in its implementation</u></p> <p>(i) India was technologically backward so industrialisation prove to be very costly.</p> <p>(ii) Due to heavy investment on Industries agricultural sector was</p>	<p>3 +1.5X2=6</p> <p>1X3=3</p>	

	<p>neglected hands possibility of food shortages looms large.</p> <p>(iii) Balancing between industries and Agriculture was a tough job second five year plan this plates Cuban biased.</p>		
Q26.	<p>Explain any four features of the U.S. hegemony as hard power.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain the process of establishing democracy in Nepal.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) US spends more on its military capability then the next 12 powers combined.</p> <p>(ii) Military dominance of US is based not just on higher spending but on qualitative gap.</p> <p>(iii) No power can match the US capability.</p> <p>(iv) Iraq invasion shows its capacity to conquer</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom and then a constitutional monarchy. ▪ In 1990 King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution but democratic government could not survive longer and was in trouble. ▪ There was a violent conflict between the maosit and armed forces of king. ▪ In 2002 the king abolished the Parliament dismissed the government and limited the democracy in Nepal. ▪ In 2006 there was a massive pro democracy protest led by SPA. ▪ King was forced to restore the house of representatives dissolve in 2002. ▪ Transition to democracy is still under progress. <p>(Any four)</p>	<p>4x1.5=6</p> <p>4x1.5=6</p>	<p>Pg 71 & 72</p>
Q27.	<p>Analyse the concept of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities of States towards the protection of environment.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Assess the political, economic and cultural effects of globalisation on India.</p>		
Ans	<p>Developed countries are of the opinion that every country is equally responsible for the conservation of ecology but developing countries state that economical degradation has been caused by the developed country so they must take more responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing countries are in the process of industrialisation and should not be made to bear the restrictions. • Needs of the developing countries should be taken into account. • Rio summit in 1992 gave the principles of common but 	6	Pg 123

	<p>differentiated responsibilities .</p> <p>On analysis it seems that this principle is justified and acceptable to one and all(Evaluate as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most of the IT professionals got jobs in the Silicon Valley of US and other Nations.• Quality of life and health enhanced in India.• Traditional cultural was affected .Local Markets and small shopkeepers were also affected.• More FDI came to India.• GDP growth rate has increased <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	4X1.5 = 6	Pg 144
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MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/3/1

	SECTION – A		
Q1.	Which ideologies were represented by the Western alliance and the Eastern alliance respectively? OR What does the end of bipolarity mean?		
Ans	Western alliance represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism, whereas Eastern alliance represented socialism and communalism. OR End of Bipolarity means end and disintegration of USSR.	1	Pg 3 Pg 17
Q2.	Which one of the following statements about 'hegemony' is correct ? (a) Hegemony means cooperation and alliance of some states. (b) Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power. (c) Hegemony is a permanent feature of the developed countries. (d) Hegemony always neglects international organisations like the UN.		
Ans	Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.	1	Pg 37
Q3.	After disintegration of the USSR, which country got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council in its place? OR Mention any two components of traditional security.		
Ans	Russia OR (i) Balance of Power (ii) Alliance Building (iii) Military threat (Any two)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	Pg 86 Pg 101
Q4.	Identify and name the political party which emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation'.		
Ans	Bhartiya Jana Sangh	1	Pg 39
Q5.	Explain the term 'autonomy'.		
Ans	Autonomy is the freedom to take decision with special federal status.	1	Pg 155
	SECTION B		
Q6.	Highlight any one major reason that compelled both the superpowers to avoid the risk of another world war. OR Highlight any two features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy.		
		2	Pg 4


Ans	<p>Fear of Nuclear War</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. (ii) Withdrawal of government subsidies led to poverty (iii) Privatisation led to new disparities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>		Pg 25										
Q7.	<p>Describe any two Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly independent countries.</p>												
Ans	<p>(i) Promote international peace and security (ii) Trust and honourable relations between nations (iii) Settlement of international disputes by arbitration.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Advocacy of Asian Unity (ii) Freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime</p>	2	Pg 66 Pg 68										
Q8.	<p>If you are asked to highlight any two important demands for the welfare of the poor people of your locality, which two demands would you like to raise? Justify your demands with arguments.</p>												
Ans	<p>(i) Providing free education for poor children (ii) Free medical facilities to promote health</p>	2	Pg 133										
Q9.	<p>Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in meaningful manner :</p> <table><tr><td>Column 'A'</td><td>Column 'B'</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Total Revolution</td><td>(i) Ch. Charan Singh</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India</td><td>(ii) George Fernandes</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Railway Strike of 1974</td><td>(iii) Jagjivan Ram</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Founder of Lok Dal</td><td>(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan</td></tr></table>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) Total Revolution	(i) Ch. Charan Singh	(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India	(ii) George Fernandes	(c) Railway Strike of 1974	(iii) Jagjivan Ram	(d) Founder of Lok Dal	(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan		Pg 104 123 107 122
Column 'A'	Column 'B'												
(a) Total Revolution	(i) Ch. Charan Singh												
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(c) Railway Strike of 1974	(iii) Jagjivan Ram												
(d) Founder of Lok Dal	(iv) Jayaprakash Narayan												
Ans	<p>(a) – (iv) (b) – (iii) (c) – (ii) (d) – (i)</p>	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$											
Q10.	<p>Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in its desired goal?</p>												

Ans	(i) Opportunities for OBC's in education and employment (ii) Power sharing by OBCs OR (i) Bringing normalcy to Punjab (ii) Withdrawal of application of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Punjab.	1X2= 2	Pg 181 Pg 161
	SECTION – C		
Q11.	Explain the U.S. hegemony as a structural power with the help of four examples.		
Ans	OR Explain any four features of ASEAN. The hegemony of US as structural power: (i) Capacity of US to provide global public goods such as sea lanes(SLOCS) (ii) Internet is the direct result of US military research project (iii) Establishing first business school with the world (iv) Economic preponderance of the US OR ASEAN (i) Accelerates economic growth (ii) Social programme and cultural development (iii) Promote regional peace (iv) Avoid territorial disputes	1X4=4	Pg 40 Pg 56-57
Q12.	Justify India's candidature for the permanent membership of the UN Security Council on any four grounds.		
Ans	(i) India is a big nation in terms of its population (ii) India is a major economic power (iii) India is a major military power (iv) India respects democracy and human rights	1x4	Pg 89
Q13.	Highlight any four economic effects of globalisation.		
Ans	Economic effects : (i) Great flow of funds from one country to other (ii) Flow of people increased internationally due to jobs and tourism. (iii) Enhanced trade between states. (iv) Choice of people enhanced (v) Any other relevant effects	1x4	Pg140
Q14.	Explain any two major differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.		

<p>Ans</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India in 1948.</p> <p>(i) In the first FYP main thrust was on agriculture but in the second FYP thrust was on industrialization .</p> <p>(ii) First FYP was for slow speed of progress but the second was for hasty and quick structured transformation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force • The peasantry in the Telangana region rose against him • The communists and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront • The Nizam responded by unleashing a para military forces 	<p>2X2=4</p>	<p>Pg 53</p>
<p>Q15.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>State any four events that are responsible for the strained relations between India and China.</p> <p>(i) Annexation of Tibet by China</p> <p>(ii) Political Asylum given to Dalai Lama by India.</p> <p>(iii) Border dispute between India and China.</p> <p>(iv) The Chinese invasion in 1962.</p> <p>Any other relevant point.</p>	<p>1X4=4</p>	<p>Pg 61</p>
<p>Q16.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.</p> <p>Excess during Emergency</p> <p>(i) Freedom of Press was curtailed.</p> <p>(ii) Forced family planning programme.</p> <p>(iii) Demotion of various settlements.</p> <p>(iv) Leaders of all opposition parties were arrested and jailed.</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Jolted the Congress at the national and state level.</p> <p>(ii) Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies.</p> <p>(iii) Congress lost assembly elections in seven states.</p> <p>(iv) Political earthquakes.</p>	<p>1x4=4</p>	<p>Pg 115</p> <p>Pg 88</p>

	(v) Rise of Regional parties. Any other relevant effect. (Any four)		
	SECTION – D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>It meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons the end of confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace</p> <p>(i) Name the two alliances that were in confrontation during the Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) Why did the arms race lead to a demand for peace ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Why was accumulation of nuclear weapons considered as a great danger to the global environment ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Non-alignment is also not neutrality. Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. States practising neutrality are not required to help end a war. They do not get involved in wars and do not take any position on the appropriateness or morality of a war. Non-aligned states, including India, were actually involved in wars for various reasons.</p> <p>(i) Define Non-alignment.</p> <p>(ii) Differentiate between non-alignment and neutrality.</p> <p>(iii) Inspite of being non-aligned states, why were some states involved in war ? Give any one reason.</p>		
Ans.	<p>(i) USA and USSR</p> <p>(ii) Arms race lead to accumulation of nuclear weapons and existence of military blocs</p> <p>(iii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons was a threat to a global environment as their use would lead to climatic change and environmental destruction</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Non Alignment is a movement where in a group of States are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc</p> <p>(ii) Non Alignment refers to policy of supporting or not supporting any major power block whereas neutrality refers to a policy of being neutral and staying out of War.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Pg 23</p> <p>Pg 11</p> <p>Pg 11</p>

	(iii) Some states were involved in war to prevent war between others and to maintain world peace.		Pg 11
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer following questions :</p> <p>The Indian security strategy is geared towards security challenges within the country. Several militant from time to time, have sought to break away from India, tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic system,</p> <p>(i) The militants of which two areas have sought to break away from India ?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, how far is the demand of the militant groups to break away from India justified ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) In which two ways does the democratic political system help to bring unity in diversity in India ?</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Nagaland, Mizoram ,Punjab and Kashmir .</p> <p>(ii) The demand of the military groups to break away from India is not justified as India is a country and land of unity in diversity with varied culture promoting national unity.</p> <p>(iii) The democratic political system allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate.Their grievances. They also share political power.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	Pg 113
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Therefore, the central leadership decided to postpone matters.....</p> <p>(i) Highlight any one major change that took place in India due to independence and partition.</p> <p>(ii) Mention two more reasons other than the ones mentioned in the passage, which were responsible for the postponement of carving out states.</p> <p>(iii) Why was this postponement challenged by some local people and where ? Give any one example.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Most parts of the country voted in January 1952.It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. Elections were competitive – there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging more than half the eligible</p>		

	<p>(ii) Message is direct opposition.</p> <p>(iii) SAARC provided platform to member countries to improve their trade relations and Corporation through cultural and international participation.</p> <p>For visually impaired Candidates</p> <p>20.1 Write the full form of SAARC.</p> <p>20.2 Assess the relations between India and China after 1991.</p> <p>20.3 “Given the size and power of India, its neighbours are bound to be suspicious of India’s intentions.”Justify the statement with a suitable agreement.</p> <p>20.1 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</p> <p>20.2 There has been cultural exchange friendly contacts between India and China Multilevel framework of bilateral relations.</p> <p>20.3 Given the size and power of India its neighbours are bound to be suspicious due to lack of progress of political relations thereby leading to security threat.</p>	2	<p>Pg 77</p> <p>Pg 77</p>																		
Q21.	<p>In given outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as A,B,C,D & E . Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your the respective serial number of the information used and concerned alphabets as per the following format:</p> <table><tr><th>Sr. No of the information used</th><th>Concerned alphabet in the Map</th><th>Name of the state</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>Maharashtra</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>E</td><td>Gujarat</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>A</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Jammu & Kashmir</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>C</td><td>Goa</td></tr></table> 	Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state	(i)	D	Maharashtra	(ii)	E	Gujarat	(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	B	Jammu & Kashmir	(v)	C	Goa	1X5 =5	<p>Pg 132</p> <p>Pg 140</p> <p>Pg 134</p> <p>Pg 155</p> <p>Pg 169</p>
Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state																			
(i)	D	Maharashtra																			
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(iv)	B	Jammu & Kashmir																			
(v)	C	Goa																			

	<p>For Visually Impaired Candidates</p> <p>21.1 In which state is Sardar Sarovar Dam situated?</p> <p>Name the state was liberated from Portuguese control in 1961.</p> <p>21.3 Who was the founder leader of the Mizo National Front?</p> <p>21.4 Which state has been given the special status under Article 370?</p> <p>21.5 Which state is known for its Anti- Arrack Movement?</p> <p>21.1 Gujarat</p> <p>21.2 Goa</p> <p>21.3 Lal denga</p> <p>21.4 Jammu & Kashmir</p> <p>21.5 Andhra Pradesh</p>	1X5 =5	
	SECTION – E		
<p>Q22.</p> <p>Analyse any four reasons that tempted the super powers to have relations with smaller states.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Analyse any four reasons responsible for the disintegration of the USSR.</p> <p>The smaller states were helpful for the superpowers in gaining access to</p> <p>(i) Vital resources like oil and minerals.</p> <p>(ii) Territory to launch weapons and troops.</p> <p>(iii) Location to spy on each other.</p> <p>(iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(i) Economic stagnation for many years lead to consumer shortages.</p> <p>(ii) Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and satellite States.</p> <p>(iii) Administrative and political stagnation of Soviet Union.</p> <p>(iv) Communist Party that had ruled Soviet Union over 70 years was not accountable to the people.</p> <p>(v) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics Russia and Baltic States.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point. (Any four)</p>	<p>Ans</p>	1.5X4 = 6	<p>Pg 7</p> <p>Pg 20-21</p>
<p>Q23.</p> <p>Describe any two areas of cooperation and disagreement each, between India and Bangladesh.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe any four steps taken by China to grow its economy.</p>		1.5 X4 =	Pg 75

Ans	<u>Areas of Corporation</u> <p>(i) Bangladesh is a part of India's look East policy.</p> <p>(ii) The Two States have corporated regularly on disaster management and environmental issues.</p> <p>(iii) Any other relevant point</p> <u>Disagreement</u> <p>(i) Sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.</p> <p>(ii) Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) 'Open door 'policy and economic reforms.</p> <p>(ii) Privatization of agriculture in 1982.</p> <p>(iii) Privatization of industry.</p> <p>(iv) Elimination of trade barriers in special economic zone (SEZs)</p>	6	Pg 59
Q24.	<p>Describe any three elements of consensus that appear to have emerged among most political parties in India in the midst of severe competition and many conflicts.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the importance of regional aspirations, power sharing and the regional balance in democratic politics of India.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Agreement on new economic policies.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes.</p> <p>(iii) Acceptance of role of state level parties in governance of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Regional aspirations is very much a part of democratic politics and the best way to respond is through domestic negotiations. For example in the eighties militancy had erupted in Punjab. Problems were there in northeast, agitation in Assam by students, Kashmir valley was on the boil. Government of India negotiated with the regional movements which led to reconciliation and reduced tensions from many regions.</p> <p>(ii) Groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the state level to take decisions. Since regions together form the nation therefore there power sharing helps the nation to make important decisions.</p> <p>(iii) Regional balance leads to India's development experience to avoid discrimination between state and poor or developed regional balance</p>	<p>3X2=6</p> <p>3X2=6</p>	<p>Pg 190-192</p> <p>Pg 168</p>

[illegible]

MARKING SCHEME


CODE NO 59/3/2

	SECTION – A		
Q1.	After disintegration of the USSR, which country got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council in its place? OR Mention any two components of traditional security.		
Ans	Russia OR (i) Balance of Power (ii) Alliance Building (iii) Military threat (Any two)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$	Pg 86 Pg 101
Q2.	Which one of the following statements about 'hegemony' is correct ? (a) Hegemony means cooperation and alliance of some states. (b) Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power. (c) Hegemony is a permanent feature of the developed countries. (d) Hegemony always neglects international organisations like the UN.		
Ans	Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.	1	Pg 37
Q3.	Which ideologies were represented by the Western alliance and the Eastern alliance respectively ? OR What does the end of bipolarity mean?		
Ans	Western alliance represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism, whereas Eastern alliance represented socialism and communalism. OR End of Bipolarity means end and disintegration of USSR.	1	Pg 3 Pg 17
Q4.	Identify the ideology of the Socialist Party which distinguished it both from the Congress as well as the Communists.		
Ans	Ideology of Democratic Socialism	1	Pg 34
Q5.	Explain the term 'Plebiscite'.		
Ans	Plebiscite is the direct vote of all members for the constitutional reforms.	1	Pg 155
	SECTION – B		
Q6.	Describe any two Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security. OR Describe any two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly		

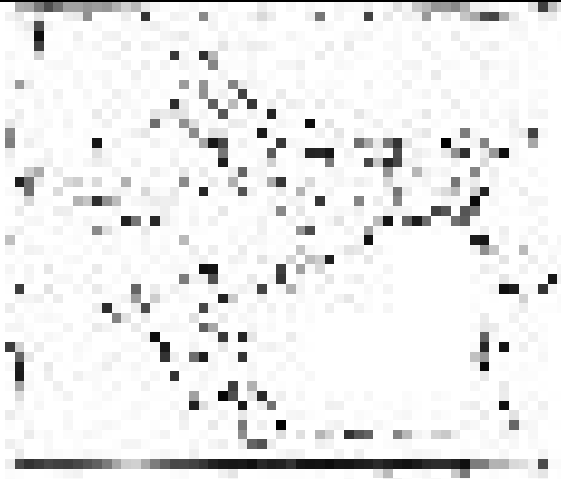
Ans	independent countries. (i) Promote international peace and security (ii) Trust and honourable relations between Nations (iii) Settlement of international disputes by arbitration. OR (i) Advocacy of Asian Unity (ii) Freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime	2	Pg 66 Pg 68										
Q7.	Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990. OR How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in its desired goal ? (i) Opportunities for OBC’s in education and employment (ii) Power sharing by OBCs OR (i) Bringing normalcy to Punjab (ii) Withdrawal of application of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Punjab.	1X2= 2	Pg 181 Pg 161										
Q8. Ans	How did the Anti-Arrack Movement become a part of women's movement in Andhra Pradesh ? Anti arrack movement largely touched upon Social. Economic and Political issues affecting women’s life.	2	Pg 138										
Q9. Ans	Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner : <table><tr><td>Column 'A'</td><td>Column 'B'</td></tr><tr><td>(a) A Gandhian leader</td><td>(i) 25 June, 1975</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Appointment of Shah Commission</td><td>(ii) Charu Majumdar</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Declaration of Emergency</td><td>(iii) Morarji Desai</td></tr><tr><td>(d) A Communist Revolutionary</td><td>(iv) Janata Party Government</td></tr></table> (a) – (iii) (b) – (iv) (c) - (i) (d) - (ii)	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) A Gandhian leader	(i) 25 June, 1975	(b) Appointment of Shah Commission	(ii) Charu Majumdar	(c) Declaration of Emergency	(iii) Morarji Desai	(d) A Communist Revolutionary	(iv) Janata Party Government	½ X4= 2	Pg 138
Column 'A'	Column 'B'												
(a) A Gandhian leader	(i) 25 June, 1975												
(b) Appointment of Shah Commission	(ii) Charu Majumdar												
(c) Declaration of Emergency	(iii) Morarji Desai												
(d) A Communist Revolutionary	(iv) Janata Party Government												
Q10.	Highlight any one major reason that compelled both the superpowers to avoid the risk of another world war. OR												

	<p>Highlight any two features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy.</p> <p>Fear of Nuclear War</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. (ii) Withdrawal of government subsidies led to Poverty (iii) Privatisation led to new disparities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2	<p>Pg 4</p> <p>Pg 25</p>
	SECTION – C		
Q11.	<p>Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.</p> <p>Excesses during Emergency</p> <p>(i) Freedom of Press was curtailed. (ii) Forced family planning programme. (iii) Demotion of various settlements. (iv) Leaders of all opposition parties were arrested and jailed. Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Jolted the Congress at National and state level. (ii) Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies. (iii) Congress lost assembly elections in seven states. (iv) Political earthquakes. (v) Rise of Regional parties. Any other relevant effect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	1x4=4	<p>Pg 115</p> <p>Pg 88</p>
Q12.	<p>"Activities of the World Bank are focused on the developing countries." Justify the statement by naming any four activities of the World Bank which really help the developing countries.</p>		
Ans	<p>Activities of World bank</p> <p>(i) It works for human development (education , health) (ii) Agriculture and rural development (iii) Environmental protection (iv) Infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration of electricity)</p>	1X4=4	Pg 89

	<p>(ii) First FYP was for slow speed of progress but the second was for hasty and quick structured transformation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force • The peasantry in the Telangana region rose against him • The communist and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront • The nizam responded by unleashing a para military forces 		
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer following questions :</p> <p>The Indian security strategy is geared towards security challenges within the country. Several militant from time to time, have sought to break away from India, tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic system,</p> <p>(i) The militants of which two areas have sought to break away from India ?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, how far is the demand of the militant groups to break away from India justified ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) In which two ways does the democratic political system help to bring unity in diversity in India ?</p> <p>(i) Nagaland, Mizoram ,Punjab and Kashmir .</p> <p>(ii) The demand of the military groups to break away from India is not justified as India is a country and land of Unity in diversity with varied culture promoting National Unity.</p> <p>(iii) The democratic political system allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate. Their grievances. They also share political power.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	Pg 113
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>It meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons the end of confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace</p> <p>(i) Name the two alliances that were in confrontation during the Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) Why did the arms race lead to a demand for peace ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Why was accumulation of nuclear weapons considered as a great danger to the global environment ?</p>		

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Non-alignment is also not neutrality. Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. States practising neutrality are not required to help end a war. They do not get involved in wars and do not take any position on the appropriateness or morality of a war. Non-aligned states, including India, were actually involved in wars for various reasons.</p> <p>(i) Define Non-alignment.</p> <p>(ii) Differentiate between non-alignment and neutrality.</p> <p>(iii) Inspite of being non-aligned states, why were some states involved in war ? Give any one reason.</p> <p>(i) USA and USSR</p> <p>(ii) Arms race lead to accumulation of nuclear weapons and existence of military blocs</p> <p>(iii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons was a threat to a global environment as their use would lead to climatic change and environmental destruction</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Non Alignment is a movement where in a group of States are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc</p> <p>(ii) Non Alignment refers to policy of supporting or not supporting any major power block whereas neutrality refers to a policy of being neutral and staying out of War.</p> <p>(iii) Some states were involved in war to prevent war between others and to maintain world peace.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Pg 23</p> <p>Pg 11</p> <p>Pg 11</p> <p>Pg 11</p>
Q 19.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>(i) Write the full form of SAARC.</p> <p>(ii) What message is being given by the placement of seats in the cartoon with respect to India and Pakistan ?</p> <p>(iii) Assess the success of SAARC in improving the relations among its member states.</p> 		

Ans	<p>(i) South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</p> <p>(ii) Message is direct opposition.</p> <p>(iii) SAARC provided platform to member countries to improve their trade relations and Cooperation through cultural and international participation.</p> <p>For visually impaired Candidates</p> <p>20.1 Write the full form of SAARC.</p> <p>20.2 Assess the relations between India and China after 1991.</p> <p>20.3 "Given the size and power of India, its neighbours are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions." Justify the statement with a suitable agreement.</p> <p>20.1 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</p> <p>20.2 There has been cultural exchange friendly contacts between India and China. Multilevel framework of bilateral relations.</p> <p>20.3 Given the size and power of India its neighbours are bound to be suspicious due to lack of progress of political relations thereby leading to security threat.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Pg 77</p> <p>Pg 77</p>
Q20.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Therefore, the central leadership decided to postpone matters.....</p> <p>(i) Highlight any one major change that took place in India due to independence and partition.</p> <p>(ii) Mention two more reasons other than the ones mentioned in the passage, which were responsible for the postponement of carving out states.</p> <p>(iii) Why was this postponement challenged by some local people and where ? Give any one example.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. Elections were</p>		

	 <p>For visually impaired Candidates</p> <p>21.1 In which state is Sardar Sarovar Dam situated?</p> <p>Name the state was liberated from Portuguese control in 1961.</p> <p>21.3 Who was the founder leader of the Mizo National Front?</p> <p>21.4 Which state has been given the special status under Article 370?</p> <p>Which state is known for its Anti- Arrack Movement?</p> <p>21.1 Gujarat</p> <p>21.2 Goa</p> <p>21.3 Lal denga</p> <p>21.4 Jammu & Kashmir</p> <p>21.5 Andhra Pradesh</p>		
	SECTION – E		
Q22.	<p>As a student of political science, which three lessons do you learn from the Emergency imposed in 1975 ?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Suggest any three steps that could have helped the Congress Party to avert a split in 1969.</p> <p>(i) One lesson of emergency imposed in 1975 is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(ii) It brought out some ambiguities regarding emergency provisions in the constitution. Internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of armed rebellion. Advice of president must be given for Union Cabinet Emergency made everyone aware of the value of civil liberties</p>	2X3=6	Pg 117

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Cooperation and mutual understanding with trust of Syndicate groups in congress party. This could have avoided sidelining the Syndicate group.</p> <p>(ii) Decisions on several big and popular policy measures would have been taken with the consensus opinion of all groups.</p> <p>(iii) Prevention of abolition of privy purse are the special privileges given to former princes.</p>		Pg 91-93
Q23.	<p>Describe any two areas of cooperation and disagreement each between India and Nepal.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Since the end of the Cold War, there have been significant changes in India - China relations. Describe any four such changes.</p> <p>Cooperation between India and Nepal</p> <p>(i) Citizens can travel and work without visas and passports</p> <p>(ii) There are common natural resources ,interlocking water management ,trade</p> <p>Differences</p> <p>(i) Maoists movement in Nepal led to insecurity</p> <p>(ii) Interferences in Internal affairs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) China became India's largest trading partner and the two countries have extended their strategic and military relations</p> <p>(ii) Two countries cooperated on a range of international relations like trade and reform of the global financial order</p> <p>(iii) Establishment of military infrastructure along border areas.</p>	1.5 X4=6	<p>Pg 75-76</p> <p>Pg 75</p>
Q24.	<p>"Dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India, had no negative effect on the democratic nature of Indian politics." Give any three arguments to support the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"The model of mixed economy adopted by India was criticised openly from the left and the right." Give any three arguments to support the statement.</p> <p>(i) Congress party was in dominance because of People's Choice.</p> <p>(ii) It accommodated the Revolutionary and Pacifist conservatives and radicals and had space for differences.</p> <p>(iii) Congress party strengthened the democracy and welcomed the opposition.</p> <p>(iv) Regular elections were conducted and due respect to different Institutions was given</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p>	2X3= 6	Pg 36-38

	<p>Analyse any four reasons responsible for the disintegration of the USSR.</p> <p>The smaller states were helpful for the superpowers in gaining access to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Vital resources like oil and Minerals. (ii) Territory to launch weapons and troops. (iii) Location to spy on each other. (iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Economic stagnation for many years lead to consumer shortages. (ii) Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military Arsenal and satellite States. (iii) Administrative and political stagnation of Soviet Union. (iv) Communist Party that had ruled Soviet Union over 70 years was not accountable to the people. (v) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics Russia and Baltic States. (vi) Any other relevant point. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	<p>1.5X4 = 6</p>	<p>Pg 7</p> <p>Pg 20-21</p>
<p>Q27.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>What is meant by economic globalisation ? Explain any four advantages of economic globalisation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the meaning of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' with the help of examples. Why were China, India and other developing countries exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol ?</p> <p>Economic globalisation is the role of international institutions like IMF and WTO in determining economic policies across the world.</p> <p>Advantages –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Globalization ensures flow or exchange of commodities, capital ,people and ideas. (ii) It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe as restrictions imposed by different countries and alluring the imports of other countries is reduced. (iii) It has led to flow of ideas across national boundaries, for example. internet and computer. (iv) It has ensured institutional safeguards and social safety nets. (v) It generate greater economic growth for larger sections of population when there is deregulation. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Four)</p>	<p>3+3=6</p>	<p>Pg 142-145</p>

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Common but differentiated responsibilities mean that the developing countries shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's ecosystem. The countries acknowledge the responsibility in view of the pressures their societies place on the global environment and of the technological and financial resources they command.</p> <p>The parties of the 1992 United Nations Framework convention on climate change (UNFCCG) also agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of Greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries and per capita income emissions in developed countries are still relatively low. Therefore China, India and other developing countries are exempted from the requirement of Kyoto Protocol.</p>		Pg 123
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MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/3/3

Q1.	Which one of the following statements about 'hegemony' is correct ? (a) Hegemony means cooperation and alliance of some states. (b) Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power. (c) Hegemony is a permanent feature of the developed countries. (d) Hegemony always neglects international organisations like the UN. Hegemony means dominance of a state due to military, economic and political power.	1	Pg 37
Q2.	After disintegration of the USSR, which country got the permanent membership of the UN Security Council in its place? OR Mention any two components of traditional security. Russia OR (i) Balance of Power (ii) Alliance Building (iii) Military threat (Any two)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 1 = 1$	Pg 86
Q3.	Which ideologies were represented by the Western alliance and the Eastern alliance respectively ? OR What does the end of bipolarity mean? Western alliance represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism, whereas Eastern alliance represented socialism and communalism. OR End of Bipolarity means end and disintegration of USSR.	1	Pg 3 Pg 17
Q4.	What was the major change in the ideology of the Communist Party of India in 1951?	1	Pg 37
Q5.	What type of relations did India have with Sikkim at the time of Independence?	1	Pg 167
SECTION – B			
Q6.	Analyse any two effects of the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in 1990. OR		

STANDARDISATION OF MARKING SCHEME

CODE NO 59/3/3

Ans	<p>How far did the Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord succeed in its desired goal?</p> <p>(i) Opportunities for OBC's in education and employment (ii) Power sharing by OBCs</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Bringing normalcy to Punjab (ii) Withdrawal of application of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Punjab.</p>	1X2= 2	Pg 181 Pg 161										
Q7.	<p>Describe any two Directive Principles of State Policy that aim to promote international peace and security.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe any two efforts made by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru to establish contacts between India and other newly independent countries.</p> <p>(i) Promote international peace and security (ii) Trust and honourable relations between nations (iii) Settlement of international disputes by arbitration.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Advocacy of Asian Unity (ii) Freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime</p>	2	Pg 25 Pg 66										
Q8.	<p>Evaluate the role of Dalit writers during the Dalit Panther's Movement.</p> <p>Dalit writers protested against the brutalities of caste system in there numerous autobiography and literacy works published during the period.</p>	2	Pg 133										
Q9.	<p>Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in meaningful manner :</p> <table><tr><td>Column 'A'</td><td>Column 'B'</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Chaudhary Charan Singh</td><td>(i) Janta Party came to power</td></tr><tr><td>(b) George Fernandes</td><td>(ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Jagjivan Ram</td><td>(iii) Prime Minister of India</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Lok Sabha Elections, 1977</td><td>(iv) Railway strike of 1974</td></tr></table> <p>(a) – (iii) (b) – (iv) (c) – (ii) (d) – (i)</p>	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) Chaudhary Charan Singh	(i) Janta Party came to power	(b) George Fernandes	(ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly	(c) Jagjivan Ram	(iii) Prime Minister of India	(d) Lok Sabha Elections, 1977	(iv) Railway strike of 1974	½ X 4 = 2	Pg 104 - 107
Column 'A'	Column 'B'												
(a) Chaudhary Charan Singh	(i) Janta Party came to power												
(b) George Fernandes	(ii) Member of the Constituent Assembly												
(c) Jagjivan Ram	(iii) Prime Minister of India												
(d) Lok Sabha Elections, 1977	(iv) Railway strike of 1974												
Q10.	<p>Highlight any one major reason that compelled both the superpowers to avoid the risk of another world war.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Highlight any two features of the old system of social welfare that got destroyed due to shock therapy.</p>												

Ans	<p>Fear of Nuclear War</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. (ii) Withdrawal of government subsidies led to poverty (iii) Privatisation led to new disparities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2	Pg 25
	SECTION – C		
Q11.	<p>Explain any two major differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India in 1948.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) In the first FYP main thrust was on agriculture but in the second FYP thrust was on industrialization .</p> <p>(ii) First FYP was for slow speed of progress but the second was for hasty and quick structured transformation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A movement of the people of Hyderabad state against the Nizam's rule gathered force • The peasantry in the Telangana region rose against him • The communists and the Hyderabad Congress were in the forefront • The Nizam responded by unleashing a para military forces 	2X2=4	<p>Pg 72</p> <p>Pg 17</p>
Q12.	What is the full form of IAEA? Highlight any three functions of IAEA.		
Ans	<p>The International Atomic Energy agency was established in 1957.</p> <p>(i) It implemented items for peace. (ii) It seeks promote peaceful use of nuclear energy and prevents the use of military purposes. (iii) Regularly inspects nuclear facilities all over the world to ensure civilian reactors not been used for military purposes.</p>	1X4=4	Pg 94
Q13.	How does globalization affect traditional conceptions of Sate Sovereignty? Explain.		
Ans	<p>(i) Globalisation results in an illusion of state capacity. (ii) Old welfare state is not giving way to minimalist state through maintaining law order and security. (iii) Market has become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. (iv) Multinational companies leads to reduction in the capacity of government to take decision on their own. (v) State capacitor with a boost has enhanced technologies available. (vi) Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Four)</p>	4	Pg 139

<p>Q14.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.</p> <p>Excesses during Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Freedom of Press was curtailed. (ii) Forced family planning programme. (iii) Demotion of various settlements. (iv) Leaders of all opposition parties were arrested and jailed. <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Jolted the Congress at national and state level. (ii) Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies. (iii) Congress lost assembly elections in seven states. (iv) Political earthquakes. (v) Rise of Regional parties. <p>Any other relevant effect.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	<p>1x4=4</p>	<p>Pg 115</p> <p>Pg 88</p>
<p>Q15.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Describe any four types of excesses made during the Emergency imposed in 1975.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Mention any four outcomes of the fourth general elections held in India in 1967.</p> <p>Excess during Emergency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Freedom of Press was curtailed. (vi) Forced family planning programme. (vii) Demotion of various settlements. (viii) Leaders of all opposition parties were arrested and jailed. <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (vi) Jolted the Congress at the national and state level. (vii) Many political stalwarts lost in their constituencies. (viii) Congress lost assembly elections in seven states. (ix) Political earthquakes. 	<p>1x4=4</p>	<p>Pg 115</p> <p>Pg 88</p>

	<p>(x) Rise of Regional parties. Any other relevant effect.</p> <p>(Any four)</p>		
Q16.	<p>Explain the U.S. hegemony as a structural power with the help of four examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any four features of ASEAN.</p> <p>The hegemony of US as structural power:</p> <p>(i) Capacity of US to provide global public goods such as sea lanes(SLOCs)</p> <p>(ii) Internet is the direct result of US military research project</p> <p>(iii) Establishing first business school with the world</p> <p>(iv) Economic preponderance of the US</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>ASEAN</p> <p>(i) Accelerates economic growth</p> <p>(ii) Social programme and cultural development</p> <p>(iii) Promote regional peace</p> <p>(iv) Avoid territorial disputes</p>	1X4=4	<p>Pg 40</p> <p>Pg 56-57</p>
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced. Therefore, the central leadership decided to postpone matters.....</p> <p>(i) Highlight any one major change that took place in India due to independence and partition.</p> <p>(ii) Mention two more reasons other than the ones mentioned in the passage, which were responsible for the postponement of carving out states.</p> <p>(iii) Why was this postponement challenged by some local people and where ? Give any one example.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p>		
Ans	<p>Most parts of the country voted in January 1952. It took six months for the campaigning, polling and counting to be completed. Elections were</p>		


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	<p>competitive – there were on an average more than four candidates for each seat. The level of participation was encouraging more than half the eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections. When the results were declared, there were accepted as fair even by the losers. The experiment of Universal Adult Franchise proved the critics wrong</p> <p>(i) What is meant by Universal Adult Franchise ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two reasons due to which it took about, six months to complete the first general elections in 1952.</p> <p>(iii) How did the elections hold in 1902 in India prove that democracy could be practised anywhere in the world?</p> <p>(i) Demand for separate state through protest particularly in Telugu speaking areas</p> <p>(ii) The need for postponement was felt because the fate of the princely states had not been decided and the memory of partition was still fresh.</p> <p>(iii) Protests began in Telugu speaking areas including present day Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Right to vote of all adult citizens, regardless of any income race or any discrimination.</p> <p>(ii) Elections were competitive. There were on an average more than 4 candidates for each seat. More than half the Eligible voters turned out to vote on the day of elections.</p> <p>(iii) In spite of all odds, the level of participation was encouraging.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	<p>Pg 19</p> <p>Pg 30</p>
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>It meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons the end of confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace</p> <p>(i) Name the two alliances that were in confrontation during the Cold War.</p> <p>(ii) Why did the arms race lead to a demand for peace ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) Why was accumulation of nuclear weapons considered as a great danger to the global environment ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following</p>		

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	<p>(ii) Message is direct opposition.</p> <p>(iii) SAARC provided platform to member countries to improve their trade relations and Corporation through cultural and international participation.</p> <p>For visually impaired Candidates</p> <p>20.1 Write the full form of SAARC.</p> <p>20.2 Assess the relations between India and China after 1991.</p> <p>20.3 “Given the size and power of India, its neighbours are bound to be suspicious of India’s intentions.”Justify the statement with a suitable agreement.</p> <p>20.1 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</p> <p>20.2 There has been cultural exchange friendly contacts between India and China Multilevel framework of bilateral relations.</p> <p>20.3 Given the size and power of India its neighbours are bound to be suspicious due to lack of progress of political relations thereby leading to security threat.</p>	2	Pg 77			
Q20.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer following questions :</p> <p>The Indian security strategy is geared towards security challenges within the country. Several militant from time to time, have sought to break away from India, tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic system,</p> <p>(i) The militants of which two areas have sought to break away from India ?</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, how far is the demand of the militant groups to break away from India justified ? Explain.</p> <p>(iii) In which two ways does the democratic political system help to bring unity in diversity in India ?</p>					
Ans	<p>(i) Nagaland, Mizoram ,Punjab and Kashmir .</p> <p>(ii) The demand of the military groups to break away from India is not justified as India is a country and land of unity in diversity with varied culture promoting national unity.</p> <p>(iii) The democratic political system allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate their grievances. They also share political power.</p>	1 2 2	Pg 113			
Q21.	<p>In given outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as A,B ,C, D and . Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your the respective serial number of the information used and concerned alphabets as per the following format.</p> <table><tr><td>Sr. No of the information used</td><td>Concerned alphabet in the Map</td><td>Name of the state</td></tr></table>	Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state		
Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state				

Ans	(i)	D	Maharashtra	1X5 =5	Pg 132
	(ii)	E	Gujarat		Pg 140
	(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh		Pg 134
	(iv)	B	Jammu & Kashmir		Pg 155
	(v)	C	Goa		Pg 169
					
For visually impaired Candidates					
Ans	21.1 In which state is Sardar Sarovar Dam situated?				
	Name the state was liberated from Portuguese control in 1961.				
	21.3 Who was the founder leader of the Mizo National Front?				
	21.4 Which state has been given the special status under Article 370?				
	21.5 Which state is known for its Anti- Arrack Movement?				
	21.1 Gujarat				
Ans	21.2 Goa				
	21.3 Lal denga				
	21.4 Jammu & Kashmir				
	21.5 Andhra Pradesh				
	SECTION – E				
Q22.	Describe any three elements of consensus that appear to have emerged among most political parties in India in the midst of severe competition and many conflicts.				
	OR				
Ans	Describe the importance of regional aspirations, power sharing and the regional balance in democratic politics of India.				

<p>Ans</p>	<p>(i) Agreement on new economic policies.</p> <p>(ii) Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward castes.</p> <p>(iii) Acceptance of role of state level parties in the governance of the country.</p> <p>(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations. (Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Regional aspirations is very much a part of Democratic politics and the best way to respond is through domestic negotiations. For example in the eighties militancy had erupted in Punjab. Problems were there in Northeast, agitation in Assam by students, Kashmir Valley was the boil. Government of India negotiated with the regional movements which led to reconciliation and reduced tensions from many regions.</p> <p>(ii) Groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the state level to take decisions. Since regions together form the nation therefore there power sharing helps the nation to make important decisions.</p> <p>(iii) Regional balance leads to India's development experience to avoid discrimination between state and poor or developed regional balance gives equal status to all regions and adopt equilateral society.</p>	<p>3X2=6</p>	<p>Pg 190-192</p> <p>Pg 168</p>
<p>Q23.</p> <p>Ans</p>	<p>Describe India's relationship with Bhutan and Maldives.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the full form of ASEAN? Mention any two objectives of ASEAN. Describe any two functions of ASEAN as an economic association.</p> <p>(i) There are no major conflicts between India and Bhutan. Bhutanese monarchy needed out militants from North Eastern India.</p> <p>(ii) India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan.</p> <p>(iii) India's ties with Maldives remain warm and cordial. India helps Maldives by protecting Maldives from Sri Lanka attack through air force and Navy reaction.</p> <p>(iv) India has contributed towards the island's economic development.</p> <p>(v) Industrial relations through fisheries and trade is maintained between Maldives - India and Bhutan - India.</p> <p>(vi) Tourism industry is flourishing with mutual relation between Maldives and India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>(i) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).</p>	<p>1X6=6</p>	<p>Pg 77</p> <p>Pg 56 - 57</p>

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	<p>(ii) To accelerate economic growth through social progress and cultural development. To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and principles of United Nation charter .</p> <p>(iii) ASEAN's economic association creates a common market and production base to aid social and economic development in the region . It also provides ASEAN dispute settlement through its mechanism resolve dispute focusses on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment labour and services.</p>		
Q24.	<p>As a student of political science, which three lessons do you learn from the Emergency imposed in 1975 ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Suggest any three steps that could have helped the Congress Party to avert a split in 1969.</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) One lesson of emergency imposed in 1975 is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(ii) It brought out some ambiguities regarding emergency provisions in the Constitutions. Internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of armed rebellion</p> <p>(iii) Advice of President must be taken by the Union Cabinet Emergency to everyone aware of the value of civil liberties</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Cooperation and mutual understanding with trust of Syndicate groups in Congress party.</p> <p>(ii) Decisions on several big and popular policy measures would have been taken with the consensus opinion of all groups.</p> <p>(iii) Prevention of abolition of privy purse were the special privileges given to former princes.</p>	<p>2X3=6</p> <p>2X3=6</p>	<p>Pg 117</p> <p>Pg 91-93</p>
Q25.	<p>Analyse any four reasons that tempted the super powers to have relations with smaller states.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any four reasons responsible for the disintegration of the USSR.</p> <p>The smaller states were helpful for the superpowers in gaining access to</p>		
Ans	<p>(i) Vital resources like oil and minerals.</p> <p>(ii) Territory to launch weapons and troops.</p> <p>(iii) Location to spy on each other.</p> <p>(iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Economic stagnation for many years lead to consumer shortages.</p> <p>(ii) Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear</p>	<p>1.5X4 = 6</p>	<p>Pg 7</p>

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	<p>and military arsenal and satellite States.</p> <p>(iii) Administrative and political stagnation of Soviet Union.</p> <p>(iv) Communist Party that had ruled Soviet Union over 70 years was not accountable to the people.</p> <p>(v) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics Russia and Baltic State.</p> <p>(vi) Any other relevant point.</p> <p>(Any four)</p>		Pg 20-21
Q26.	<p>"Dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India, had no negative effect on the democratic nature of Indian politics." Give any three arguments to support the statement.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>"The model of mixed economy adopted by India was criticised openly from the left and the right." Give any three arguments to support the statement.</p> <p>(i) Congress party was in dominance because of People's Choice.</p> <p>(ii) It accommodated the Revolutionary and Pacifist conservatives and radicals and had space for differences.</p> <p>(iii) Congress party strengthened the democracy and welcomed the opposition.</p> <p>(iv) Regular elections were conducted and due respect to different Institutions was given</p> <p>Any other relevant point</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(i) Critics argued that planners refused to provide private sector with enough space and stimulant to grow.</p> <p>(ii) Public sector produced enough hurdles for private capital by way of installing systems of licence and permit for investment.</p> <p>(iii) Restrictions on import of goods.</p> <p>(iv) State did not spend any amount for public education and health care</p> <p>(Any Three)</p>	2X3= 6	<p>Pg 36-38</p> <p>Pg 56-57</p>
Q27.	<p>Explain India's experience in resisting globalization.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain any three environmental movements at the international level to challenge environmental degradation.</p>		
Ans	<p>India's experience in resisting globalisation :</p>		

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Ans.	Tribals are considered as indigenous people in India.	1	p-132/I
Q 5.	The practice of defection in Indian politics is many a times expressed as the policy of - 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'." Justify the statement.		
Ans.	Defection means an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and joins another party. The constant realignments and shifting political loyalties gave rise to the expression 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram'The expression originated in an amazing feat of floor crossing achieved by Gaya Lal, an MLA in Haryana, in1967. He changed his party thrice in a fortnight.	1	p-91/II
SECTION - B			
Q 6.	Name the republic that succeeded Soviet Union after its disintegration. What was its position in the international domain ?		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Russia• It inherited the Soviet seat in the UN Security Council.	1 +1=2	p-20/I
Q 7.	Match the following events in Column 'A' with their corresponding dates in Column 'B' : Column 'A' (a) World War II (b) Kuwait Invasion (c)Presidency of Bill Clinton (d)Pearl Harbour Column 'B' (i) 1990 (ii) 1992 (iii) 1941 (iv) 1945 OR Find the correct sequence of the following events : (a)US invasion of Iraq under Operation Iraqi Freedom (b)Bombing of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Tanzania (c)Attack on North and South towers of the World Trade Organisation (d)Iraq's invasion on Kuwait		
Ans.	a) iv 1945 b) i 1990 c) ii 1992 d) iii 1941 OR i) d ii) b iii) c iv) a	4x½=2	
Q 8.	“Free India was born in very difficult circumstances.” Justify the statement with any two suitable arguments.		

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	<p>amendment ? The Court said that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed.</p> <p>iii) The Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles. SC rejected the provisions also.</p> <p>(any two)</p>		
SECTION - C			
Q 11.	<p>State any four reasons for which the superpowers needed smaller states as allies.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Mention two ways in which Non-alignment policy of India served its national interests. Also write any two basis on which this policy was criticized.</p>		
Ans.	<p>The Super Powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of:</p> <p>(i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals</p> <p>(ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.</p> <p>(iii) Location from where they could spy on each other.</p> <p>(iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses.</p> <p>(v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also.</p> <p>(any four)</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAM served India's interest - <p>(i) First, non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.</p> <p>(ii) Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis on which this policy was criticized- <p>(i) First, India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest, India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.</p> <p>(ii) Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures.</p>	<p>1x4=4</p> <p>2+2=4</p>	<p>p-7/l</p> <p>p-12/l</p>
Q 12.	Describe any four features of the US hegemony as a Soft power.		
Ans.	<p><u>The U.S Hegemony as a soft power</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All ideas of good life and personal success, most of the dreams of individuals and societies across the globe, are dreams churned out by practices prevailing in 21st century America. 	1x4=4	p-42/l

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> America is the most powerful culture on earth. The cool pair of blue jeans is an example of it. The influence of McDonalds and the KFC is also very visible. The predominance of the US in the world today is based not only on its military power and economic powers, but also on its cultural presence. or any other relevant example. 		
Q 13.	Despite the mixed record of democratic experience, why do the people in South Asian countries, even today, share the aspiration in favour of democracy ? Explain with the help of examples.		
Ans.	<p>The following points justify the given statement :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all the countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. Surveys in SAARC countries show that there is widespread support for democracy every where . Ordinary citizens view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. The people think that democracy is most suited for their country. 	4	p-66/l
Q14.	<p>“The UN is an imperfect body but without it, the world would be worse off.” Explain the statement.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why can the UN not serve as a balance against the US dominance ? Explain.</p>		
Ans.	<p>The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off –</p> <p>(i) Now interdependence is growing between societies.</p> <p>(ii) It is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organization such as the UN.</p> <p>(iii) Technology promises to increase planetary interdependence, and therefore the importance of the UN will only increase.</p> <p>(iv) Peoples and governments will have to find ways of supporting and using the UN and other international organisations in ways that are consistent with their own interests and the interests of the international community more broadly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The UN cannot serve as a balance against the US dominance</p> <p>(i) With the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the US stands as the only Superpower.</p> <p>(ii) As the single largest contributor to the UN, the US has unmatched financial power.</p> <p>(iii) The US also has many nationals in the UN bureaucracy.</p> <p>(iv) US can stop any moves that it finds annoying or damaging to its interests or the interests of its friends and allies.</p> <p>(v) The US can and does use this power to “split” the rest of the world</p>	<p>1x4=4</p> <p>1x4=4</p>	<p>p-96/l</p> <p>p-94,95/l</p>

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	<p>emergency. Another reason is that using the powers given by the Constitution, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning. As the investigations by the Shah Commission after the Emergency found out, there were many 'excesses' committed during the Emergency. Finally, there are varying assessments of what the lessons of Emergency are for the practice of democracy in India.</p> <p>(i) How far do you agree with the fact that during Emergency, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning also ? Give any one example to support your answer.</p> <p>(ii) Highlight any two lessons of Emergency which may be helpful for the practice of democracy in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>In the light of these events, the response of the government was to declare a state of Emergency. On 25th June, 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the provision of this Article, the government could declare a state of Emergency on grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances. The government decided that a grave crisis had arisen which made the proclamation of a state of Emergency necessary. Technically speaking, this was within the powers of the government, for our Constitution provides for some special powers to the government once an Emergency is declared.</p> <p>(i) Analyse the grave crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of Emergency in the country.</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two special constitutional powers which the government gets once Emergency is proclaimed.</p>		
Ans17	<p>(i) State governments were dismissed & their powers were shifted to the Central government besides opposition leaders were arrested and extensive use of preventive detention was made. Other examples - Ban on strikes and protests, Suspension on freedom of press.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any one example to be explained)</p> <p>(ii) Lessons of Emergency</p> <p>(a) It is difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(b) Ambiguities regarding emergency have been rectified. Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground of armed rebellion.</p> <p>(c) People became aware of their rights.</p> <p>(d) Judiciary became active. (Any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	3+2=5	p-109/II

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	<p>Ans. i) Crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of emergency</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gujarat and Bihar Movements Law and order situation. Conflict with judiciary. <p>ii) a) All powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union Government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Suspension of Fundamental Rights by the Central government. 	3+2=5	p-113/II
Q 18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>While globalization is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today, we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.</p> <p>(i) How has technology aided globalization ?</p> <p>(ii) Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. Justify the statement.</p> <p>(iii) Give examples of any two events or happenings that have a global impact.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : Globalization affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. But there are some positive aspects of cultural globalization as well.</p> <p>(i) How is cultural homogenisation different from cultural heterogenisation ? Explain.</p> <p>(ii) "Sometimes external global influences simply enlarge our choices or modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional system." Give three illustrations to prove the statement.</p>		
Ans.	<p>i) It led to increased flow of capital, idea, commodity and people. It led to global interconnection and interdependence.</p>		p-138

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	<p>ii) It has dimensions / consequences: economic(increased trade among countries), political (influences state's power to take decisions)and cultural (rise of uniform or global culture).</p> <p>iii) Bird flu, Tsunami, global warming etc. or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Difference between homogenization and heterogenisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural homogenisation means rise of a uniform culture. • Cultural heterogenisation means each culture becoming more different and distinctive. <p>ii) External Global Influenceswithout overwhelming the traditional system-</p> <p>a) First, burger is not a substitute for masala dosa but an addition to our food choices.</p> <p>b) Second, Khadikurta worn over jeans.</p> <p>c) Third, choice of Hollywood movie or song over traditional movie or song. (or any other relevant point).</p>	1+2+2=5	p-142
Q 19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The movement began in two or three villages of Uttarakhand when the forest department refused permission to the villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools. However, the forest department allotted the same patch of land to a sports manufacturer for commercial use. This enraged the villagers and they protested against the move of the government. The struggle soon spread across many parts of the Uttarakhand region. Larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region were raised.</p> <p>(i) Identify the popular movement which is being referred to in the given passage. What was the novel aspect of this movement?</p> <p>(ii) Which issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised in this movement?</p> <p>(iii) Highlight the achievements of this movement.</p>		
Ans.	<p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chipko Movement. • Participation of women in a large number. <p>ii) Issues of ecological and economic exploitation-</p> <p>a) Local people's control over natural resources.</p> <p>b) Government to provide low cost materials to small industries.</p> <p>c) Government to ensure development of regions without disturbing balance.</p> <p>d) Demand of guarantees of minimum wage for landless forest workers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any two)</p>		p-129

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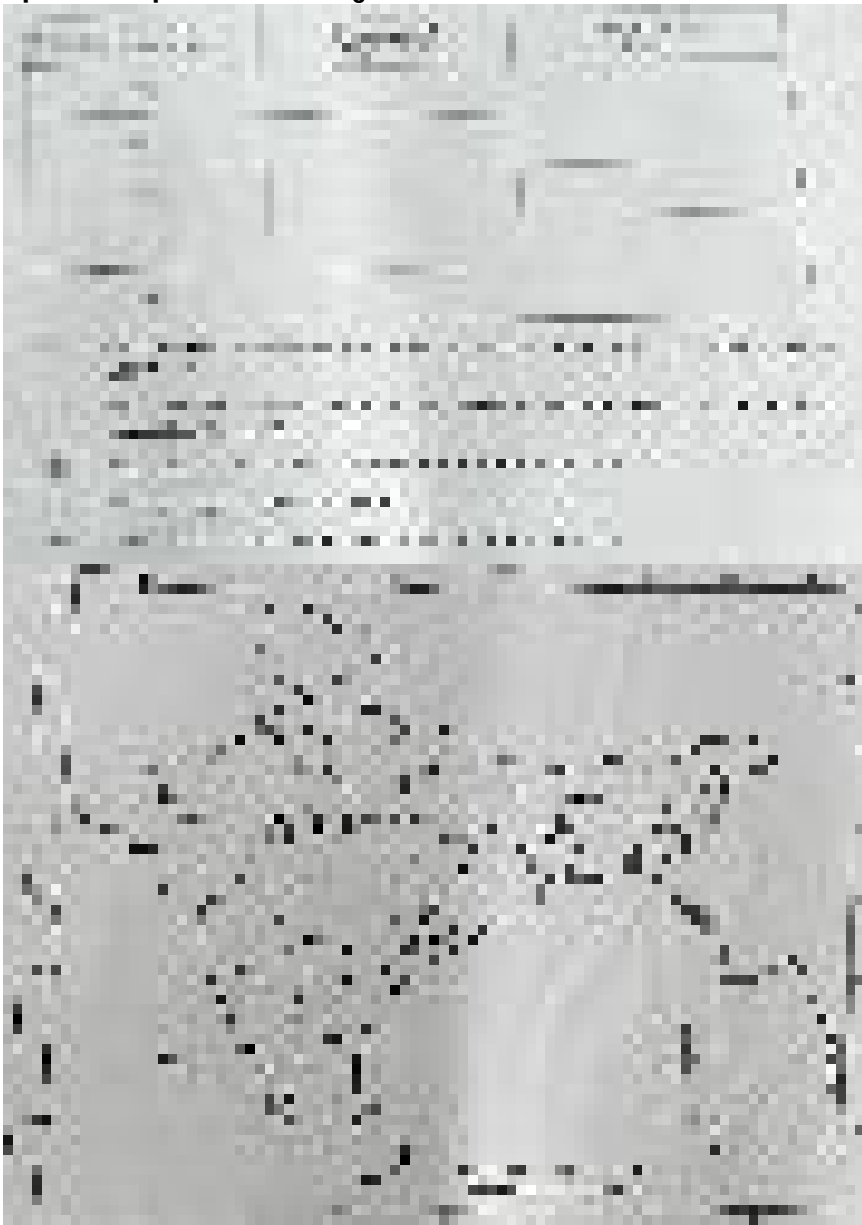
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	iii) Achievements of this movement- a) Ban on felling of trees in the region for 15 years. b) Symbolised and encouraged similar movements.	1+2+2=5	
Q 20.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <p>(i) The given image refers to which policy of India since 1991 ? (ii) Explain the significance of this policy as shown in the image above. (iii) Evaluate India's role in ASEAN.</p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20: 20.1 What is the full form of ASEAN? 20.2 Evaluate India's role in ASEAN. 20.3 What did the Chinese do to break from their economic stagnation.</p>		
Ans.	i) India's Look East Policy . ii) Significance of this policy: a) It led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian nations. b) India is interested in ASEAN but is facing stiff competition. iii) India's role in ASEAN- a) India signed Free Trade Areas (FTAs) with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand. b) India is trying to sign on FTA with ASEAN itself.	1+2+2=5	p-57/l
	<p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</p> <p>20.1 Association of South East Asian Nations 20.2 It signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Singapore and Thailand. It is trying to sign FTA with ASEAN itself. 20.3 (i) Established relations with the US in 1972. (ii) Declared four modernisations – Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and Military. (iii) Open Door policy</p>	1+2+2=5	P-55

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	<p>(iv) Creation of Special Economic Zones</p> <p>(v) Joined World Trade Organisation in 2001.</p> <p>(any two)</p>		
Q 21.	<p>In the given political outline map the India, five states have been marked as (A) , (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :</p>  <p>(21.1) Name the State where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 – 59.</p> <p>(21.2) Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization offarmers in</p>		

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	which State ? (21.3) In which State of India did the Naxalite Movement start? (21.4) Which is the youngest State of India ? (21.5) In which State of India were the Dalit Panthers active ?																						
Ans.	<table><tr><th>Sr. No. of the information used</th><th>Alphabet concerned</th><th>Name of the country</th></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>Kerala</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>A</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>E</td><td>West Bengal</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Telangana</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>C</td><td>Maharashtra</td></tr></table>	Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the country	(i)	D	Kerala	(ii)	A	Uttar Pradesh	(iii)	E	West Bengal	(iv)	B	Telangana	(v)	C	Maharashtra			1x5=5	
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	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21: 20.1 Kerala 20.2 Uttar Pradesh 20.3 West Bengal 20.4 Telangana 20.5 Maharashtra			1x5=5																			
Q22.	Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, suddenly disintegrate ? Explain any six reasons. OR Explain any three reasons each for the ‘arms race’ as well as the ‘arms control during the Cold War.																						
Ans.	<u>Reasons responsible for Disintegration of U.S.S.R:</u> i) Internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economical institutions. ii) Economic stagnation for many years led to consumer shortages. iii) Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining Nuclear and military arsenals. iv) Communist party was not accountable to the people. v) Ordinary people became more knowledgeable about the technology and the economic advancement of the West. vi) Corruption was rampant. vii) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense. viii) The system was unwilling to allow openness. ix) Reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev. (any six reasons) OR Since the cold war did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, there were mutual suspicions between them. This led to an arm race. • Arms Race :			1x6=6	p-20/l																		
					p-8/l																		

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	<p>policies of liberalization and globalization, has enhanced its stake for membership.</p> <p>(vi) India has also made regular financial contribution to the UN and never faltered on its payments.</p> <p>(explain any three)</p>		
Q24.	<p>Describe the role of opposition parties in the first phase of democratic politics in our country which was quite unique.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe the events that led to the merger of Hyderabad and Manipur with the Union of India.</p>		
Ans.	<p>(i) Maintained the democratic character of the system.</p> <p>(ii) Offered sustained and principled criticism of the policies and practices of Congress.</p> <p>(iii) Kept Congress under check and ensured balance of power.</p> <p>(iv) Prevented resentment with the system from turning anti-democratic.</p> <p>(v) Groomed future leaders.</p> <p>(vi) Mutual respect between the ruling and the opposition party.</p> <p>(vii) Prime Minister Nehru enjoyed good personal relations with the opposition leaders and invited them to be part of the government.</p> <p>Any six</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Ans. <u>Hyderabad</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nizam, the ruler of Hyderabad, signed a Standstill Agreement with the Government of India for one year. Meanwhile, the people of Hyderabad started a movement against the Nizam's rule. Peasantry of Telangana was victimised by Nizam's oppressive rule and rose against him. Women joined the movement with Hyderabad as nerve centre. Nizam responded by unleashing a paramilitary force called Razakars who targeted the non-Muslims. The Central government ordered the army to tackle the situation. After a few days of fighting, the Nizam surrendered leading to the merger of Hyderabad with the Indian Union. <p><u>Manipur</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Maharaja of Manipur signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian Government. It ensured internal autonomy of Manipur. Public opinion forced the Maharaja to hold elections. This made Manipur a constitutional monarchy. The Legislative Assembly of Manipur was divided on the issue of 	1x6=6	<p>p-17/II</p> <p>p-18/II</p>

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	<p>merger with India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Manipur Congress was in favour of the merger unlike other political parties. The Indian Government pressurised the Maharaja into signing a Merger Agreement without consulting the Legislative Assembly. 		
Q25.	<p>Describe any three outcomes of early initiatives for planned development in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Elaborate any three arguments given by the critics against the mixed model of economy adopted by India.</p>		
Ans.	<p>Outcomes of planned development-</p> <p>(i) <u>Foundations for future economic development-</u></p> <p>a) Building of mega dams for irrigation and power generation.</p> <p>b) Heavy industries like steel plants, oil refineries, defence production</p> <p>c) Infrastructure for communication and transportation. (Any Two)</p> <p>(ii) <u>Land Reforms</u></p> <p>a) Abolition of Zamindari system</p> <p>b) Land consolidation for agriculture</p> <p>c) Distribution of land to landless farmers (Any Two)</p> <p>(iii) <u>Green Revolution</u></p> <p>a) Introduction of high yielding variety seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and better irrigation at subsidised rates.</p> <p>b) Resulted in a boost in food production.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Arguments given by the critics against the mixed model of economy-</p> <p>(i) Did not provide enough space and stimulus to private sector to grow.</p> <p>(ii) System of licenses and permits led to corruption.</p> <p>(iii) Restrictions on import did not allow domestic production to improve quality.</p> <p>(iv) Public sectors like education and healthcare were neglected.</p> <p>(v) It led to the creation of middle class who enjoyed privileges without accountability.</p> <p>(vi) Public sector was entrusted with more than it could handle, leading to inefficiency.</p> <p>(any other relevant point.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(explain any three)</p>	<p>2x3=6</p> <p>2x3=6</p>	<p>p-57/II</p> <p>p-56/II</p>
Q26.	<p>Examine the efforts taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the promotion of Afro-Asian Unity.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of the Chinese invasion of 1962 in denting India's image at home and abroad, both.</p>		

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Ans.	<p>Efforts taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the promotion of Afro – Asian unity:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Under the leadership of Nehru India convened the Asian Relation Conference in March 1947. (ii) India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process. (iii) India was firmly opposed racism especially apartheid in South Africa. (iv) India made earnest efforts for the early realization of an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. (v) The Afro – Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations. (vi) The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Impact of the Chinese invasion of 1962-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India had to approach America and Great Britain for military assistance. (ii) Soviet Union remained neutral. (iii) This induced a sense of national humiliation at international level. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Defence Minister had to resign for his lack of military preparedness. (ii) Top army commanders resigned or were retired. (iii) First time a no-confidence motion was moved against Congress. (iv) Congress lost some important by-elections to Lok Sabha. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any Three)</p>	1x6=6	p-68/II
Q27.	<p>Highlight any three provisions of Article 370 which provide a special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also examine the two opposite reactions provoked by this special status among the people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any three developments towards the end of 1980s that were to make a long lasting impact on the politics of India.</p>	3+3=6	p-72/II
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of Article 370- (i) Special status by Article 370-own constitution – greater autonomy compared to other states. (ii) All provisions of the Indian constitution not applicable to the state. (iii) Laws passed by the Parliament apply to J&K only if the State agrees. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special status provoked two opposite reactions: (i) One section says Act 370 does not allow full integration of state. (ii) Kashmiris asks for more autonomy like <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plebiscite - Greater State Autonomy - Institutionalisation of Democracy 	3+3=6	p-155/II

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	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Political Developments towards the end of 1980s –</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Decline of Congress System</u> The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Rise of Mandal Issue</u> The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission the jobs in the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the country.</p> <p>(iii) <u>New Economic Policy</u> The government adopted new economic policy in 1991 which was earlier started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first became visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence.</p> <p>(iv) The era of coalition government started from 1989. Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three)</p>	2x3=6	p-159/II
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	<p>Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were also in large number.</p> <p>(iv) Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped.</p> <p>(any two)</p>	1 x2=2																	
Q 9.	<p>Match the following events in Column 'A' with their corresponding dates in Column 'B' :</p> <table><thead><tr><th>Column 'A'</th><th>'Column 'B'</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(a) World War II</td><td>(i) 1990</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Kuwait Invasion</td><td>(ii) 1992</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton</td><td>(iii) 1941</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Pearl Harbour</td><td>(iv) 1945</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>OR</p> <p>Find the correct sequence of the following events :</p> <p>(a) US invasion of Iraq under Operation Iraqi Freedom</p> <p>(b) Bombing of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Tanzania</p> <p>(c) Attack on North and South towers of the World Trade Organisation</p> <p>(d) Iraq's invasion on Kuwait</p>	Column 'A'	'Column 'B'	(a) World War II	(i) 1990	(b) Kuwait Invasion	(ii) 1992	(c) Presidency of Bill Clinton	(iii) 1941	(d) Pearl Harbour	(iv) 1945								
Column 'A'	'Column 'B'																		
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Ans.	<table><tbody><tr><td>a)</td><td>iv 1945</td></tr><tr><td>b)</td><td>i 1990</td></tr><tr><td>c)</td><td>ii 1992</td></tr><tr><td>d)</td><td>iii 1941</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>OR</p> <table><tbody><tr><td>i)</td><td>d</td></tr><tr><td>ii)</td><td>b</td></tr><tr><td>iii)</td><td>c</td></tr><tr><td>iv)</td><td>a</td></tr></tbody></table>	a)	iv 1945	b)	i 1990	c)	ii 1992	d)	iii 1941	i)	d	ii)	b	iii)	c	iv)	a	4x½=2	
a)	iv 1945																		
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c)	ii 1992																		
d)	iii 1941																		
i)	d																		
ii)	b																		
iii)	c																		
iv)	a																		
Q 10.	<p>Why were the Lok Sabha elections 1977 fought by the opposition on the slogan 'Safe Democracy'?</p>																		
Ans.	<table><tbody><tr><td>i)</td><td>Opposition turned the experience of the Emergency into a Referendum.</td></tr><tr><td>ii)</td><td>Highlighted the misuse of power by the Congress during emergency.</td></tr></tbody></table>	i)	Opposition turned the experience of the Emergency into a Referendum.	ii)	Highlighted the misuse of power by the Congress during emergency.	1x2=2	p-118/II												
i)	Opposition turned the experience of the Emergency into a Referendum.																		
ii)	Highlighted the misuse of power by the Congress during emergency.																		
<p>SECTION - C</p>																			
Q 11.	<p>Assess the economic situation of India before the general elections of 1967.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Why were the general elections of 1967 called as the political earthquake for Congress ? Examine any four reasons.</p>																		

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Ans.	<p>This period prior to fourth general election of 1967 was one of grave economic crisis due to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The failure of monsoon and widespread drought. ii) Decline in agricultural production. iii) Serious food shortage. iv) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves. v) Drop in industrial production and exports. vi) Sharp rise in military expenditure due to the wars in 1962 with China and 1965 with Pakistan. <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The general elections of 1967 called as the political earthquake for Congress because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Congress won the Lok sabha elections but with the lowest number seats. ii. Half of the ministers in Indira Gandhi's cabinet were defeated. iii. Congress lost majority in seven states. iv. In two states it failed to form government due to defection. 	1x4=4	p-86/II
Q 12.	Describe any four features of the US hegemony as structural power.		
Ans.	<p>US hegemony as structural power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Hegemony in this second sense is in the role played by the US in providing global public goods – such as the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) (ii) The naval power of the hegemony is another reason for its structural power. (iii) The internet is the direct outcome of a US military research project that began in 1950. (iv) There is not a single sector of the world economy in which an American firm does not feature in the “top three” lists. 	1x4=4	p-40/I
Q 13.	Why have the United States and other Western Countries encouraged the Military authoritarian rule in the past in Pakistan ? Explain any two reasons.		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) There is lack of International support for democratic rule in Pakistan. (ii) The Western countries support military rule in Pakistan for their own reasons. (iii) They fear ‘Global Islamic Terrorism’. (iv) They want to prevent Pakistan's nuclear arsenal from falling into the hands of terrorist groups. v) They see military regime in Pakistan as the protector of Western interest in South Asia and West Asia. <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	1x4=4	p-69/I
Q 14.	State any four reasons for which the superpowers needed smaller states as allies.		

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	OR Mention two ways in which Non-alignment policy of India served its national interests. Also write any two basis on which this policy was criticized.		
Ans.	<p>The Super Powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals (ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops. (iii) Location from where they could spy on each other. (iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses. (v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also. <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NAM served India's interest - (i) First, non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies. (ii) Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it. • The basis on which this policy was criticised- (i) First, India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest, India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues. (ii) Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. 	<p>1x4=4</p> <p>2+2=4</p>	<p>p-7/l</p> <p>p-12/l</p>
Q. 15.	What is meant by 'Global Commons' ? Give any two examples of Global Commons. Why is it very essential to save them.		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>'Global Commons'</u> Areas or regions of the world which are located outside the jurisdiction of any one state and therefore require common governance by the international community. • <u>Examples-</u> Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica , Ocean floor and Outer space. (any two) • <u>Reasons to save them</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) To maintain ecological balance ii) They are essential for scientific research for the present and future generations as well. 	<p>1+1+2=4</p>	<p>p-120/l</p>
Q16.	"The UN is an imperfect body but without it the world would be worse off." Explain the statement.		

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	OR Why can the UN not serve as a balance against the US dominance ? Explain.		
Ans.	<p>The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Now interdependence is growing between societies. (ii) It is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organization such as the UN. (iii) Technology promises to increase planetary interdependence, and therefore the importance of the UN will only increase. (iv) Peoples and governments will have to find ways of supporting and using the UN and other international organisations in ways that are consistent with their own interests and the interests of the international community more broadly. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The UN cannot serve as a balance against the US dominance -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) With the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the US stands as the only Superpower. (ii) As the single largest contributor to the UN, the US has unmatched financial power. (iii) The US also has many nationals in the UN bureaucracy. (iv) US can stop any moves that it finds annoying or damaging to its interests or the interests of its friends and allies. (v) The US can and does use this power to “split” the rest of the world and to reduce opposition to its policies. <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	<p>1x4=4</p> <p>1x4=4</p>	<p>p-96/l</p> <p>p-94,95/l</p>
	SECTION D		
Q 17.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The given image refers to which policy of India since 1991 ? (ii) Explain the significance of this policy as shown in the image above. (iii) Evaluate India's role in ASEAN. <p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates</p>		

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	<p>only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</p> <p>20.1 What is the full form of ASEAN?</p> <p>20.2 Evaluate India's role in ASEAN.</p> <p>20.3 What did the Chinese do to break from their economic stagnation.</p>		
Ans.	<p>i) India's Look East Policy .</p> <p>ii) Significance of this policy:</p> <p>a) It led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian nations.</p> <p>b) India is interested in ASEAN but is facing stiff competition.</p> <p>iii) India's role in ASEAN-</p> <p>a) India signed Free Trade Areas (FTAs) with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand.</p> <p>b) India is trying to sign on FTA with ASEAN itself.</p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</p> <p>20.1 Association of South East Asian Nations</p> <p>20.2 It signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Singapore and Thailand. It is trying to sign FTA with ASEAN itself.</p> <p>20.3</p> <p>(i) Established relations with the US in 1972.</p> <p>(ii) Declared four modernisations – Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and Military.</p> <p>(iii) Open Door policy</p> <p>(iv) Creation of Special Economic Zones</p> <p>(v) Joined World Trade Organisation in 2001.</p> <p>(any two)</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>1+2+2=5</p>	<p>p-57/l</p> <p>P-55</p>
Q 18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The movement began in two or three villages of Uttarakhand when the forest department refused permission to the villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools. However, the forest department allotted the same patch of land to a sports manufacturer for commercial use. This enraged the villagers and they protested against the move of the government. The struggle soon spread across many parts of the Uttarakhand region. Larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region were raised.</p> <p>(i) Identify the popular movement which is being referred to in the given passage. What was the novel aspect of this movement?</p> <p>(ii) Which issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised in this movement?</p> <p>(iii) Highlight the achievements of this movement.</p>		
Ans.	<p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chipko Movement. • Participation of women in a large number. 		p-129

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	<p>ii) Issues of ecological and economic exploitation-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local people's control over natural resources. Government to provide low cost materials to small industries. Government to ensure development of regions without disturbing balance. Demand of guarantees of minimum wage for landless forest workers. <p>(any two)</p> <p>iii) Achievements of this movement-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ban on felling of trees in the region for 15 years. Symbolised and encouraged similar movements. 	1+2+2=5	
Q 19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>While globalization is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today, we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.</p> <p>(i) How has technology aided globalization ?</p> <p>(ii) Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. Justify the statement.</p> <p>(iii) Give examples of any two events or happenings that have a global impact.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Globalization affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. But there are some positive aspects of cultural globalization as well.</p> <p>(i) How is cultural homogenisation different from cultural heterogenisation ? Explain.</p> <p>(ii) "Sometimes external global influences simply enlarge our choices or modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional system." Give three illustrations to prove the statement.</p>		

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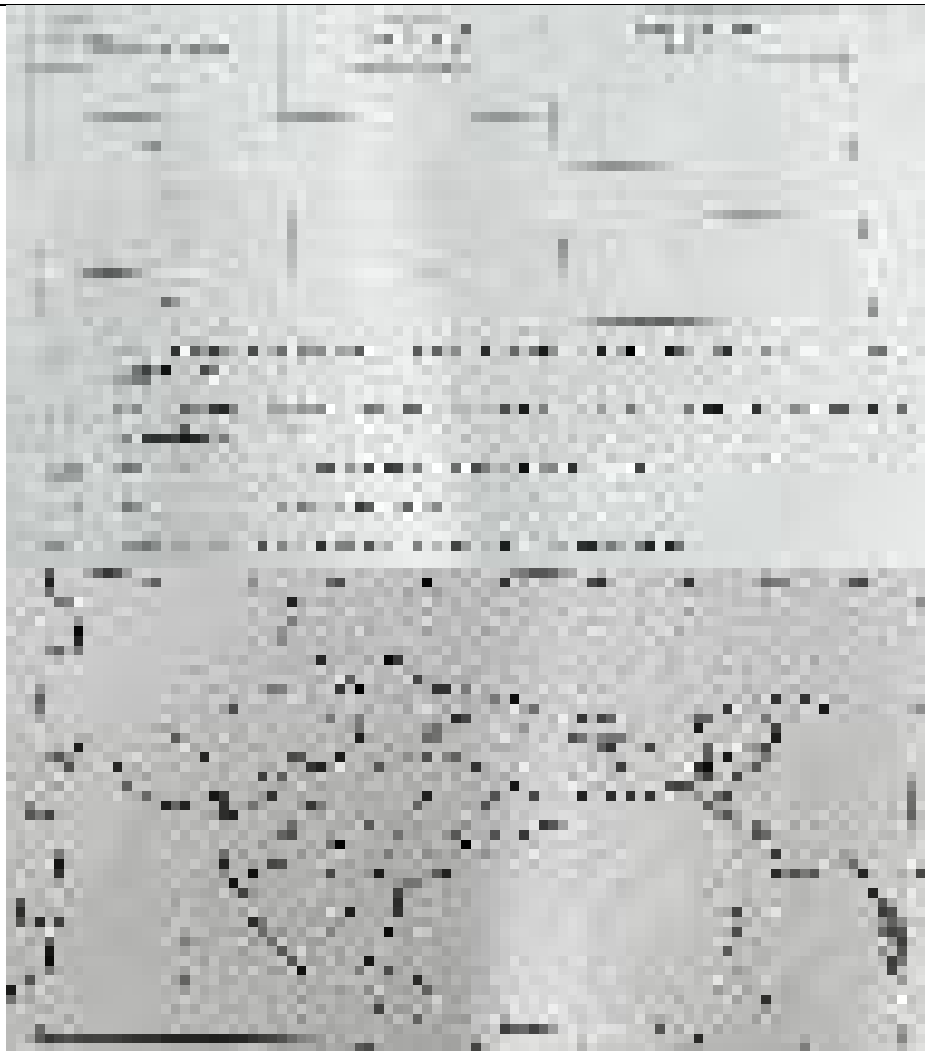
Ans.	<p>i) It led to increased flow of capital, idea, commodity and people. It led to global interconnection and interdependence.</p> <p>ii) It has dimensions / consequences: economic(increased trade among countries), political (influences state's power to take decisions)and cultural (rise of uniform or global culture).</p> <p>iii) Bird flu, Tsunami, global warming etc. or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Difference between homogenization and heterogenisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural homogenisation means rise of a uniform culture. • Cultural heterogenisation means each culture becoming more different and distinctive. <p>ii) External Global Influenceswithout overwhelming the traditional system-</p> <p>a) First, burger is not a substitute for masala dosa but an addition to our food choices.</p> <p>b) Second, Khadikurta worn over jeans.</p> <p>c) Third, choice of Hollywood movie or song over traditional movie or song.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point.)</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p> <p>p-138</p> <p>p-142</p> <p>2+3=5</p>	
Q20.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics. One reason is that there are differing viewpoints about the need to declare emergency. Another reason is that using the powers given by the Constitution, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning. As the investigations by the Shah Commission after the Emergency found out, there were many 'excesses' committed during the Emergency. Finally, there are varying assessments of what the lessons of Emergency are for the practice of democracy in India.</p> <p>(i) How far do you agree with the fact that during Emergency, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning also ? Give any one example to support your answer.</p> <p>(ii) Highlight any two lessons of Emergency which may be helpful for the practice of democracy in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>In the light of these events, the response of the government was to declare a state of Emergency. On 25th June, 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the provision of this Article, the government could declare a state of Emergency on grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances. The government decided that a grave crisis had</p>		

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	<p>arisen which made the proclamation of a state of Emergency necessary. Technically speaking, this was within the powers of the government, for our Constitution provides for some special powers to the government once an Emergency is declared.</p> <p>(i) Analyse the grave crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of Emergency in the country.</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two special constitutional powers which the government gets once Emergency is proclaimed.</p>		
Ans.	<p>(i) State governments were dismissed & their powers were shifted to the Central government besides opposition leaders were arrested and extensive use of preventive detention was made. Other examples - Ban on strikes and protests, Suspension on freedom of press.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any one example to be explained)</p> <p>(ii) Lessons of Emergency</p> <p>(a) It is difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(b) Ambiguities regarding emergency have been rectified. Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground of armed rebellion.</p> <p>(c) People became aware of their rights.</p> <p>(d) Judiciary became active. (Any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans. i) Crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of emergency</p> <p>a) Gujarat and Bihar Movements</p> <p>b) Law and order situation.</p> <p>c) Conflict with judiciary.</p> <p>ii) a) All powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union Government.</p> <p>b) Suspension of Fundamental Rights by the Central government.</p>	<p>3+2=5</p> <p>3+2=5</p>	<p>p-109/II</p> <p>p-113/II</p>
Q 21.	<p>In the given political outline map the India, five states have been marked as (A) , (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :</p>		Q 21.

	 <p>(21.1) Name the State where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 - 59.</p> <p>(21.2) Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers in which State ?</p> <p>(21.3) In which State of India did the Naxalite Movement start?</p> <p>(21.4) Which is the youngest State of India ?</p> <p>(21.5) In which State of India were the Dalit Panthers active ?</p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21:</p> <p>21.1 Name the state where the congress Party was not in power from 1957-59.</p> <p>21.2 Bhartiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers in which state.</p>		
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	21.3 In which state of India did the Naxalite Movement start. 21.4 Which is the youngest state of India. 21.5 In which state of India were the dalit Panthers active.																						
Ans.	<table><tr><td>Sr. No. of the information used</td><td>Alphabet concerned</td><td>Name of the country</td></tr><tr><td>(i)</td><td>D</td><td>Kerela</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>A</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>E</td><td>West Bengal</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>B</td><td>Telangana</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>C</td><td>Maharashtra</td></tr></table>	Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the country	(i)	D	Kerela	(ii)	A	Uttar Pradesh	(iii)	E	West Bengal	(iv)	B	Telangana	(v)	C	Maharashtra			1x5=5	Ans.
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	Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21: 20.1 Kerela 20.2 Uttar Pradesh 20.3 West Bengal 20.4 Telengana 20.5 Maharashtra				1x5=5																		
	SECTION - E																						
Q22.	Highlight any three major consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. OR How did the two Power Blocs of the world form their own alliances to become superpowers? Explain with the help of examples.																						
Ans.	Consequence of disintegration of the former Soviet Union : i) End of the Cold War. ii) End of the ideological conflict between socialists and capitalist countries. iii) Power relations in world politics changed. iv) The emergence of new independent countries with their own independent aspirations and choices. v) Coming up of unipolar world with dominance of U.S. vi) Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism. vii) European Union strengthened itself. viii) Some Socialist nations got divided. ix) World Bank and IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy. (Any three consequences should be explained) OR				2x3=6	p-23/l 																	

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	<p>The superpowers divided the world into two alliances.</p> <p>i) The division first occurred in Europe. Western European countries followed capitalism led by the US. They came to be known as Western Alliance.</p> <p>For example UK, France, West Germany, etc. They also formed a Military Alliance called NATO.</p> <p>In East and South Asia and in West Asia, the US built an alliance system called SEATO and CENTO.</p> <p>ii) East European countries followed communism led by the Soviet Union. They were known as Eastern Alliance.</p> <p>For example Poland, Romania etc. They formed the Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>The Soviet Union and communist China responded with having close relations with regional countries- North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq.</p>	3+3=6	
Q23.	<p>Highlight any three provisions of Article 370 which provide a special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also examine the two opposite reactions provoked by this special status among the people.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyse any three developments towards the end of 1980s that were to make a long lasting impact on the politics of India.</p>		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Provisions of Article 370-</u> <p>(i) Special status by Article 370-own constitution – greater autonomy compared to other states.</p> <p>(ii) All provisions of the Indian constitution not applicable to the state.</p> <p>(iii) Laws passed by the Parliament apply to J&K only if the State agrees.</p> • <u>Special status provoked two opposite reactions:</u> <p>(i) One section says Act 370 does not allow full integration of state.</p> <p>(ii) Kashmiris asks for more autonomy like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plebiscite - Greater State Autonomy - Institutionalisation of Democracy <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Political Developments towards the end of 1980s –</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Decline of Congress System</u> The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Rise of Mandal Issue</u> The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission the jobs in the Central government should be</p>	3+3=6	<p>p-155/II</p> <p>p-159/II</p>

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	<p>reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the county.</p> <p>(iii) <u>New Economic Policy</u> The government adopted new economic policy in 1991 which was earlier started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first became visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence .</p> <p>(iv) The era of coalition government started from 1989. Or any other relevant point</p> <p>(any three)</p>	2x3=6	
Q24.	<p>Describe the difficulties that the Election Commission of India faced in holding the first General Elections after independence.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>After the integration of the Princely States, what was the basis of drawing the internal boundaries of the Indian States? How was this task and reorganisation of the States done?</p>		
Ans.	<p>Difficulties of Election Commission in India for holding First General Elections</p> <p>(i) Large size of India. (ii) Drawing the boundaries of the electoral constituencies (iii) Names of nearly 40 lakh women were not included in the list. So the list was remade. (iv) Only 15 % of the voters were literate. (v) There were 17 crores eligible voters who had to elect 3200 MLAs and 489 MPs. (vi) Large population of India.</p> <p>(any six)</p> <p>OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Central Government appointed a States reorganisation Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states. The Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages. Task and reorganisation of the States done - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Immediately after Independence, the central leadership decided to postpone formation of linguistic states. (ii) It led to protest in Telugu speaking areas of Madras province demanding a separate state for them. (iii) PottiSriramulu led the movement and went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days. (iv) Finally, Andhra Pradesh was created in Dec 1952. (v) The formation of Andhra Pradesh resulted in the demand for linguistic states in other parts of the country. (vi) The government formed State Reorganisation Commission in 1953. (vii) The Commission suggested that States in India should be formed 	<p>1x6=6</p> <p>2+4=6</p>	<p>p-28/II</p> <p>p-19/II</p>

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	in the basis of Language. (May be assessed as whole)		
Q25.	Examine the efforts taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the promotion of Afro-Asian Unity. OR Evaluate the impact of the Chinese invasion of 1962 in denting India's image at home and abroad, both.		
Ans.	Efforts taken by Jawaharlal Nehru for the promotion of Afro – Asian unity:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Under the leadership of Nehru India convened the Asian Relation Conference in March 1947. (ii) India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process. (iii) India was firmly opposed racism especially apartheid in South Africa. (iv) India made earnest efforts for the early realization of an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. (v) The Afro – Asian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India's engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations. (vi) The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. OR Impact of the Chinese invasion of 1962- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) India had to approach America and Great Britain for military assistance. (ii) Soviet Union remained neutral. (iii) This induced a sense of national humiliation at international level. (iv) Defence Minister had to resign for his lack of military preparedness. (v) Top army commanders resigned or were retired. (vi) First time a no-confidence motion was moved against Congress. (vii) Congress lost some important by-elections to Lok Sabha. 	<p>1x6=6</p> <p>3+3=6</p>	<p>p-68/II</p> <p>p-72/II</p>
Q26.	Describe any three outcomes of early initiatives for planned development in India. OR Elaborate any three arguments given by the critics against the mixed model of economy adopted by India.		
Ans.	outcomes of planned development- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Foundations for future economic development-</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Building of mega dams for irrigation and power generation. b) Heavy industries like steel plants, oil refineries, defence production c) Infrastructure for communication and transportation. (Any Two) (ii) <u>Land Reforms</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Abolition of Zamindari system 		p-57/II

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	<p>almost one-fifth of the World's Population.</p> <p>(ii) India is also the world's largest democracy.</p> <p>(iii) India has virtually participated in all of the initiatives of the U.N.</p> <p>(iv) Its role in the UN's peace keeping efforts is a long and substantial one.</p> <p>(v) India's economic emergence on the world stage, due to its policies of liberalization and globalization, has enhanced its stake for membership.</p> <p>(vi) India has also made regular financial contribution to the UN and never faltered on its payments.</p> <p>(explain any three)</p>		
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	<p>(i) Britain was America's partner in the Iraq invasion.</p> <p>(ii) Many of the EU's newer members made up the US led 'coalition of the willing' whereas Germany and France opposed American policy.</p> <p>(iii) There is also a deep-seated 'Euroskepticism' in some parts of Europe about the EU's integrationist agenda.</p> <p>(any one reason)</p>		p-54/I
SECTION - B			
Q 6.	Who encouraged the coup that took place in 1991 in the Soviet Union and why?		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners. They were opposed to the reforms within the Communist Party. 	1 +1=2	p-19/I
Q 7.	<p>Analyse any two factors that led to the creation of Pakistan.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>"The idea of Pakistan might have appeared simple, but its creation presented many severe difficulties. Elucidate any two of them.</p>		
Ans.	<p>Factors that led to the creation of Pakistan-</p> <p>(i) Two-nation theory.</p> <p>(ii) Political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League</p> <p>OR</p> <p>The major difficulties arose in the way of idea of Pakistan-</p> <p>(i) There was no single belt of Muslim majority areas in British India.</p> <p>(ii) All Muslim majority areas did not want to be in Pakistan.</p> <p>(iii) Two of the Muslim majority provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, had very large areas where the non-Muslims were also in large number.</p> <p>(iv) Lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs in the areas that were now in Pakistan and an equally large number of Muslims on the Indian side of Punjab and Bengal found themselves trapped.</p> <p>(any two)</p>	<p>1 x2=2</p> <p>1 x2=2</p>	<p>p-8/II</p> <p>P-8/II</p>
Q 8.	<p>"Free India was born in very difficult circumstances." Justify the statement with any two suitable arguments.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>"The Constitution framers of India ensured development and well being of the entire society and not only of some sections." Validate the statement with any two suitable arguments.</p>		
Ans.	<p>India was born in very difficult circumstances-</p> <p>i) Freedom came with the partition of the country.</p> <p>ii) It was followed by unprecedented violence and trauma of displacement.</p>	1x2=2	p-3/II

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	(any two) OR (i) Constitution laid down the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. (ii) The Constitution also set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy the welfare goals for all.		p-5/II															
Q 9.	Match the following events in Column 'A' with their corresponding dates in Column 'B' : <table><tr><td>Column 'A'</td><td>Column 'B'</td></tr><tr><td>(a) World War II</td><td>(i) 1990</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Kuwait Invasion</td><td>(ii) 1992</td></tr><tr><td>(c)Presidency of Bill Clinton</td><td>(iii) 1941</td></tr><tr><td>(d)Pearl Harbour</td><td>(iv) 1945</td></tr></table> OR Find the correct sequence of the following events : (a)US invasion of Iraq under Operation Iraqi Freedom (b)Bombing of the US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Tanzania (c)Attack on North and South towers of the World Trade Organisation (d)Iraq's invasion on Kuwait	Column 'A'	Column 'B'	(a) World War II	(i) 1990	(b) Kuwait Invasion	(ii) 1992	(c)Presidency of Bill Clinton	(iii) 1941	(d)Pearl Harbour	(iv) 1945							
Column 'A'	Column 'B'																	
(a) World War II	(i) 1990																	
(b) Kuwait Invasion	(ii) 1992																	
(c)Presidency of Bill Clinton	(iii) 1941																	
(d)Pearl Harbour	(iv) 1945																	
Ans.	<table><tr><td>a) iv 1945</td><td rowspan="5">OR</td></tr><tr><td>b) i 1990</td></tr><tr><td>c) ii 1992</td></tr><tr><td>d) iii 1941</td></tr><tr><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>i) d</td><td rowspan="4">4x½=2</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>ii) b</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>iii) c</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>iv) a</td></tr></table>	a) iv 1945	OR	b) i 1990	c) ii 1992	d) iii 1941			i) d	4x½=2		ii) b		iii) c		iv) a		
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c) ii 1992																		
d) iii 1941																		
	i) d	4x½=2																
	ii) b																	
	iii) c																	
	iv) a																	
Q 10.	Why did the Janata Party make 1977 Lok Sabha Elections into a referendum on emergency?																	
Ans.	(i) Janata Party turned the experience of the Emergency into a Referendum. (ii) Highlighted the misuse of power by the Congress during emergency. Or any other relevant point	2	p-118/II															
SECTION - C																		
Q11.	“The UN is an imperfect body but without it, the world would be worse off.” Explain the statement. OR Why can the UN not serve as a balance against the US dominance ? Explain.																	

Courtesy : CBSE

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	<p>(ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops.</p> <p>(iii) Location from where they could spy on each other.</p> <p>(iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses.</p> <p>(v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NAM served India's interest - <p>(i) First, non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.</p> <p>(ii) Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basis on which this policy was criticized- <p>(i) First, India's non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest, India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.</p> <p>(ii) Second, it is suggested that India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures.</p>	1x4=4	
	SECTION D		
Q 17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The movement began in two or three villages of Uttarakhand when the forest department refused permission to the villagers to fell ash trees for making agricultural tools. However, the forest department allotted the same patch of land to a sports manufacturer for commercial use. This enraged the villagers and they protested against the move of the government. The struggle soon spread across many parts of the Uttarakhand region. Larger issues of ecological and economic exploitation of the region were raised.</p> <p>(i) Identify the popular movement which is being referred to in the given passage. What was the novel aspect of this movement?</p> <p>(ii) Which issues of ecological and economic exploitation were raised in this movement?</p> <p>(iii) Highlight the achievements of this movement.</p>		
Ans.	<p>i)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chipko Movement. Participation of women in a large number. <p>ii) Issues of ecological and economic exploitation-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local people's control over natural resources. Government to provide low cost materials to small industries. 		p-129

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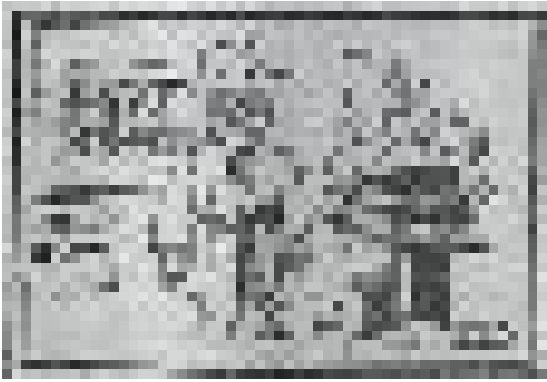
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	<p>c) Government to ensure development of regions without disturbing balance.</p> <p>d) Demand of guarantees of minimum wage for landless forest workers.</p> <p>(any two)</p> <p>iii) Achievements of this movement-</p> <p>a) Ban on felling of trees in the region for 15 years.</p> <p>b) Symbolised and encouraged similar movements.</p>	1+2+2=5	
Q 18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>While globalization is not caused by any single factor, technology remains a critical element. There is no doubt that the invention of the telegraph, the telephone, and the microchip in more recent times has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world. When printing initially came into being it laid the basis for the creation of nationalism. So also today, we should expect that technology will affect the way we think of our personal but also our collective lives.</p> <p>(i) How has technology aided globalization ?</p> <p>(ii) Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. Justify the statement.</p> <p>(iii) Give examples of any two events or happenings that have a global impact.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>Globalization affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think. It shapes what we think are our preferences. The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The rise of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of a global culture is the imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world. But there are some positive aspects of cultural globalization as well.</p> <p>(i) How is cultural homogenisation different from cultural heterogenisation ? Explain.</p> <p>(ii) "Sometimes external global influences simply enlarge our choices or modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional system." Give three illustrations to prove the statement.</p>		
Ans.	<p>i) It led to increased flow of capital, idea, commodity and people. It led to global interconnection and interdependence.</p> <p>ii) It has dimensions / consequences: economic (increased trade among</p>		p-138

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	<p>countries), political (influences state's power to take decisions) and cultural (rise of uniform or global culture).</p> <p>iii) Bird flu, Tsunami, global warming etc. (or any other relevant point) (any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>i) Difference between homogenization and heterogenisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural homogenisation means rise of a uniform culture. • Cultural heterogenisation means each culture becoming more different and distinctive. <p>ii) External Global Influences without overwhelming the traditional system-</p> <p>a) First, burger is not a substitute for masala dosa but an addition to our food choices.</p> <p>b) Second, Khadi kurta worn over jeans.</p> <p>c) Third, choice of Hollywood movie or song over traditional movie or song. (Or any other relevant point.)</p>	1+2+2=5	p-142
		2+3=5	
Q 19.	<p>Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:</p>  <p>(i) The given image refers to which policy of India since 1991 ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain the significance of this policy as shown in the image above.</p> <p>(iii) Evaluate India's role in ASEAN.</p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</p> <p>19.1 What is the full form of ASEAN?</p> <p>19.2 Evaluate India's role in ASEAN.</p> <p>19.3 What did the Chinese do to break from their economic stagnation.</p>		
Ans.	<p>i) India's Look East Policy .</p> <p>ii) Significance of this policy:</p> <p>a) It led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian nations.</p> <p>b) India is interested in ASEAN but is facing stiff competition.</p> <p>iii) India's role in ASEAN-</p> <p>a) India signed Free Trade Areas (FTAs) with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand.</p>	1+2+2=5	p-57/l

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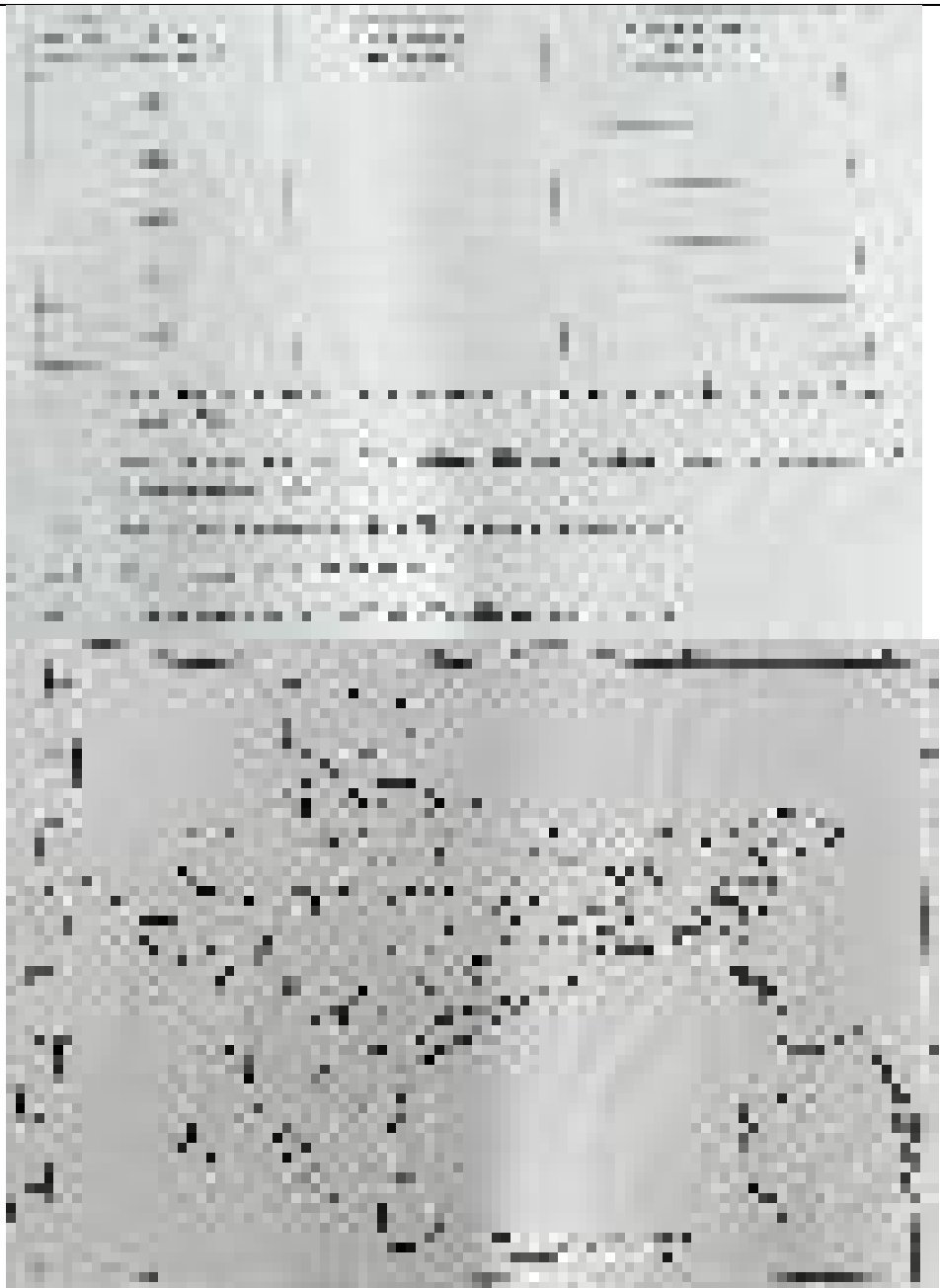
	<p>b) India is trying to sign on FTA with ASEAN itself.</p> <p>Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</p> <p>19.1 Association of South East Asian Nations</p> <p>19.2 It signed Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with Singapore and Thailand. It is trying to sign FTA with ASEAN itself.</p> <p>19.3</p> <p>(i) Established relations with the US in 1972.</p> <p>(ii) Declared four modernisations – Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and Military.</p> <p>(iii) Open Door policy</p> <p>(iv) Creation of Special Economic Zones</p> <p>(v) Joined World Trade Organisation in 2001.</p> <p>(any two)</p>	1+2+2=5	P-55
Q20.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics. One reason is that there are differing viewpoints about the need to declare emergency. Another reason is that using the powers given by the Constitution, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning. As the investigations by the Shah Commission after the Emergency found out, there were many 'excesses' committed during the Emergency. Finally, there are varying assessments of what the lessons of Emergency are for the practice of democracy in India.</p> <p>(i) How far do you agree with the fact that during Emergency, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning also ? Give any one example to support your answer.</p> <p>(ii) Highlight any two lessons of Emergency which may be helpful for the practice of democracy in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>In the light of these events, the response of the government was to declare a state of Emergency. On 25th June, 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the provision of this Article, the government could declare a state of Emergency on grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbances. The government decided that a grave crisis had arisen which made the proclamation of a state of Emergency necessary. Technically speaking, this was within the powers of the government, for our Constitution provides for some special powers to the government once an Emergency is declared.</p>		

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	<p>(i) Analyse the grave crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of Emergency in the country.</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two special constitutional powers which the government gets once Emergency is proclaimed.</p>		
Ans.	<p>(i) State governments were dismissed & their powers were shifted to the Central government besides opposition leaders were arrested and extensive use of preventive detention was made. Other examples - Ban on strikes and protests, Suspension on freedom of press. (any one example to be explained)</p> <p>(ii) Lessons of Emergency</p> <p>(a) It is difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>(b) Ambiguities regarding emergency have been rectified. Internal Emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground of armed rebellion.</p> <p>(c) People became aware of their rights.</p> <p>(d) Judiciary became active. (Any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Ans. i) Crisis that compelled the government to impose a state of emergency</p> <p>a) Gujarat and Bihar Movements</p> <p>b) Law and order situation.</p> <p>c) Conflict with judiciary.</p> <p>ii) a) All powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union Government.</p> <p>b) Suspension of Fundamental Rights by the Central government.</p>	<p>3+2=5</p> <p>3+2=5</p>	<p>p-109/II</p> <p>p-113/II</p>
Q 21.	<p>In the given political outline map the India, five states have been marked as (A) , (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :</p>		Q 21.

	 <p>(21.1) Name the State where the Congress Party was not in power from 1957 - 59.</p> <p>(21.2) Bharatiya Kisan Union was a prominent organization of farmers in which State ?</p> <p>(21.3) In which State of India did the Naxalite Movement start?</p> <p>(21.4) Which is the youngest State of India ?</p> <p>(21.5) In which State of India</p>		
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	<p>firmly but diplomatically</p> <p>(ii) It was a complicated task which required skillful persuasion</p> <p>(iii) Before 15 Aug 1947, peaceful negotiations had brought almost all Princely States within Indian Union by signing 'Instrument of Accession'.</p> <p>(any three)</p>	3+3=6	
Q25.	<p>Highlight any three provisions of Article 370 which provide a special status to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Also examine the two opposite reactions provoked by this special status among the people.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Analyse any three developments towards the end of 1980s that were to make a long lasting impact on the politics of India.</p>		
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of Article 370- <p>(i) Special status by Article 370-own constitution – greater autonomy compared to other states.</p> <p>(ii) All provisions of the Indian constitution not applicable to the state.</p> <p>(iii) Laws passed by the Parliament apply to J&K only if the State agrees.</p> • Special status provoked two opposite reactions: <p>(i) One section says Act 370 does not allow full integration of state.</p> <p>(ii) Kashmiris asks for more autonomy like</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plebiscite - Greater State Autonomy - Institutionalisation of Democracy <p>OR</p> <p><u>Political Developments towards the end of 1980s –</u></p> <p>(i) <u>Decline of Congress System</u> The defeat of the Congress Party in the election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Rise of Mandal Issue</u> The Mandal Issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendation of Mandal Commission the jobs in the Central government should be reserved for OBCs. This led to violent anti Mandal protests in different parts of the country.</p> <p>(iii) <u>New Economic Policy</u> The government adopted new economic policy in 1991 which was earlier started by Rajiv Gandhi. These changes first became visible in 1991. It radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since independence.</p> <p>(iv) The era of coalition government started from 1989.</p>	3+3=6	<p>p-155/II</p> <p>p-159/II</p>

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Courtesy : CBSE

	Section A		
Q1.	In your opinion, which one of the following ideologies is better and why the ideology followed by the Western alliance or that of the Eastern alliance ?		
A1.	If a student supports the western alliance --The ideology of western alliance followed the idea of democracy and free economy. If a student supports the Eastern alliance -- It was inspired by the idea of socialism,idea of egalitarian society and state control.	1M	B-I p-18
Q2.	Which of the following statements about Non-Aligned Movement during 1970s does not match with its ideology ? (a) The organisation was against racial discrimination. (b) It worked for economic independence of small countries. (c) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality. (d) Its member countries did not join any military alliance. OR Which among the following statements about Cold War is false ? (a) It led to the outbreak of another world war. (b) It was an ideological war between the two super powers. (c) It was a competition between the US and the Soviet alliances. (d) It triggered an arms race among countries of rival alliances.		
A2.	(c) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality. OR (c) It led to the outbreak of another World War.	1M	B-I p-10 B-Ip-7
Q3.	What does the word 'America' signify when it solely refers to the USA? OR What is meant by the phrase 'Operation Desert Storm'?		
A3.	The use of word 'America' signifies the US hegemony when it solely refers to USA. OR A massive coalition force of 34 countries fought against Iraq to release Kuwait.The defeat of Iraq came to be known as First Gulf War and UN operation was called 'Operation Desert Storm'.	1 M 1 M	B-I p-32 B-I P-33/34
Q4.	How is Global North different from Global South? Explain.		
A4.	The rich and developed countries of the First World are referred to as the 'global north' and developing countries of the Third World are called 'Global South'.	1M	B-I p-120
Q5.	"The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party." Support the statement by giving one appropriate argument.		
A5.	The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from	1M	B-2

	within her own party as she had to deal with the "Syndicate"--a group of powerful and influential leaders, within the Congress.		p-92
	SECTION B		
Q6.	How did the Russian government deal with the two republics that had violent succession movements ?		
A6.	The Russian government dealt with Chechnya and Dagestan with indiscriminate military bombing to suppress the violent successionist movements.	2M	B-1 P-26
Q7.	Identify four common symbols that make the European Union look like a nation state. OR Identify the two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962.		
A7.	Four common symbols that make European Union look like a nation state: (a) Flag (b) anthem (c) founding date (d) currency OR The two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962. (i) Arunachal Pradesh (NEFA) (ii) Aksai Chin region of Ladakh	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2M$ $1 \times 2 = 2M$	B-I p-52 B-II p-72
Q8.	Why has the period of Indian politics in the 1950s been described as the 'Congress system'? Give any two reasons. OR Bharatiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes. Validate the statement by giving two relevant arguments.		
A8.	The period of Indian politics in the 1950s has been described as the "Congress system"- (i) In the Second and Third General Elections, Congress maintained its position by winning $\frac{3}{4}$ th of seats in the Lok Sabha. (ii) None of the opposition parties could win even $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the number of seats won by the Congress. (iii) Except for Kerala, Congress controlled the national and all the state governments. Any Two Points OR Bharatiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes- Two Arguments • It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. • It believed that India could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian cultural and tradition. • It called for reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat.	$1 \times 2 = 2M$ $1 \times 2 = 2M$	B-II P-32 B-2 P-39

3


	<p>(iii) Use of resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal. (iv) Unaccountability of Communist Party. (v) Stifling administration and rampant corruption. Or any other relevant point</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any four point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Most of the institutions of the Soviet system needed reforms during late 1970's because --</p> <p>(i) One party system of the Soviet Union was not accountable to the people. (ii) Soviet Union lagged behind the West in the technology, infrastructure. (iii) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan weakened the system. (iv) Russian domination made people from other regions feel neglected and suppressed (Any other relevant point)</p>	1x4=4M	B-I P-18,19
Q12.	Describe US hegemony as a hard power, with the help of any two examples.		
A12.	<p>US hegemony as Hard Power :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> America Military dominance today is both absolute and relative. It can reach any point on the planet accurately and no other power can match US capabilities. US today spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined. There is also a qualitative gap, a technological chasm that no other power can at present conceivably span. <p>Examples :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operation Iraqi Freedom Operation Enduring Freedom Operation Infinite Reach Operation Desert Storm/First Gulf War <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2x2=4M	B-I p-39 B-I P-37,36,34
Q13.	Explain the interplay of military and democracy in Pakistan from 1947 till 2001.		
A13.	<p>Interplay of military and democracy in Pakistan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1956, General Ayub Khan took over the administration in Pakistan and soon got himself elected. Due to dissatisfaction of people, General Yahya Khan took over the rule. After separation of East Pakistan as Bangladesh, an elected government under 'Zulfikar Ali Bhutto' came to power in Pakistan. In 1977 General Zia-Ul-Haq came to power. 1982 onwards elected government under Benazir Bhutto was established. In 1999, again General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister 	4M	B-I P-68,69


5

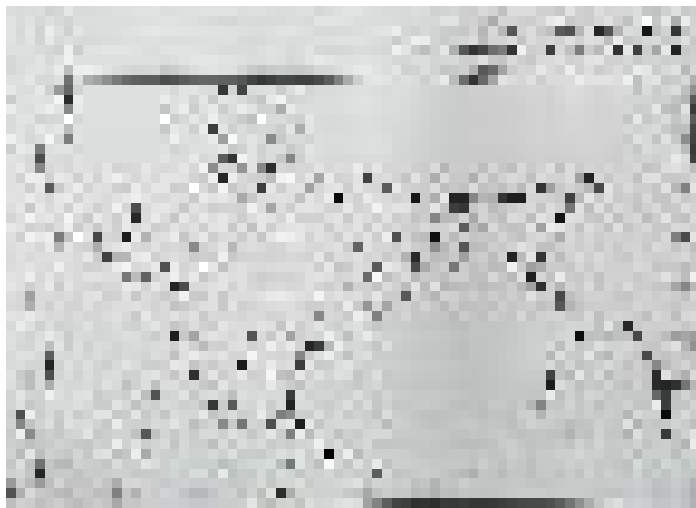
A.16	<p>The consequences of national emergency are :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Press censorship (ii) Suspension of Fundamental Rights (iii) Extensive use of Preventive Detention (iv) 42nd Constitutional Amendment, which extended the duration of the legislatures from 5 to 6 years (v) Banning of RSS and Jamait-e-Islami <p>(Any other relevant argument)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The election of 1977 was the lesson to anti-democratic government and ended up strengthening the foundations of democracy in India. Janata Party made 1977 election into a referendum on the Emergency .Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy. In 1977, since independence the Congress Party was defeated and Janata Party won 295 seats.</p>	<p>1X4= 4M</p> <p>4M</p>	<p>B-II P-112, 113</p> <p>B-II p-118,119</p>
	SECTION - D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The ease with which the succession after Nehru took place proved all the critics wrong. When Nehru passed away, K. Kamraj, the President of the Congress Party consulted party leaders and Congress Members of Parliament and found that there was a consensus in favour of LalBahadurShastri. He was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress parliamentary party and thus became the country's next Prime Minister. Shastri was a non-controversial leader from Uttar Pradesh who had been a Minister in Nehru's cabinet for many years. Nehru had come to depend a lot on him in his last years. He was known for his simplicity and his commitment to principles.</p> <p>(i) Which two fears of the critics were proved wrong by the easy succession after Nehru's demise ?</p> <p>(ii) Give any one example to prove that LalBahadurShastri was known for his commitment to principles.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two major challenges which India faced during Shastri's Prime Ministership.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>While Indira Gandhi had been politically active for very long, she had served as a minister under LalBahadurShastri only for a short period. The senior Congress leaders may have supported Indira Gandhi in the belief that her administrative and political inexperience would compel her to be dependent</p>		

	<p>on them for support and guidance. Within a year of becoming Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi had to lead the party in the Lok Sabha election. Around this time, the economic situation in the country had further deteriorated, adding to her problems. Faced with these difficulties, she set out to gain control over the party and to demonstrate her leadership skills.</p> <p>(i) Which senior leader of the Congress Party contested for the post of Prime Ministerial candidate along with Indira Gandhi after Shastri's death in 1966 ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two policy initiatives taken by Indira Gandhi to control the economic condition of the country at this time.</p> <p>(iii) How did Indira Gandhi assert her leadership skills and consolidate her position within the party after 1967 elections? Give any two examples.</p>		
A17.	<p>(i) The two fears were :</p> <p>(a) India too would not be able to manage a democratic succession.</p> <p>(b) If the New leadership would be able to handle the multiple crisis of 1960's</p> <p>(ii) Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from the position of Railway Minister, accepting moral responsibility for a major railway accident.</p> <p>(iii) (a) Failed Monsoons, drought and serious food crisis.</p> <p>(b) 1965 Indo-Pak War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Morarji Desai</p> <p>(ii) (a) Abolition of Privy Purse</p> <p>(b) Nationalisation of banks</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(iii) (a) Indira Gandhi chose her trusted group of advisers from outside the party.</p> <p>(b) She adopted a Ten Point Programme in May 1967 i.e social control of banks public distribution of food grains, etc.</p>	<p>2+1+ 2=5M</p> <p>1+2+ 2=5M</p>	<p>B-II P-83, 84</p> <p>P-84, 85, 92, 93</p>
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>If the various governments take steps to check environmental degradation, these issues will have political consequences in that sense. Most of them are such that no single government can address them fully, hence they have become a part of 'world politics'. Issues of environment and natural resources are political in another deeper sense.</p> <p>(i) Identify any two of the present day environmental concerns.</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, which two principles can be adopted to check environmental degradation ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two 'political' consequences of environmental issues.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997. One of the key conclusions was that</p>		

	<p>there had been no meaningful progress with respect to transfer of new and additional financial resources and environmentally-sound technology on concessional terms to developing nations. India finds it necessary that developed countries take immediate measures to provide developing countries with financial resources and clean technologies to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(i) What is the full form of UNFCCC ?</p> <p>(ii) Highlight the existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(iii) Why do the developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms ?</p>		
A18.	<p>(i) Two present day environmental concerns:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivable area is barely expanding, grasslands are overgrazed, and fisheries are over-harvested. • According to Human Development Report 2006, 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe water 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation • Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced. • Decline in the total amount of ozone in earth's stratosphere. • Coastal pollution is increasing <p>(Any two)</p> <p>(ii) Two principles that can be adopted to check environmental degradation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development-combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. • Responsibility of taking corrective action. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(iii) Political consequences of environmental issues:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No single government can address environmental issues fully. Therefore they have to become part of world politics. • Various governments have taken steps to check environmental degradation but none have been completely successful. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(i) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>(ii) Existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Binding commitments on rapidly industrializing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. <p>(iii) The developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p>	<p>1+2+ 2=5M</p> <p>1+2+ 2= 5M</p>	<p>B-I p- 118,119, 120</p> <p>B-I p-126</p>

Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>An ambitious developmental project was launched in the Narmada valley of central India in early eighties. The project consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium sized and around 3,000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries that flow across three states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. SardarSarovar Project in Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh were two of the most important and biggest, multi-purpose dams planned under the project. Narmada BachaoAnadolan, a movement to save Narmada, opposed the construction of these dams and questioned the nature of ongoing developmental projects in the country.</p> <p>(i) Name the ambitious project launched in the Narmada valley.</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two concerns raised by the activists of NarmadaBachaoAndolan against this project.</p> <p>(iii) Since its inception, why did the Narmada BachaoAndolan link itsoppositions to this project with other larger issues ?</p>		
A19	<p>(i) SardarSarovarProject/Narmada Sagar Project</p> <p>(ii) Concerns raised by the activists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project affected people loss of their means of livelihood cultural and depletion of ecological resources <p>(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) Narmada BachaoAndolan link its oppositions to this project with other larger issues because -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social cost of the developmental projects must be calculated Efficacy of the model of development and what constituted public interest in a democracy 	1+2+ 2=5M	B-II p-140 B-II P- 140,141
Q20	<p>Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p>  <p>(i) The given picture refers to which country ? Name the continent</p>		

	<p>where it is located.</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two symbols in this picture which help in the identification of the country ?</p> <p>(iii) What do these two symbols depict?</p> <p>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:</p> <p>(20.1) Premier Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to which country ? What is the complete name of this country ?</p> <p>(20.2) What was the main contribution of these two leaders in their country's economic development ?</p> <p>(20.3) Why is the little man shown in the picture trying to stop the dragon ?</p>		
A20	<p>(i) China, Asia</p> <p>(ii) Dragon and Great Wall of China</p> <p>(iii) The two symbols depict the China's economic rise.</p> <p>Answers for the visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>20.1 Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to China. The complete name of this country is People's Republic of China.</p> <p>20.2 Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisation -- agriculture, industry, Science and Technology and military. Deng Xiaoping announced Open Door Policy and economic reforms in China</p> <p>Note :</p> <p>20.3 <u>Those who have attempted this question should be given 2 marks irrespective of the answer.</u></p>	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I p-59
Q21	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format:</p> 		

	<p>(i)The State associated with Anti-Arrack Movement.</p> <p>(ii)The State which saw movement for separate national existence.</p> <p>(iii)The State where the Bodo and Karbi communities live.</p> <p>(iv) The State where Longowal Accord was signed.</p> <p>(v)The State which has a special status given by the Constitution of India.</p> <div></div> <p><i>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21 :</i></p> <p>(21.1) Name the State which is associated with Anti-Arrack Movement.</p> <p>(21.2) Which State saw movement for separate national existence in the North-east ?</p> <p>(21.3)Which North-eastern State is associated with Bodo and Karbi communities?</p> <p>(21.4) Name the State where Longowal Accord was signed.</p> <p>(21.5)Identify a northern State which has special status under Article 370.</p>																				
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	21.5 Jammu and Kashmir	5M	
	SECTION – E		
Q22.	<p>What is meant by the logic of 'deterrence' as followed by the rival alliances during Cold War period ? Describe any two advantages of this logic.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe the 'Cuban Missile Crisis', which was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War.</p>		
A22.	<p><u>Logic of deterrence</u> In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one or the other side as the winner. Even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. This is called the logic of deterrence.</p> <p><u>Two advantages</u></p> <p>(i) The Cold War in spite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers remained cold and not hot or shooting war.</p> <p>(ii) The two superpowers and the countries in Rival blocs were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors. They understood the risks in fighting wars.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Cuban Missile Crisis :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The leaders of USSR were worried that the USA would invade communist- ruled Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro. • Cuba was area of USSR. Nikita Khrushchev, leader of USSR, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. He placed Russian missiles in Cuba . • US was under fire from a close range and nearly doubled the number of bases or cities in American mainland which could be threatened by the USSR • John F. Kennedy was reluctant to do anything that would lead to full scale nuclear war. • Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept Soviet ships heading to Cuba . • A clash seemed eminent .But both sides decided to avoid war. The Soviet ships slowed down and turned back. <p>This Cuban Missile crisis came to be known as high point of Cold War.</p>	<p>2+4=6M</p> <p>6M</p>	<p>B-I p-4</p> <p>B-I p-2</p>
Q23	State any three arguments in support of India's candidature to the UN Security Council. Specify any three factors that obstruct permanent membership status for India.		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government was flexible in giving autonomy to some regions to accommodate plurality and demands of region. Partition had brought in demarcation of territory integration and consolidation of territorial boundaries of nation <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The demands for creation of separate states on linguistic lines was not accepted by the Indian government initially-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It would draw attention away from social and economic challenge faced by India. The memory of partition was fresh. <p>Effects of the decision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decision of national leadership was challenged by local leaders and people. Protests began in Telugu speaking areas of old Madras province, which included present Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. Vishalandhra Movement demanded separate Andhra to consist of Telugu speaking areas of Madras province. Congress leader PottiSriramulu went on a fast which resulted in his death after 56 days. It caused unrest and violence in Andhra region. Finally Prime Minister announced the formation of Andhra state in 1952. Andhra struggle spurt demand for separate States on linguistic lines . Central government appointed State Reorganisation Commission in 1953. 	3+3= 6M	B-2 P-19
Q25.	<p>Analyse three positive and three negative consequences of the Green Revolution.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"The Second Five Year Plan stressed upon rapid industrialization and aimed for quick structural transformation of the nation." Justify the statement with the help of illustrations.</p>		
A25.	<p>Three positive consequences of Green Revolution</p> <p>(i) More resources were put in those areas which already had irrigation facilities.</p> <p>(ii) The rich farmers benefitted.</p> <p>(iii) High yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation was provided at highly subsidized rates.</p> <p>(iv) India became self sufficient in food grain production.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p>Three negative consequences of Green Revolution</p>	3+3= 6M	B-II p-60

Standardisation of Marking Scheme

Set :01 Code No:- 59/5/1


	Section A		
Q1.	In what sense did the Cold War manage to ensure human survival ?		
A1.	Cold War managed to ensure human survival with restraint, responsibility and rational thinking and avoiding the risk of another world war.	1M	B-I p-18
Q2.	"The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party." Support the statement by giving one appropriate argument.		
A2.	The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party as she had to deal with the "Syndicate"-- a group of powerful and influential leaders, within the Congress.	1M	B-2 p-92
Q3.	Which of the following statements about Non-Aligned Movement during 1970s does not match with its ideology ? (a) The organisation was against racial discrimination. (b) It worked for economic independence of small countries. (c) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality. (d) Its member countries did not join any military alliance. OR Which among the following statements about Cold War is false ? (a) It led to the outbreak of another world war. (b) It was an ideological war between the two super powers. (c) It was a competition between the US and the Soviet alliances. (d) It triggered an arms race among countries of rival alliances.		
A3.	(c) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality. OR (c) It led to the outbreak of another World War.	1M	B-I p-10 B-I p-7
Q 4.	Why was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, called the Earth Summit?		
A 4.	United Nation Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro was called the Earth Summit because it advocated the Earth's resources against the backdrop of the rapidly growing world population.	1M	B-1 P-119
Q5.	What does the word 'America' signify when it solely refers to the USA? OR What is meant by the phrase 'Operation Desert Storm'?		
A5.	The use of word 'America' signifies the US hegemony when it solely refers to USA. OR A massive coalition force of 34 countries fought against Iraq to release Kuwait. The defeat of Iraq came to be known as First Gulf War and UN	1 M	B-I p-32 B-I

[illegible]

	in agriculture.		
Q9.	<p>Identify four common symbols that make the European Union look like a nation state.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Identify the two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962.</p>		
A9.	<p>Four common symbols that make European Union look like a nation state: (a) Flag (b) anthem (c) founding date (d) currency</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962. (i) Arunachal Pradesh (NEFA) (ii) Aksai Chin region of Ladakh</p>	<p>$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2M$</p> <p>$1 \times 2 = 2M$</p>	<p>B-I p-52</p> <p>B-II p-72</p>
Q10.	Analyse any two events from 1970 to 1972 that made Indira Gandhi a strong nationalist leader.		
A10.	<p>Two events were -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indo-Pak War which led to the establishment of Bangladesh (earlier East Pakistan) 2. The thumping victory of Congress Party under Indira Gandhi in 1971 elections. 	<p>$1 \times 2 = 2M$</p>	<p>B-II P-98</p>
SECTION C			
Q11.	<p>Elaborate upon any four components of traditional notion of security.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any four security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the end of the Second World War.</p>		
A11.	<p>Four components of traditional notion of security:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The greatest danger to a country is from military threats. (ii) In responding to the threat of war, a government has three basic choices :to surrender, to prevent and to defend. Security policy is concerned with preventing war, called deterrence and limiting or ending was called defence . (iii) Traditional security policy has third component called balance of power. When countries are bigger and stronger. Governments are therefore, very sensitive to balance of power between their country and other countries . (iv) Alliance building -- an alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Four security challenges faced by newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the end of Second World War are -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries . (ii) They had to worry about internal military conflict . (iii) Many newly independent countries came to fear neighbours more 	<p>$1 \times 4 = 4M$</p> <p>$1 \times 4 = 4M$</p>	<p>B-I p-101,102</p> <p>B-I P-104</p>

	<p>than they feared US or Soviet Union. They quarreled over borders and territories .</p> <p>(iv) The new states worried about threats from separatist movements which wanted to form independent countries.</p>		
Q12.	Describe the US hegemony as a 'soft power' with the help of any two examples.		
A12.	<p>US hegemony as a soft power emerged with cultural preference -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ideas of good life, personal success, dreams of individuals and societies across the globe are churned out by practices prevailing in twentieth century America. 2. Blue Jeans emerged as a symbol of liberation for young men and women, who sometimes spent over a years salary to buy jeans from foreign tourists on black market. 	4M	B-I P-42
Q13.	Explain the various phases of Nepal's transition from monarchy to democracy.		
A13.	<p>Nepal's transition from monarchy to democracy -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal was a constitutional monarchy in the modern period, for many years. • Political parties and common people of Nepal wanted more open and responsive system of government. But the King, with the help of army, retained full control over the government. • The King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990 in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement. However, democratic governments had a short and troubled career. • In 2002, the king abolished parliament. • In 2006, there were massive pro-democracy protests. This forced the king to restore the House of Representatives. <p>*Please note that if the student updates the information that a constitution for Nepal has been written, but all are not satisfied and the fact that Nepal is a republic now, may be accepted by the examiner.</p>	4M	B-1 P-71, 72
Q14.	<p>Assess any four consequences of the national emergency imposed in the year 1975 in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the emergence of Janata Party as people's alternative to Congress Party in the elections of 1977.</p>		
A.14	<p>The consequences of national emergency are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Press censorship (ii) Suspension of Fundamental Rights (iii) Extensive use of Preventive Detention (iv) 42nd Constitutional Amendment, which extended the duration of the legislatures from 5 to 6 years 	1X4= 4M	B-II P-112,113



	<p>(v) Banning of RSS and Jamait-e-Islami (Any other relevant argument)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The election of 1977 was the lesson to anti-democratic government and ended up strengthening the foundations of democracy in India. The Janata Party made 1977 election into a referendum on the Emergency .Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy In 1977, since independence the Congress Party was defeated and Janata Party won 295 seats.</p>	4M	B-II P-118, 119
Q15.	"Globalisation affects us in what we eat, drink, wear and indeed in what we think." Justify the statement by giving examples.		
A15.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform or global culture which in reality is the imposition of western culture on the world. Popularity of burger or blue jeans is an example of the culture of politically and economically dominant society on a less powerful society. McDonaldization of the world is actually seeking to buy into dominant American dream. Globalisation leads to shrinking of rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. The external influences reduce our choices but burger is not a substitute for Masala Dosa and does not pose a challenge. 	4M	B-I P-143
Q16.	<p>Why did the Soviet Union collapse in spite of Gorbachev's accurate diagnosis of the problem and his attempt to implement reforms ? Explain any four reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did most of the institutions of the Soviet system need reforms during late 1970s ? Explain any four reasons.</p>		
A16.	<p>The Reasons</p> <p>(i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions. (ii) Economic stagnation (iii) Use of resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal. (iv) Unaccountability of Communist Party. (v) Stifling administration and rampant corruption.</p> <p>Or any other relevant point Any four point</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Most of the institutions of the Soviet System needed reforms during late 1970's because --</p> <p>(i) One party system of the Soviet Union was unaccountable to the</p>	<p>1X4= 4M</p> <p>1X4= 4M</p>	<p>B-I P-20,21</p> <p>B-I P-18,19</p>

	<p>people.</p> <p>(ii) Soviet Union lagged behind the West in the technology, infrastructure.</p> <p>(iii) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan weakened the system.</p> <p>(iv) Russian domination made people from other regions, feel neglected and suppressed</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>		
Q 17.	<p>Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p>  <p>(i) The given picture refers to which country ? Name the continent where it is located.</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two symbols in this picture which help in the identification of the country ?</p> <p>(iii) What do these two symbols depict?</p> <p>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 17:</p> <p>(17.1) Premier Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to which country ? What is the complete name of this country ?</p> <p>(17.2) What was the main contribution of these two leaders in their country's economic development ?</p> <p>(17.3) Why is the little man shown in the picture trying to stop the dragon ?</p>		
A 17.	<p>(i) China, Asia</p> <p>(ii) Dragon and Great Wall of China</p> <p>(iii) The two symbols depict the China's economic rise.</p> <p>Answers for the visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>17.1 Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to China. The complete name of this country is People's Republic of China.</p> <p>17.2 Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisation -- agriculture, industry, Science and Technology and military.</p> <p>Deng Xiaoping announced Open Door Policy and economic reforms in China</p> <p>Note :</p>	<p>1+2+ 2=5M</p>	<p>B-I P-59</p>

	17.3 <u>Those who have attempted this question should be given 2 marks irrespective of the answer.</u>		
Q18.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>An ambitious developmental project was launched in the Narmada valley of central India in early eighties. The project consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium sized and around 3,000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries that flow across three states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh were two of the most important and biggest, multi-purpose dams planned under the project. Narmada Bachao Andolan, a movement to save Narmada, opposed the construction of these dams and questioned the nature of ongoing developmental projects in the country.</p> <p>(i) Name the ambitious project launched in the Narmada valley.</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two concerns raised by the activists of Narmada Bachao Andolan against this project.</p> <p>(iii) Since its inception, why did the Narmada Bachao Andolan link its oppositions to this project with other larger issues ?</p>		
A18.	<p>(i) Sardar Sarovar Project/Narmada Sagar Project</p> <p>(ii) Concerns raised by the activists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project affected people • loss of their means of livelihood • cultural and depletion of ecological resources <p>(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) Narmada Bachao Andolan link its oppositions to this project with other larger issues because -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social cost of the developmental projects must be calculated • Efficacy of the model of development and what constituted public interest in a democracy 	1+2+ 2=5M	B-II p-140 B-II P- 140,141
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The ease with which the succession after Nehru took place proved all the critics wrong. When Nehru passed away, K. Kamraj, the President of the Congress Party consulted party leaders and Congress Members of Parliament and found that there was a consensus in favour of Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress parliamentary party and thus became the country's next Prime Minister. Shastri was a non-controversial leader from Uttar Pradesh who had been a Minister in Nehru's cabinet for many years. Nehru had come to depend a lot on him in his last years. He was known for his simplicity and his commitment to principles.</p> <p>(i) Which two fears of the critics were proved wrong by the easy succession after Nehru's demise ?</p>		

	<p>(ii) Give any one example to prove that Lal Bahadur Shastri was known for his commitment to principles.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two major challenges which India faced during Shastri's Prime Ministership.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>While Indira Gandhi had been politically active for very long, she had served as a minister under LalBahadurShastri only for a short period. The senior Congress leaders may have supported Indira Gandhi in the belief that her administrative and political inexperience would compel her to be dependent on them for support and guidance. Within a year of becoming Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi had to lead the party in the Lok Sabha election. Around this time, the economic situation in the country had further deteriorated, adding to her problems. Faced with these difficulties, she set out to gain control over the party and to demonstrate her leadership skills.</p> <p>(i) Which senior leader of the Congress Party contested for the post of Prime Ministerial candidate along with Indira Gandhi after Shastri's death in 1966 ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two policy initiatives taken by Indira Gandhi to control the economic condition of the country at this time.</p> <p>(iii) How did Indira Gandhi assert her leadership skills and consolidate her position within the party after 1967 elections? Give any two examples.</p>		
A19.	<p>(i)The two fears were :</p> <p>(a) India too would not be able to manage a democratic succession.</p> <p>(b) If the New leadership would be able to handle the multiple crisis of 1960's</p> <p>(ii) Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from the position of Railway Minister, accepting moral responsibility for a major railway accident.</p> <p>(iii) (a) Failed Monsoons, drought and serious food crisis.</p> <p>(b) 1965 Indo-Pak War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Morarji Desai</p> <p>(ii) (a) Abolition of Privy Purse</p> <p>(b)Nationalisation of banks</p> <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(iii) (a)Indira Gandhi chose her trusted group of advisers from outside the party.</p> <p>(b)She adopted a ten point programme in May 1967 i.e social control of banks, public distribution of food grains, etc.</p>	<p>2+1+ 2=5M</p> <p>1+2+ 2= 5M</p>	<p>B-II</p> <p>P-83, 84</p> <p>B-II</p> <p>P- 84, 85, 92, 93</p>
Q20	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>If the various governments take steps to check environmental degradation, these issues will have political consequences in that sense. Most of them</p>		

	<p>are such that no single government can address them fully, hence they have become a part of 'world politics'. Issues of environment and natural resources are political in another deeper sense.</p> <p>(i) Identify any two of the present day environmental concerns.</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, which two principles can be adopted to check environmental degradation ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two 'political' consequences of environmental issues.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997. One of the key conclusions was that there had been no meaningful progress with respect to transfer of new and additional financial resources and environmentally-sound technology on concessional terms to developing nations. India finds it necessary that developed countries take immediate measures to provide developing countries with financial resources and clean technologies to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(i) What is the full form of UNFCCC ?</p> <p>(ii) Highlight the existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(iii) Why do the developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms ?</p>		
A20	<p>(i) Two present day environmental concerns:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivable area is barely expanding, grasslands are overgrazed, and fisheries are over-harvested. • According to Human Development Report 2006, 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe water 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation. • Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced. • Decline in the total amount of ozone in earth's stratosphere. • Coastal pollution is increasing. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>(ii) Two principles that can be adopted to check environmental degradation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development-combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. • Responsibility of taking corrective action. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(iii) Political consequences of environmental issues:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No single government can address environmental issues fully. Therefore they have to become part of world politics. • Various governments have taken steps to check environmental degradation but none have been completely successful. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any other relevant point)</p>	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I P- 118,119, 120

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>(ii) Existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC:- -Binding commitments on rapidly industrializing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>(iii) The developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p>	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I P-126
Q21	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format:</p>  <p>(i) The State associated with Anti-Arrack Movement.</p> <p>(ii) The State which saw movement for separate national existence.</p> <p>(iii) The State where the Bodo and Karbi communities live.</p> <p>(iv) The State where Longowal Accord was signed.</p> <p>(v) The State which has a special status given by the Constitution of India.</p>  <p><i>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21 :</i></p>		

	(21.1) Name the State which is associated with Anti-Arrack Movement. (21.2) Which State saw movement for separate national existence in the North-east ? (21.3) Which North-eastern State is associated with Bodo and Karbi communities? (21.4) Name the State where Longowal Accord was signed. (21.5) Identify a northern State which has special status under Article 370.																			
A21	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Sr. No. of the information</th><th>Concerned Alphabet</th><th>Name of the State</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>(i)</td><td>A</td><td>Andhra Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>(ii)</td><td>E</td><td>Nagaland</td></tr><tr><td>(iii)</td><td>D</td><td>Assam</td></tr><tr><td>(iv)</td><td>C</td><td>Punjab</td></tr><tr><td>(v)</td><td>B</td><td>Jammu & Kashmir</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>For the visually impaired candidates : 21.1 Andhra Pradesh 21.2 Nagaland 21.3 Assam 21.4 Punjab 21.5 Jammu and Kashmir</p>	Sr. No. of the information	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State	(i)	A	Andhra Pradesh	(ii)	E	Nagaland	(iii)	D	Assam	(iv)	C	Punjab	(v)	B	Jammu & Kashmir	1x5=5 M <
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	<p>OR</p> <p>New International Economic Order was established to ensure economic development of the newly independent countries which were categorised as the Least Developed Countries</p> <p><u>Four reforms proposed by UNCTAD</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give LCDs control over their natural resources, so far exploited by the developed Western Countries. ● Obtain access to Western markets so that the LCDs could sell their products and therefore make their trade more beneficial for the poorer countries. ● Reduce the cost of technology taken from the Western countries ● Provide the LCDs with a greater role in International Economic Institutions. 	2+4= 6M	B-I P-69
Q23.	<p>Mention any six steps which should be taken to make the UN more relevant in the changing context.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Describe any four grounds on which India has supported the restructuring of the UN.</p>		
A 23.	<p>Six steps to make the UN more relevant in the changing context:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of a Peace Building Commission 2. Acceptance of the responsibility of the International Community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities. 3. Establishment of a Human Rights Council. 4. Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals 5. Condemnation of terrorism in all forms and manifestations. 6. Creation of Democracy Fund 7. An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council <p>(any six of the above)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Four grounds on which India has supported the restructuring of the UN -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It believes that a strengthened and revitalised UN is desirable in a changing world. ● India supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and cooperation among States. ● India believes that development should be central to the UN's agenda as its vital precondition for the maintenance of International peace and security. ● One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has largely remained static. India argues that an expanded Security Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1X6= 6M</p> <p>1½x4 = 6M</p>	<p>B-I P-91</p> <p>B-I P-93</p>

Q24	<p>The road to peace in Punjab was not an easy one. Evaluate the efforts made in this direction from 1984 to 1997.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"In the midst of competition and conflicts, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha elections in 2004." Validate the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p>		
A24	<p>Evaluate efforts to restore peace in Punjab 1984 -1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1984 the new Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali leaders . • 1985 Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, President of Akali Dal, known as Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord. • It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab . • A separate Commission would resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana. • A Tribunal would be set up to decide sharing of Ravi, Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. • Compensation and better treatment for people affected by militancy in Punjab. • Withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab . <p>(Answer to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Consensus among parties</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement on new economic policies. 2. Acceptance of political and social claims of backward castes. 3. Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country. 4. Emphasis on pragmatic consideration rather than ideological position and political alliances without ideological agreement-coalition politics has shifted to focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements. <p>(Explanation of above any three arguments)</p>	6M	B-II P-161
Q25	<p>How did the interim government prevent possible division of India into small principalities immediately after independence in 1947 ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why were the demands for creation of separate states on linguistic lines initially not accepted by the Indian Government ? What were the effects of this decision ?</p>		
A25.	<p>The interim government prevented the possible division of India into small principalities after 1947-</p> <p>(i) Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly and diplomatically, and brought them into Indian</p>	6M	B-II P-16

	<p>Union.</p> <p>(ii) The government was guided by three considerations –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of princely states wanted to become a part of Indian Union. • The government was flexible in giving autonomy to some regions to accommodate plurality and demands of region. • Partition had brought in demarcation of territory integration and consolidation of territorial boundaries of nation <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The demands for creation of separate states on linguistic lines was not accepted by the Indian government initially-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. • It would draw attention away from social and economic challenge faced by India. • The memory of partition was fresh. <p><u>Effects of the decision</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision of national leadership was challenged by local leaders and people. • Protests began in Telugu speaking areas of old Madras province, which included present Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. • Vishalandhra Movement demanded separate Andhra to consist of Telugu speaking areas of Madras province. • Congress leader Potti Sriramulu went on a fast which resulted in his death after 56 days. It cost unrest and violence in Andhra region. Finally Prime Minister announced the formation of Andhra state in 1952. • Andhra struggle spurt demand for separate States on linguistic lines . <p>Central government appointed State Reorganisation Commission in 1953.</p>	3+3= 6M	B-II P-19
Q26	<p>Analyse three positive and three negative consequences of the Green Revolution.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"The Second Five Year Plan stressed upon rapid industrialization and aimed for quick structural transformation of the nation." Justify the statement with the help of illustrations.</p>		
A26.	<p>Three positive consequences of Green Revolution</p> <p>(i) More resources were put in those areas which already had irrigation facilities.</p> <p>(ii) The rich farmers benefitted.</p> <p>(iii) High yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation was provided at highly subsidized rates.</p> <p>(iv) India became self sufficient in food grain production.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p>Three negative consequences of Green Revolution</p>	3+3= 6M	B-II p-60

	Section A		
Q1.	"When two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons, a full-fledged war is unlikely." What is the logic behind this statement ?	1M	B-I P-4
A1.	Logic of deterrence		
Q2.	What does the word 'America' signify when it solely refers to the USA? OR What is meant by the phrase 'Operation Desert Storm'?		
A2.	The use of word 'America' signifies the US hegemony when it solely refers to USA. OR A massive coalition force of 34 countries fought against Iraq to release Kuwait. The defeat of Iraq came to be known as First Gulf War and UN operation was called 'Operation Desert Storm'.	1 M 1 M	B-I p-32 B-I P-33/34
Q3.	"The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party." Support the statement by giving one appropriate argument.		
A3.	The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not from the opposition but from within her own party as she had to deal with the "Syndicate"-- a group of powerful and influential leaders, within the Congress.	1M	B-2 p-92
Q4.	Explain the real danger posed by the Ozone hole.		
A4.	The real danger is posed to ecosystem and human health.	1M	
Q5.	Which of the following statements about Non-Aligned Movement during 1970s does not match with its ideology? (a) The organisation was against racial discrimination. (b) It worked for economic independence of small countries. (c) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality. (d) Its member countries did not join any military alliance. OR Which among the following statements about Cold War is false? (a) It led to the outbreak of another world war. (b) It was an ideological war between the two super powers. (c) It was a competition between the US and the Soviet alliances. (d) It triggered an arms race among countries of rival alliances.		
A5.	(c) It promoted the policy of isolation and neutrality. OR (c) It led to the outbreak of another World War.	1M	B-I p-10 B-I p-7
Q6.	How did the decline in the value of Ruble, the Russian currency, affect the people of Russia and their country?		
A6.	(i) Due to decline in the value of Ruble, the rate of inflation was so high that the people lost all their savings. (ii) Russia started to import food due to disintegration of collective Farm System.	1+1= 2M	B-I p-25


Q7.	Why did the villagers of Orissa protest against setting up of industries ? OR Highlight any two features of the system of mixed economy in India.		
A7.	The villagers of Orissa protested against setting up of industries because : (i) People were facing displacement by the proposed POSCO-India steel Plant. (ii) They said the plant should not be set up at the cost of their lives and livelihood. OR Two features of the system of mixed economy in India:- (i) Much of the agriculture, trade and industry were left in private hands. (ii) The state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.	2M 1x2=2	B-II p-47 B-II p-56
SECTION - B			
Q8.	Identify four common symbols that make the European Union look like a nation state. OR Identify the two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962.		
A8.	Four common symbols that make European Union look like a nation state: (a) Flag (b) anthem (c) founding date (d) currency OR The two regions which were the actual basis of the border conflict between India and China in 1962. (i) Arunachal Pradesh (NEFA) (ii) Aksai Chin region of Ladakh	½x4= 2M 1x2= 2M	B-I p-52 B-II p-72
Q9.	Why has the period of Indian politics in the 1950s been described as the 'Congress system'? Give any two reasons. OR Bharatiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes. Validate the statement by giving two relevant arguments.		
A9.	The period of Indian politics in the 1950s has been described as the "Congress system"- (i) In the Second and Third General Elections, Congress maintained its position by winning 3/4 th of seats in the Lok Sabha. (ii) None of the opposition parties could win even 1/10 th of the number of seats won by the Congress. (iii) Except for Kerala, Congress controlled the national and all the	1x2= 2M	B-II P-32

	<p>state governments.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any Two Points</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Bhartiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes- Two Arguments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. It believed that India could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian cultural and tradition. It called for reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat. It agitated to replace English with Hindi as the official language of India. <p>(Or any other relevant point)(Any two points)</p>	1x2=2M	B-2 P-39
Q10.	How far do you agree with the statement that what Indira Gandhi had done in 1971 – 72 was not a revival of the old Congress Party but she re-invented her party?		
A10.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Congress party was reinvented by Indira Gandhi. It could not accommodate all kinds of opinions and interests. This party depended more on some social groups: the poor, the women, the dalits etc. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p>	2M	B-II p-99
	SECTION - C		
Q11.	<p>Assess any four consequences of the national emergency imposed in the year 1975 in India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the emergence of Janata Party as people's alternative to Congress Party in the elections of 1977.</p>		
A11.	<p>The consequences of national emergency are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Press censorship Suspension of Fundamental Rights Extensive use of Preventive Detention 42nd Constitutional Amendment, which extended the duration of the legislatures from 5 to 6 years Banning of RSS and Jamait-e-Islami <p>(Any other relevant argument)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The election of 1977 was the lesson to anti-democratic government and ended up strengthening the foundations of democracy in India. Janata Party made 1977 election into a referendum on the Emergency .Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of</p>	<p>1X4=4M</p> <p>4M</p>	<p>B-II P-112, 113</p> <p>B-II p-118, 119</p>

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[illegible]

	SECTION-D		
Q17.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>An ambitious developmental project was launched in the Narmada valley of central India in early eighties. The project consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium sized and around 3,000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries that flow across three states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh were two of the most important and biggest, multi-purpose dams planned under the project. Narmada Bachao Andolan, a movement to save Narmada, opposed the construction of these dams and questioned the nature of ongoing developmental projects in the country.</p> <p>(i) Name the ambitious project launched in the Narmada valley.</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two concerns raised by the activists of Narmada Bachao Andolan against this project.</p> <p>(iii) Since its inception, why did the Narmada Bachao Andolan link its oppositions to this project with other larger issues ?</p>		
A17.	<p>(i) Sardar Sarovar Project/Narmada Sagar Project</p> <p>(ii) Concerns raised by the activists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project affected people • loss of their means of livelihood • cultural and depletion of ecological resources <p>(Any two)</p> <p>(iii) Narmada Bachao Andolan link its oppositions to this project with other larger issues because -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social cost of the developmental projects must be calculated • Efficacy of the model of development and what constituted public interest in a democracy 	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I p-140 p-140, 141
Q18.	<p>Study the picture given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> 		

	<p>(i) The given picture refers to which country ? Name the continent where it is located.</p> <p>(ii) Identify the two symbols in this picture which help in the identification of the country ?</p> <p>(iii) What do these two symbols depict?</p> <p>The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 18:</p> <p>(18.1) Premier Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to which country ? What is the complete name of this country ?</p> <p>(18.2) What was the main contribution of these two leaders in their country's economic development ?</p> <p>(18.3) Why is the little man shown in the picture trying to stop the dragon ?</p>		
A18.	<p>(i) China, Asia</p> <p>(ii) Dragon and Great Wall of China</p> <p>(iii) The two symbols depict the China's economic rise.</p> <p>Answers for the visually impaired candidates :</p> <p>18.1 Zhou Enlai and the then leader Deng Xiaoping belonged to China. The complete name of this country is People's Republic of China.</p> <p>18.2 Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisation -- agriculture, industry, Science and Technology and military. Deng Xiaoping announced Open Door Policy and economic reforms in China</p> <p>Note :</p> <p>18.3 <u>Those who have attempted this question should be given 2 marks irrespective of the answer.</u></p>	1+2+ 2=5M	B-I p-59
Q19.	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : If the various governments take steps to check environmental degradation, these issues will have political consequences in that sense. Most of them are such that no single government can address them fully, hence they have become a part of 'world politics'. Issues of environment and natural resources are political in another deeper sense.</p> <p>(i) Identify any two of the present day environmental concerns.</p> <p>(ii) In your opinion, which two principles can be adopted to check environmental degradation ?</p> <p>(iii) Analyse any two 'political' consequences of environmental issues.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions: A review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth Summit in Rio was undertaken by India in 1997. One of the key conclusions was that there had been no meaningful progress with respect to transfer of new and</p>		

	<p>additional financial resources and environmentally-sound technology on concessional terms to developing nations. India finds it necessary that developed countries take immediate measures to provide developing countries with financial resources and clean technologies to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(i) What is the full form of UNFCCC ?</p> <p>(ii) Highlight the existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC.</p> <p>(iii) Why do the developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms ?</p>		
A19	<p>(i) Two present day environmental concerns:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivable area is barely expanding, grasslands are overgrazed, and fisheries are over-harvested. • According to Human Development Report 2006, 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to safe water 2.6 billion have no access to sanitation • Natural forests are being cut down and people are being displaced. • Decline in the total amount of ozone in earth's stratosphere. • Coastal pollution is increasing <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p>(ii) Two principles that can be adopted to check environmental degradation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Development-combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. • Responsibility of taking corrective action. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p>(iii) Political consequences of environmental issues:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No single government can address environmental issues fully. Therefore they have to become part of world politics. • Various governments have taken steps to check environmental degradation but none have been completely successful. <p>(Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</p> <p>(ii) Existing commitments of the developing countries under UNFCCC:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Binding commitments on rapidly industrializing countries to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. <p>The developing countries want transfer of financial resources and eco-friendly technology on concessional terms to enable them to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC.</p>	<p>1+2+ 2=5M</p> <p>1+2+ 2= 5M</p>	<p>B-I p- 118,119, 120</p> <p>B-I p-126</p>

Q20	<p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>The ease with which the succession after Nehru took place proved all the critics wrong. When Nehru passed away, K. Kamraj, the President of the Congress Party consulted party leaders and Congress Members of Parliament and found that there was a consensus in favour of Lal Bahadur Shastri. He was unanimously chosen as the leader of the Congress parliamentary party and thus became the country's next Prime Minister. Shastri was a non-controversial leader from Uttar Pradesh who had been a Minister in Nehru's cabinet for many years. Nehru had come to depend a lot on him in his last years. He was known for his simplicity and his commitment to principles.</p> <p>(i) Which two fears of the critics were proved wrong by the easy succession after Nehru's demise ?</p> <p>(ii) Give any one example to prove that Lal Bahadur Shastri was known for his commitment to principles.</p> <p>(iii) Highlight any two major challenges which India faced during Shastri's Prime Ministership.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :</p> <p>While Indira Gandhi had been politically active for very long, she had served as a minister under Lal Bahadur Shastri only for a short period. The senior Congress leaders may have supported Indira Gandhi in the belief that her administrative and political inexperience would compel her to be dependent on them for support and guidance. Within a year of becoming Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi had to lead the party in the Lok Sabha election. Around this time, the economic situation in the country had further deteriorated, adding to her problems. Faced with these difficulties, she set out to gain control over the party and to demonstrate her leadership skills.</p> <p>(i) Which senior leader of the Congress Party contested for the post of Prime Ministerial candidate along with Indira Gandhi after Shastri's death in 1966 ?</p> <p>(ii) Explain any two policy initiatives taken by Indira Gandhi to control the economic condition of the country at this time.</p> <p>(iii) How did Indira Gandhi assert her leadership skills and consolidate her position within the party after 1967 elections? Give any two examples.</p>		
A20	<p>(i) The two fears were :</p> <p>(a) India too would not be able to manage a democratic succession.</p> <p>(b) If the New leadership would be able to handle the multiple crisis of 1960's</p> <p>(ii) Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned from the position of Railway Minister, accepting moral responsibility for a major railway accident.</p>	2+1+ 2=5M	B-II P-83, 84

	<p>(iii) (a) Failed Monsoons, drought and serious food crisis. (b) 1965 Indo-Pak War.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>(i) Morarji Desai (ii) (a) Abolition of Privy Purse (b) Nationalisation of banks (Any other relevant point) (iii) (a) Indira Gandhi chose her trusted group of advisers from outside the party. (b) She adopted a Ten Point Programme in May 1967 i.e social control of banks public distribution of food grains, etc.</p>	1+2+ 2=5M	P-84, 85, 92, 93
Q21	<p>In the given political outline map of India (on page 16), five States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer-book with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format:</p>  <p>(i) The State associated with Anti-Arrack Movement. (ii) The State which saw movement for separate national existence. (iii) The State where the Bodo and Karbi communities live. (iv) The State where Longowal Accord was signed. (v) The State which has a special status given by the Constitution of India.</p>		



The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21 :

(21.1) Name the State which is associated with Anti-Arrack Movement.

(21.2) Which State saw movement for separate national existence in the North-east ?

(21.3) Which North-eastern State is associated with Bodo and Karbi communities?

(21.4) Name the State where Longowal Accord was signed.

(21.5) Identify a northern State which has special status under Article 370.

A21	Sr. no. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State	1x5=5 M	B-II p- 161,162, 163,138, 155
	(i)	A	Andhra Pradesh		
	(ii)	E	Nagaland		
	(iii)	D	Assam		
	(iv)	C	Punjab		
	(v)	B	Jammu & Kashmir		
	For the visually impaired candidates : 21.1 Andhra Pradesh 21.2 Nagaland 21.3 Assam 21.4 Punjab 21.5 Jammu and Kashmir			1x5=5 M	
	SECTION -E				
Q22.	Describe the three core values and enduring ideas of non-alignment which remain relevant even after the Cold War has ended. OR				

	In which four ways were the smaller states helpful to the super powers during the Cold War period? Describe.		
A22.	<p>The three core values and enduring ideas of Non-alignment are :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> NAM was based on a recognition that decolonised States share a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they join together . Poor and small countries need not become followers of any of the big powers. They could pursue independent foreign policy. Resolved to democratise the international system by thinking about an alternative world order to redress existing inequalities. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The small states were helpful for the superpowers in gaining access to --</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vital resources such as oil and minerals Super powers could launch their weapons and troops from the territory of small states. Small states provided locations from where super powers could spy on each other. Many small Alliances could help to pay for military expenses of super power and hence provided economic support to super powers. 	<p>2x3=6 M</p> <p>1.5x4 = 6M</p>	B-I p-13
Q23.	<p>Describe the role of the United Nations in a unipolar world. Also, mention its limitations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the composition of the UN Security Council. What will happen if the veto power is withdrawn from its permanent members?</p>		
A23.	<p>Role of United Nations in unipolar world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UN has served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussion over various issues. - US leaders, see the organisation as serving the purpose in bringing together over 190 nations in dealing with conflict and social and economic development. - UN provides an arena in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies . - UN provides a space within which arguments against specific US attitudes and policies are heard and compromises and concessions can be shaped. <p>Limitations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US power cannot easily be checked. Military and economic power allows US to ignore the UN. - US has considerable influence over UN. 	6M	B-I p-90,91

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - US is the single largest contributor to the UN. - The UN is physically located within the US territory - US enjoys the Veto power <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Composition of UN Security Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are five permanent members and 10 non-permanent members in the Security Council. - The non-permanent members serve for a period of two years - The non-permanent members are elected for General Assembly and represent all continents of the world - The main privileges of the five permanent members are permanency and the Veto power if the Veto power <p>If the Veto power is withdrawn from its permanent members, there is the danger that the great power would lose interest in the world body. Without their support and involvement the world body would be ineffective</p>	4+2=6M	
Q24.	<p>The road to peace in Punjab was not an easy one. Evaluate the efforts made in this direction from 1984 to 1997.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"In the midst of competition and conflicts, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most political parties in India after the Lok Sabha elections in 2004." Validate the statement with any three suitable arguments.</p>		
A24.	<p>Evaluate efforts to restore peace in Punjab 1984 -1997</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1984 the new Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali leaders . • 1985 Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, President of Akali Dal, known as Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord or the Punjab Accord. • It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab . • A separate Commission would resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana. • A Tribunal would be set up to decide sharing of Ravi, Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. • Compensation and better treatment for people affected by militancy in Punjab. • Withdrawal of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab . <p style="text-align: right;">(Answer to be assessed as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>Consensus among parties</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement on new economic policies. 	6M	B-2 P-161
		2x3=6M	B-2 P-190, 192

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vishalandhra Movement demanded separate Andhra to consist of Telugu speaking areas of Madras province. Congress leader Potti Sriramulu went on a fast which resulted in his death after 56 days. It caused unrest and violence in Andhra region. Finally Prime Minister announced the formation of Andhra state in 1952. Andhra struggle spurt demand for separate States on linguistic lines . Central government appointed State Reorganisation Commission in 1953. 		
Q26.	<p>Analyse three positive and three negative consequences of the Green Revolution.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>"The Second Five Year Plan stressed upon rapid industrialization and aimed for quick structural transformation of the nation." Justify the statement with the help of illustrations.</p>		
A26.	<p>Three positive consequences of Green Revolution</p> <p>(i) More resources were put in those areas which already had irrigation facilities .</p> <p>(ii) The rich farmers benefitted.</p> <p>(iii) High yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation was provided at highly subsidized rates.</p> <p>(iv) India became self sufficient in food grain production.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p>Three negative consequences of Green Revolution</p> <p>(i) The growth in production was mainly in the production of wheat</p> <p>(ii) It increased polarization between classes and regions. Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became prosperous.</p> <p>(iii) The stark contrast between poor peasants and landlords led to leftwing organizations to organise the poor peasants.</p> <p>(iv) Green revolution gave rise to the middle peasant sections and farmers with medium size holdings, who benefitted and emerged politically influential.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Second Five Year plan stressed upon rapid industrialisation for quick structural transformation of nation. It reflected the socialist pattern of society. So substantial tariffs were imposed on import to protect domestic industries. It encouraged public and private industries to grow. Electricity, Railways, Steel, Machineries, Communication developed under Public Sector.</p>	<p>3+3=6M</p> <p>6M</p>	<p>B-II p-60</p> <p>B-2 P-53</p>
Q27	<p>"The Indo-China war of 1962 dented India's image at home and abroad." Do you agree with the statement? Justify your answer with any three arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>		

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