

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

6. **Assertion (A):** The First Five Year Plan (draft and the actual plan document) in December 1951 generated a lot of excitement in the country. [1]

Reason (R): This draft failed to meet the expectations of the country as it did not have anything for common men.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.

d) A is false but R is true.

7. After second World War, the world was divided into the blocks of [1]

a) USA and USSR

b) Japan and Korea

c) USSR and China

d) USA and UK

8. The Indian leader who gave the slogan **Garibi Hatao** was: [1]

a) Jawaharlal Nehru

b) Lal Bahadur Shastri

c) B.R. Ambedkar

d) Indira Gandhi

9. How many States acceded to Chemical Weapons Conventions? [1]

a) 155

b) 181

c) 192

d) 102

10. Who had built the Babri Masjid at Ayodhya in the 16th century? [1]

a) Mir Baqi

b) Akbar

c) Tansen

d) Babur

11. Arrange the following in chronological order- [1]

i. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres as President of the Socialist International.

ii. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres appointed as a UN secretary general.

iii. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres served as former Prime Minister of Portugal.

iv. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres was the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

a) iv, ii, i, iii

b) iii, i, iv, ii

c) iii, ii, i, iv

d) iv, iii, ii, i

12. The socialists advocated the ideology of [1]

a) Socialism

b) Democratic Socialism

c) Hindutva

d) Communalism



Section B

13. What is Amnesty International? State its main functions? [2]
14. **Match the following:** [2]
- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) The goal of India's foreign policy in the period 1950-1964 | (i) Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India |
| (b) Panchsheel | (ii) Preservation of territorial integrity, sovereignty and economic development |
| (c) Bandung Conference | (iii) Five principal of peaceful coexistence |
| (d) Dalai Lama | (iv) Led to the establishment of NAM |
15. What is Kyoto Protocol? [2]
16. List the problems faced by the Government of India after 1971-72. [2]
17. When was the ASEAN regional forum established? What were its main objectives? [2]
18. How can we protect the rights of the indigenous people with regard to environment? [2]

Section C

13. Explain balance of power as a component of traditional security policy. How could a state achieve this balance? [4]
20. Explain any four consequences of globalisation. [4]
21. How did the outcome of 1971 elections help in restoration of Congress? [4]
22. Describe briefly any four problems faced in the process of partition of India. [4]
23. What was Godhra episode? What were its after-effects? [4]

Section D

24. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:** [4]

The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This came into existence on 1 January 2015. The Planning Commission is not one of the many commissions and other bodies set up by the Constitution. The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approved these. As in the USSR, the Planning Commission of India opted for five year plans (FYP). The idea is very simple: the Government of India prepares a document that has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years. Accordingly, the budget of the central and all the State governments is divided into two parts: 'non-plan' budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis and 'plan' budget that is spent on a five-year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan. A five-year plan has the advantage of

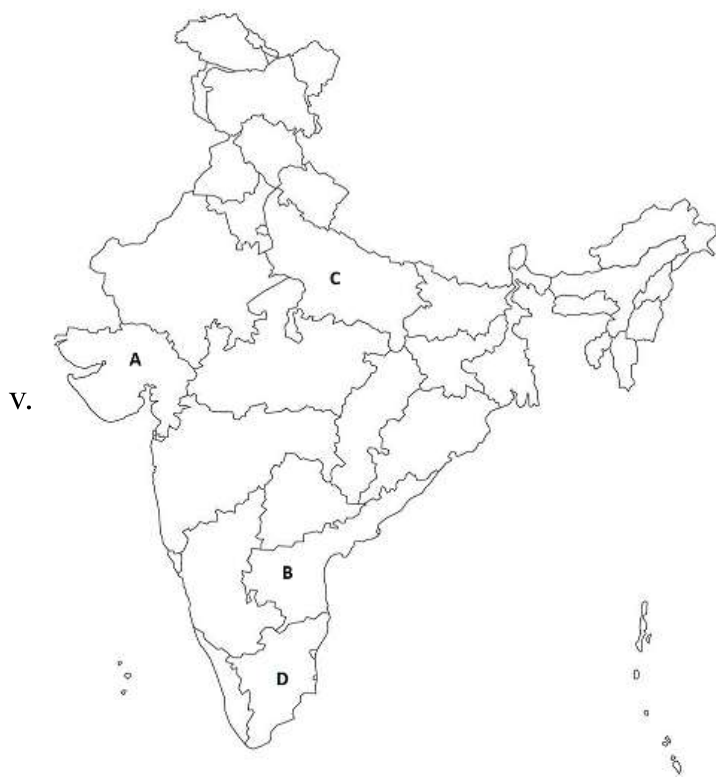


permitting the government to focus on the larger picture and make a long-term intervention in the economy.

- (i) Which of the following commission has renamed NITI Aayog in 2015?
- a) Planning Commission b) Election Commission
- c) RTI d) CAG
- (ii) When the Planning Commission was set up by a simple resolution in India?
- a) 1956 b) 1950
- c) 1976 d) 1952
- (iii) From which of the following the country the idea of planning was taken?
- a) Norway b) USSR
- c) Finland d) USA
- (iv) Into how many parts the budget of the central government is divided?
- a) Ten b) Two
- c) Five d) One

25. In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following formate:- [4]
- i. The state where women put a ban on the sale of arrack and stopped its auction.
- ii. The state where there was anti-Hindi agitation in 1965.
- iii. The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.
- iv. The state which saw a farmer's agitation in 1988 protesting against the government increased electricity rates.

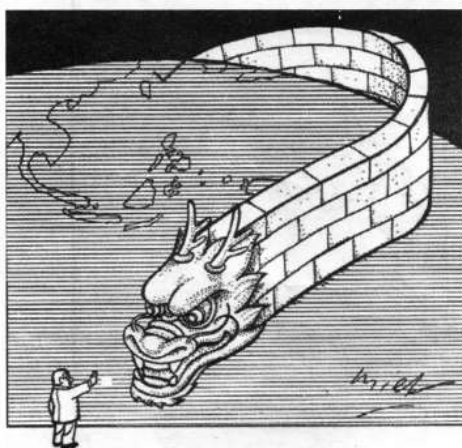




26. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

[4]

Study the picture given below carefully:



- (i) _____ has emerged as the third major alternative centre of power.
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| a) UAE | b) Japan |
| c) China | d) England |
- (ii) How can we recognize the country depicted in the cartoon?
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a) The little man | b) Dragon and Great Wall |
| c) Great Wall | d) Dragon |
- (iii) Based on the economic success of the country since _____ it is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by _____.
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a) 1998, 2040 | b) 1968, 2050 |
|---------------|---------------|

c) 1978, 2040

d) 1988, 2030

(iv) Its economic integration into the region makes it the driver of _____ growth, thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs.

a) Central Asian

b) East Asian

c) South Asian

d) West Asian

Section E

27. Describe any three major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977. [6]

OR

Analyse any three lessons that were learnt from the Emergency, declared in India on 25th June, 1975.

28. Describe the internal-external disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir continuously controversial. [6]

OR

Describe the role of EV Ramasami Tamiyar in the Dravid movement and formation of Dravida Kazhagam (DK). Why did the DK get split and enter into politics as DMK?

29. If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics? [6]

OR

Mention major tensions and conflicts that took place in the former Soviet republics. What are their results?

30. Describe India-Nepal relations. [6]

OR

Analyse the common problems of South Asian countries.

SOLUTION

Section A

1. **(d)** multi-dimensional phenomenon
Explanation: multi-dimensional phenomenon
2. **(c)** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Explanation: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
3. **(a)** Boris Yeltsin
Explanation: Boris Yeltsin
4. **(a)** UN Development Programme
Explanation: According to the Human Development Report 2016 of the United Nations Development Programme, 663 million people in developing countries have no access to safe water and 2.4 billion have no access to sanitation, resulting in the death of more than three million children every year.
5. **(c)** A is true but R is false.
Explanation: A is true but R is false.
6. **(b)** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Explanation: The first-year plan was the Harrod-Domar model of development economics. The Five Year Plan had a target of 2.1% PA growth in national income. Top priority was given to the development of the agricultural sector. The idea was agricultural development would lead to a higher rate of economic growth.
7. **(a)** USA and USSR
Explanation: USA and USSR
8. **(d)** Indira Gandhi
Explanation: The slogan of **garibi hatao** and the programmes that followed it were part of **Indira Gandhi's** political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base.
9. **(b)** 181
Explanation: The 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the 1992 **Chemical Weapons Convention** (CWC) banned the production and possession of these weapons. More than 155 states acceded to the BWC and **181 states acceded to the CWC.**
10. **(a)** Mir Baqi
Explanation: The Babri Masjid was a 16th century mosque in Ayodhya and was built by Mir Baqi -Mughal emperor Babur's General.
11. **(b)** iii, i, iv, ii
Explanation: iii. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres served as the former Prime Minister of Portugal from 1995 to 2002
i. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres as President of the Socialist International from 1999 to 2005.
iv. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres was the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during 2005-2015
ii. Antonio Manuel de Oliveira Guterres was appointed as a UN secretary-general in January 2017



12. (b) Democratic Socialism

Explanation: Democratic Socialism

Section B

13. Amnesty International is an NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world. Main functions of Amnesty International are:
- Amnesty International promotes respect for all human rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - It believes that human rights are interdependent and indivisible.
 - It prepares and publishes reports on human rights.
 - It opposes capital punishment in all cases, regardless of the crime committed, the circumstances surrounding the individual or the method of execution.
14. a. The goal of India's foreign policy in the period 1950-1964 - (ii) Preservation of territorial integrity, sovereignty, and economic development.
b. Panchsheel - (iii) Five principle of peaceful coexistence.
c. Bandung Conference - (iv) Led to the establishment of NAM.
d. Dalai Lama - (i) Tibetan spiritual leader who crossed over to India.
15. i. Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the scientific consensus. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005.
ii. Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydro-fluoro Carbons etc. are considered responsible for global warming.
iii. This global warming may raise the global temperature to have catastrophic consequences for life on earth.
16. The problems faced by the Government of India after 1971-72 were:
- Bangladesh crisis put a heavy strain on the Indian economy due to illegal migration from Bangladesh.
 - Price rise and high- inflation of essential commodities.
 - U.S.A. stopped aid to India.
 - The rise in oil prices.
17. The ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994. The main objectives of ASEAN were mainly :
- Primarily was 'Social progress and Cultural development'.
 - Secondary objective was to promote regional peace and stability according to the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.

18. We can protect the rights of the indigenous people with regard to the environment through :
- i. Institutional safeguards like rules and regulation.
 - ii. Creating a social security net.
 - iii. They must be allowed to have free access to as much land as they could cultivate.
 - iv. The governments should accept the existence of indigenous people as enduring communities with an identity of their own.

Section C

19. The balance of power is the third components of traditional security policy. It means that not every country is equal in terms of power. The Balance of Power is an equalisation of power between different states. When a country looks around them, they see that some countries are bigger and stronger. It can be judged easily that who is a threat for our nation in the coming future.

For instance, a neighboring country may not be preparing to attack. In fact, there is no strong reason for war or attack to happen. But the fact that the country is strong and bigger is a kind of symbol that it will attack in future if circumstances arise. On the basis of speculation, governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. It is important to maintain a favorable balance of power with the countries with whom they have differences and with those they have had issues in the past.

The state/nation can achieve the balance of power in the following way :

- i. Building up one's military power is essential to have a balance of power. Hence, this can be achieved by building alliances.
- ii. Developing economic and technological power are also important since they are the basis for military power.

20. Economic Consequences:

- a. It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- b. There restrictions imposed by other countries on allowing imports of other countries have been reduced.

Cultural Consequences:

- a. The cultural effects of globalisation lead to the fear that it poses a threat to cultures in the world. Hence, it leads to the rise of uniform culture called cultural homogenisation.
- b. 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.

Political Consequences:

- a. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- b. The entry and increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.

Other Consequences:

- a. The left-wing protests against economic liberalisation.
- b. Indian social forum also raised voices against globalisation.

21. Congress (R) under Indira Gandhi had an issue an agenda and a positive slogan which was lacked by its opponents. The 'Grand Alliance' had only one common programme 'Indira Hatao':

1. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan 'Garibi Hatao' (Remove Poverty)
2. She focused on the growth of the public sector, the imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity, and abolition of princely privileges.
3. Though Garibi Hatao, she generated a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the minorities, landless labourers, Dalits, women, Adivasis and the unemployed youth.



4. Thus, the slogan of Garibi Hatao and the programmes that followed it were part of Indira Gandhi's political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base during the electoral contest of 1971.
22. In the Indian context, the word 'partition' signifies the division of British India and creation of Pakistan. The process of partition started in 1940 when the Muslim League propounded the Two Nation Theory. Various problems and difficulties were involved in the process of partition.
1. **Problem of Religious Majority:** Areas were supposed to be distributed on the basis of religious majority. Muslim majority areas built Pakistani territory and rest stayed with India. It created communal riots in country.
 2. **Problem of East and West:** No single belt of Muslim majority was the part of British India. They were concentrated in East and West. Hence, it was decided that Pakistan will comprise two territories namely East and West Pakistan separated by a long expansion of India territory.
 3. **Merger of NWFP:** All Muslim majority areas did not want to be merged with Pakistan i.e, it was opposed in NWFP. But ultimately NWFP was made to merge with Pakistan.
 4. **Problem of Minorities:** Another difference was the problem of minorities on both sides of the border (East and West). 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. The minorities on both sides of the border were left with no option except to leave their homes.
23. In February-March 2002, large scale violence took place against Muslims in Gujarat. At Godhra station, a bogey of Sabarmati Express train was set on fire which was full of Karsevaks. They were returning from Ayodhya. Suspecting the hands of Muslims in setting fire to the bogey large-scale violence against Muslims began in Gujarat from the next day.
- The outcomes of these riots were:
- i. This violence continued for almost a whole month. Nearly 1100 persons, mostly Muslims were killed.
 - ii. The National Human Rights Commission criticised the Gujarat Government's role in failing to control this communal violence, providing relief to the victims and prosecute the perpetrators of this violence.
 - iii. The Election Commission of India ordered assembly elections to be postponed.

Section D

24. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

The Government of India replaced the Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This came into existence on 1 January 2015. The Planning Commission is not one of the many commissions and other bodies set up by the Constitution. The Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India. It has an advisory role and its recommendations become effective only when the Union Cabinet approved these. As in the USSR, the Planning Commission of India opted for five year plans (FYP). The idea is very simple: the Government of India prepares a document that has a plan for all its income and expenditure for the next five years. Accordingly, the budget of the central and all the State governments is divided into



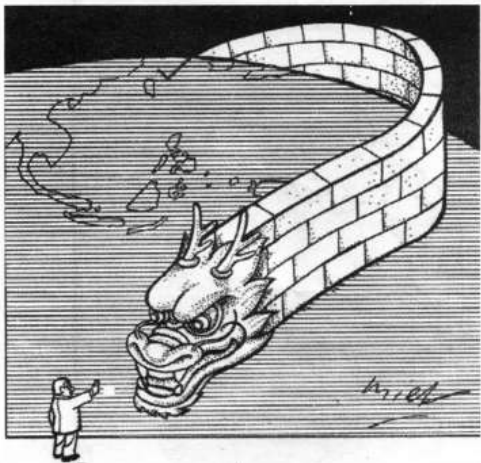
two parts: ‘non-plan’ budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis and ‘plan’ budget that is spent on a five-year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan. A five-year plan has the advantage of permitting the government to focus on the larger picture and make a long-term intervention in the economy.

- (i) **(a)** Planning Commission
Explanation: Planning Commission
- (ii) **(b)** 1950
Explanation: 1950
- (iii)**(b)** USSR
Explanation: USSR
- (iv)**(b)** Two
Explanation: Two

25.

i	Andhra Pradesh	B
ii	Tamil Nadu	D
iii	Gujarat	A
iv	Uttar Pradesh	C

26. **Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**
 Study the picture given below carefully:



- (i) **(c)** China
Explanation: China
- (ii) **(b)** Dragon and Great Wall
Explanation: Dragon and Great Wall
- (iii)**(c)** 1978, 2040
Explanation: 1978, 2040
- (iv)**(b)** East Asian
Explanation: East Asian

Section E

27. There major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977 were as follows:
- i. **Janata Party:** It accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan. Some leaders of the Congress who opposed the Emergency also joined this new party. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership

of Jagjivan Ram. This party named as Congress for Democracy which later merged with the Janata Party. Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focussed on the non-democratic character of the rule and torture, atrocities, suppression, etc that took place during Emergency.

- ii. **Result of 1977 Elections:** The final result of 1977 election was surprising because the Congress was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections for the first time since independence. In North India, it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress. The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. It could hardly won any seat each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Indira Gandhi was defeated from Raebareli and her son Sanjay Gandhi from Amethi.

The impact of Emergency was not felt equally in all the states. The forced relocations and displacements, the forced sterilisation, were mostly concentrated in the Northern states. The middle castes from North India were moving away from the Congress and Janata party became a platform for many of these sections to come together.

- iii. **Split between Janata Government and Janata Party:** Janata Party Government that came to power after 1977 elections were far from unity. There was stiff competition among Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram for the post of Prime Minister. Finally, Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister but the internal power struggle within the party continued.

The Janata Party Government did not bring any fundamental change in policies pursued by Congress. The Janata Party split and the government led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another Government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. Fresh elections to Lok Sabha were held in January 1980 in which Janata Party lost badly, particularly in North India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi repeated its great victory. It won 353 seats and form the government.

OR

- i. **Ist Lesson:** India cannot survive in a system other than democracy. Censorship was imposed on the rights of the press and a number of people and their leaders were detained and arrested. Shah Commission had reported exploitation, repression, and suppression of people by the Government considerably. The opposition had argued that people had rights to criticise the government policies which were found coercive, torturous, repressive and uncalled-for in democracy. The Commission had emphasised that there was no need for proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution as it was Government exclusively found coercive. In brief, we can state that India cannot survive as a democracy if the Emergency is proclaimed frequently and without any sound reason.

- ii. **IInd Lesson:** It had disclosed weaknesses and powers of one-party government. People of India could first time realise conditions that make democracy so powerful as to inflict atrocity and take away with fundamental rights of citizens duly guaranteed in the Constitution of India. The conflict between executive and judiciary made it clear that the judiciary can exercise its power when the executive



goes astray. People could understand how their blind support to the one-party government might result in severe suffering for them. Formation of the Janta Party's government after Emergency was people's reaction upon Emergency. It is plausible to mention here that Indira Gandhi and her son Sanjay were defeated in the election of 1977 from Rai Bareilly and Amethi respectively. The public could understand the importance of opposition party for the social health of democracy,

- iii. **Illrd Lesson:** Ruling-party could understand the supreme power of people in the democratic setup of India. The Emergency had not only imparted true education of democracy but the ruling party also could learn that these were people, powerful enough for creation, nourishment and destruction of the Government at their will provided that they should literate, enlightened and bold enough to react against the system if it has contaminated. Railway employees also had observed a nationwide strike (Hartal) against the ruling government. Actually, it was the voice of people of India as a whole that had overthrown the coercive government in general elections of 1977.

28. External Dispute:

- i. Pakistan's claim on Kashmir.
- ii. Pakistan has illegally occupied part of Kashmir known as Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK) and calls it Azad Kashmir, which is part of India.
- iii. Training camps for militants in POK and support to militancy within J&K.

Internal Dispute:

- i. Status of Kashmir within the Indian Union.
- ii. The special status of J&K under Article.370
- iii. Two views :
 - a. People outside J&K believe that Article 370 does not allow full integration of the state with India.
 - b. Within J&K people believe that the demand for a plebiscite has not been fulfilled, special status has been eroded, democracy not properly institutionalized as in the rest of India.

OR

Dravidian movement was a regional movement under the leadership of EV Ramasami Naicker also known as Periyar.

He played the following role in this movement:

- i. He was a strong supporter of atheism and was famous for his anti-caste struggle and rediscovery of Dravidian identity.
- ii. Initially, he was a worker of the Congress Party and started the self-respect movement in 1925.
- iii. He led the anti-Brahmin movement and worked for the justice party and later founded Dravidar Kazhagam.
- iv. He opposed to Hindi and domination of North India.
- v. He propounded the thesis that North Indians and Brahmins are Aryans. The DK split because the Dravidian movement initially spoke in terms of the whole of South India, however lack of support from other states limited the movement to Tamil Nadu. The DMK made its entry into politics with a three-pronged agitation in 1953-54.



29. If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, it would have affected the world politics in the following manner:
- i. **Impact of USA:** The USA would not have become so powerful and its hegemony would not have been established. It would not be interfering in the world affairs more unilaterally.
 - ii. **The Way towards the Third World War:** The world would have headed towards a Third World War if there was no disintegration of USSR. The war would have been more devastating and destructive.
 - iii. **Formation of new Countries:** The disintegration of USSR led to the independence of many countries which were part of erstwhile USSR. This would have not been possible without the disintegration.
 - iv. **USA's position in the United Nation Organisation:** After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, USA's position in the UNO also became very strong. Almost all the decisions in UNO were taken under the influence of USA. This situation could have been different if there was no collapse of USSR.
 - v. **The Rise of secessionist Movement:** Most of the former Soviet Republics which are passing through conflicts and Civil Wars, would not have gone through this agony.
 - vi. **The Accumulation of Nuclear Weapons:** Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.
 - vii. **The relevance of the Non-Alignment Movement:** The Non-Alignment movement would have been more relevant if there would have not been the disintegration of USSR.

OR

- i. Major tensions and conflicts that took place were as given below:
 - a. In Russia, two republics Chechnya and Dagestan had violent secessionist movements.
 - b. In central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for 10 years until 2001.
 - c. In Azerbaijan's province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.
 - d. In Georgia, civil war broke out as the two provinces demanded independence.
 - e. There are movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, and Georgia.
 - f. There are river disputes in the region.
 - ii. Results: All these tensions and conflicts have led to instability, making life difficult for an ordinary citizen.
30. India and Nepal have very good relations that have very few parallels in the world as mentioned below:
- a. There is a treaty between the two countries that allow their citizens to travel to and work in the other country without visas and passports. A large number of Nepalese are in Indian army. Indian citizens are doing business in Nepal.



b. Trade, scientific cooperation, common natural resources, electricity generation and interlocking water management grids have brought the two countries closer to each other. But in spite of this relationship there are following differences between the two countries :

- i. The Indian government has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China and at the Nepal government's inaction against anti-Indian elements.
- ii. Maoist movement in Nepal is considered a growing threat to the security of India.
- iii. Citizens in Nepal think that the Indian government interferes in their internal affairs, has designs on its river waters and hydro-electricity and prevents Nepal access to the sea through Indian territory.

However, it is hoped that the consolidation of democracy in Nepal will bring the two countries closer to each other.

OR

South Asia includes countries like India, Pakistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka. The various natural areas such as Himalayas, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean are part of this region.

The common problems among them are:

- i. **Poverty:** All countries of South Asia suffer from large masses living in poverty. In India, nearly 38 per cent of people are living in poverty.
- ii. **Violation of human rights:** There exists a great threat to human rights from anti-social elements, communalist and from people with negative attitude, thinking, and approach.
- iii. **A problem faced by democracy:** Several countries of South Asia aspire to be a democratic country, but face a problem.
- iv. **Women employment:** Women are generally seen at the lower position in most of the South Asian nations. They are restricted and are not as free as their counterparts.
- v. **Global Warming:** The temperature has been increasing in South Asia and the climate has started changing due to which floods and droughts are being experienced in various parts of South Asia. This has been considered the biggest threat not only for South Asia but also to the world.