

Section E

Q37. India's stand on environmental issues at the international level is as follows :-

- (1) India supports the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility' and believes that the rich and developed countries, i.e. Global North has more responsibility in preserving the environment than the poor and developing countries, i.e. Global South, as they have contributed more in the ecological degradation. (North)
- (2) India believes that the priority for developing countries is development over environmental conservation because they still have to grow economically. So, the same sanctions must not be imposed on them as the ones imposed on developed countries as they have already industrialised.
- (3) At the G20 Meeting, India also emphasised that the per capita greenhouse emissions of the developing countries is much less than that of the developed countries.

- (4) India signed the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in 2002 when developing countries such as India, China, etc. were exempted from the restrictions imposed on greenhouse gas emissions.
- (5) India also participated in the Rio Summit in 1992 to support and promote ecological conservation. It also signed the Paris Climate Control Agreement in 2016.
- (6) India also believes that the developed countries should provide the developing countries with the resources and technology so that they can fulfil their commitments made to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control (UNFCCC).
- (7) Even at the domestic level, India has implemented many programmes and policies for environmental protection, such as -
- (a) National ~~Bio-diesel~~ ^{Auto-Fuel} ~~Fuel~~ Policy
 - (b) Electricity Act, 2003

- (c) Energy Conservation Act, 2001
- (d) National Mission on Bio-diesel.

Q20 In 1947, British India was divided into two countries — India and Pakistan. This led to a massive, painful and abrupt Partition, leading to the following consequences —

- (1) Killings ⇒ The minorities on both sides were killed by the majority community. More than 5 lakh people died in partition-related violence. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata were converted into 'communal zones'.
- (2) Atrocities and Immense Sufferings ⇒ People were tortured, maimed, looted and treated as 'undesirable aliens' in their own ancestral land. People also had to face the atrocities by police during Partition.
- (3) Atrocities against women ⇒ Many women were abducted from

their homes, and were forced into marriage for forceful conversion of religion. Many men killed the women of their own families to protect their 'family honour'.

(4) Refugee Problem ⇒ Around 80 lakh people were forced to migrate from their homes during Partition. They sometimes had to travel on foot, and were often killed, raped or raped during their journey. Even then they were forced to seek refuge in temporary refugee camps.

(5) Division of Financial Assets ⇒ Assets such as Tables, chairs, paperchips, marching band instruments were divided between the two countries. Even the government staff was divided during Partition.

(6) Competing Political Interests ⇒ After Partition, Pakistan had become an Islamic Nation. There were Hindu religious

groups in India
Hindus Comm
adopt 'secu
treated equa

⇒ Thus, the
'hearts' by

Q25. The Congress
is the Congress
The events

(a) Increasing F
members, is
organisation.

(b) In 1967, the
Gandhi as

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groups in India which mobilised Hindus to make India a 'Hindu Country'. However, the leaders of India decided to adopt 'secularism' where all religions were to be treated equally in India.

⇒ Thus, the partition was described as a 'division of hearts' by many writers and poets.

Q25. The Congress Party was split in 1969 in 2 different parties, i.e. Congress (Organisation) and Congress (Requisitionists). The events that led to the split were as follows :-

(a) Increasing Factionalism ⇒ Congress had senior and influential members, known as Syndicate, that controlled the party's organisation.

(b) In 1967, the Syndicate played a major role in appointing Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur

Shastri. They thought that the inexperience and political immaturity of Indira Gandhi will force her to depend on the Syndicate for support and guidance.

- Land
- Public

(1) However, soon after becoming PM, Indira sidelined the Syndicate and asserted her leadership by choosing her own trusted group of advisers outside the party. Thus, the syndicate was upset with Indira.

(C) Though the they actn for such

(2) Left-Oriented ⇒ (a) After losing dominance in 1967 Lok Sabha elections, Indira tried to regain the ground lost by Congress by implementing certain programmes to gain support from Dalits, SCs, STs, minorities, Adivasis, unemployed youth, etc.

(3) Presidential of Congress held

(b) she introduced 10-point programme with the following features.

- Abolition of Privy Purses
- Nationalisation of Private Banks

(A) The Congress Lok Sabha candidate instructing

(b) An opposition (President) Candidate.

- Land Reforms
- Public Distribution of Foodgrains, etc.

(C) Though the Syndicate formally supported these programmes, but they actually opposed them and criticised Indira Gandhi for such measures.

(3) Presidential Elections ⇒ The final event that led to the split of Congress were the presidential elections in 1969 that were held after the death of Zakir Hussain.

(A) The Congress nominated N. Sanjeeva Reddy, who was the then Lok Sabha Speaker and rival of Indira, as the official candidate of Congress. The Syndicate issued a directive instructing the MLAs and MPs to vote for official candidate.

(B) In opposition to this, Indira encouraged V.V. Giri (the Vice President) to file nomination as an ~~ex~~ independent candidate. Indira silently supported him by calling for a

'Conscience Votes' asking elected MLAs and MPs to vote in whatever way they want.

(b) Due to Mus that Jam

(c) V.V. Giri won the elections with majority. The Congress President, S. Nijalingappa removed Indira from the party which led to the formation of Congress (R) and Congress (O).

(c) Pakistan is to support in the

Q. The three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir are --

(iii) Intervention

(i) Role of Pakistan

(a) When Jan said that maintained special pro

(a) In 1947, India and Pakistan fought a 'Proxy' war which led to the formation of Line of Control (LoC) which divided the state into Pakistan occupied Kashmir and the Indian territory of J&K.

(b) However, in the State Abdullah Rule in

- (b) Due to Muslim majority Population of the state, Pakistan 'claims' that Jammu and Kashmir belongs to Pakistan.
- (c) Pakistan is also held responsible by the Indian government to support terrorism, insurgency and secessionist movement in the state which is causing immense violence.
- (iii) Intervention of ^{Centre} State in the state politics
- (a) When Jammu & Kashmir was acceded into India, it was said that the internal autonomy of the state would be maintained. For this purpose, Article 370 and 371 granted special provisions for the state.
- (b) However, the people believe that the Centre continuously intervenes in the state politics. For example, it dismissed Sheikh Abdullah and Feroz Abdullah and imposed President's Rule in the ~~state~~ state.

(iii) (a) Secessionist movements

(a) In addition to Centre's intervention, people were also dissatisfied ~~was~~ by the inefficiency, corruption, lack of administration and democracy in India's northernmost state.

(b) By 1989, militant movements had begun demanding a separate state for Kashmiris. Some also wanted J&K to merge with Pakistan.

(c) The army has also intervened to suppress the militants due to which many civilians have been killed among the militant and army violence.

→ However, due to continuous violence and unrest, an urge of peace has now been prevailing in the state. The Centre is trying to negotiate with the militants to end the cycle of violence.

Q23. The Chinese following China or north China to

(2) D. Zhou were -

- (a) Industry
- (b) agriculture
- (c) military
- (d) science

(3) The then 1 to 1000 in China

(4) China at economy

Q23. The Chinese economy began to rise in the 1970s, due to the following reasons :-

(1) China normalised its relations with the US in 1972. It helped China to become a greater part of international trade.

(2) D. Zhou Enlai proposed 'four modernisations' in 1973. These were -

- (a) Industry
- (b) agriculture
- (c) military
- (d) science and technology.

(3) The then leader Deng Xiaoping introduced the 'open-door policy' to invite countries for Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) in China.

(4) China also did not follow shock therapy and privatised the economy step-by-step.

It privatised agriculture in 1982 and the privatisation of industrial sector took place in 1998.

- (5) China also removed many trade barriers and opened 'Special Economic Zones' to enhance international trade with the rest of the world.
- (6) China soon became one of the most important destinations for FDI which brought precious foreign exchange in the country which was utilised by China in making investments in other countries.
- (7) China's accession into the World Trade Organisation has also played in Chinese economical growth as it can now influence international rules and regulations for trade.
- (8) The industrial and agricultural production also rose dramatically due to these changes.

Ques

Therefore, it the world!

Q22. The SOVIE

(2) The primary other than

(2) The economy

(3) USSR had network of the a

(4) USSR also produced quality d

Ques

Therefore, it is also said that China is expected to become the world's largest economy by 2040.

Q22. The SOVIET SYSTEM had the following features:

- (1) The primacy was given to the state. All political parties other than the Communist Party were abolished and prohibited.
- (2) The economy was centrally planned and controlled by the state.
- (3) USSR had a vast communication and transportation network which connected even the most remote regions of the country.
- (4) USSR also had a huge domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars, though their quality did not match the West.

- (5) The state insured well-being of the people by providing education and healthcare facilities.
- (6) There was no unemployment in the country though the per-capita income was low.
- (7) However, people complained about a lack of democracy & as it had no accountability and people did not enjoy freedom of speech and expression.
- (8) Soviet Union spent large amounts of money on military expenditure to stockpile weapons of Mass Destruction to compete in the arms race with the United States of America.
- (9) Most of the ~~Soviet~~ communist countries had a military alliance formalised by the Warsaw Pact.
- (10) State ownership was the dominant form of ownership of

prosperity in

Q21. S. No. of the Information

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)
- (iv)
- (v)

Q20. (ii) The protection

(iii) (a) The 'sword' violent +

prosperity in the Soviet system.

Section D

Q21	S. 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

Q20. (i) The main concern of the 'human security' is the protection of the people over the protection of states.

(ii) (a) The 'broad' concept of human security involves not only violent threats such as civil wars, terrorism, genocide.

but it also includes non-violent threats to humans such as, hunger, malnutrition, poverty, epidemics, etc.

(b) This concept also includes economic security, freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom from threats to human dignity.

(iii) Four threats from which individuals should be protected are -

(i) Epidemics

(ii) Terrorism

(iii) Poverty

(iv) Genocide / Civil War

The War & them.

(ii) India's

(a) Non-Alignment
the two
maintain

(b) Intervention
by media
tensions.
role in
war (195

Q19 (a) (i) Cold War refers to a series of tensions, competition between the two superpowers - United States and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies during 1945-1991.

(iii) Two features

(a) To avoid
(neither

The War however never escalated into a full-scale war between them.

(iii) India's response to the ongoing cold war was as follows -

(a) Non-Alignment $\Rightarrow$ India decided to maintain distance between the two alliances by not involving in power politics while maintaining friendly relations ~~between~~ with both the countries.

(b) Intervention $\Rightarrow$ India actively intervened in the Cold War by mediating between the two superpowers to reduce tensions. For example, Jawaharlal Nehru played an important role in mediating between the two Koreas during Korea War (1950-53).

(iii) Two features of India's policy of Non-alignment were -

(a) To avoid joining either of the alliances of the superpowers (neither NATO, nor Warsaw Pact).

(b) To prevent the other newly decolonised countries of Asia and Africa from joining the alliances so that they can form an independent foreign and security policy for their state.

(iii) Two drawbacks

(a) It prevents the neglect of

(b) It comes at the expense of the people

Q18 (b) In India, the Indian National Congress dominated the political scene after independence for around three decades. The 'Congress System' existed from 1952 to 1989.

(iii) China had one-party dominance because the constitution of China permits only a single party to rule the country.

Q19 (i) The drag

(ii) China is an international

However, Indian constitution does not prevent the other political parties from competing the election. The one-party dominance exists under democratic conditions and has been possible because of strong organisation and weak opposition.

China has that enables such as the given conditions

(iii) Two drawbacks of single party rule are -

(a) It prevents the growth of other political parties and leads to the neglect of the opposition.

(b) It can also lead to authoritarianism govt. In such a system, the people and voters are also left with a limited choice.

Q. (i) The dragon and the Great Wall of China is related to China.

(ii) China is emerging as a major global power in the international arena.

China has economic, military, political and diplomatic strength that enables China to overcome any obstacles in the path such as the man standing in front of the Dragon in the given cartoon.

China has a strong economy rising rapidly which has become the strength of Chinese people.

It is slowly overtaking the world by involving itself in economies of ASEAN, EU, Taricom and other third world countries of Africa and Latin America.

(iii) China may be the next superpower in the world because -

(a) It has a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council which gives it a dominant position in International community. It also has significant nuclear capabilities.

(b) The Chinese economy is growing dramatically and it is believed that it will become the largest economy by 2040. The location, size and population of China also play an important role in making it a superpower.

China has to challenge

Q16. (i) Primary Power of Privately owned private power according to princely &

(ii) At the time because at states to the Indian later as it and justice.

(iii) Thus, Indira

China has already evolved as an Alternative Centre of Power to challenge the US hegemony.

Section C.

Q16. (i) Princely Pledge refers to an assurance given to the Princes / Rulers of Princely States that they will be allowed to retain their private property and the government will give them grants according to the extent, potential and revenue of the princely states.

(ii) At the time of independence, it did not become a major issue because at that time, the priority was to integrate the princely states to protect the unity and integrity of India. However, the Indians started to protest against this princely privilege later as it was against the principles of social equality and justice.

(iii) Thus, Indira Gandhi tried to abolish the Princely Pledge to appear

the people and gain support for her party. She was however opposed by Morarji Desai (Deputy PM and Finance Minister) who said that it was a breach of faith with the business.

(ii) Indira Gandhi tried to amend the Right to Property to abolish privy purses in 1970s, however, it was not passed by Rajya Sabha and it was also struck down by the Supreme Court of India.

(iv) Then Indira made this a major electoral issue during campaigning for 1977 elections. She was massively supported by the people. After her victory, she amended the constitution to remove the legal obstacles and finally abolished the princely privilege.

(i) Four criteria new permanent Security Council

(ii) The country

(iii) The country the UN

(iv) The country rights of

(v) The country diversity in

⇒ The reforms representative equitably rep

Q19. Four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council are as follows -

(i) The country should be a major economic power.

(ii) The country should contribute regularly and significantly in the UN Budget.

(iii) The country should follow democracy and protect human rights of its people.

(iv) The country should have a significant population and represent diversity in cultural, ethnic, geographical and linguistic terms.

⇒ The reforms have been suggested to make the UN more representative of contemporary world politics as well as more equitably representative.

→ There are also differences among the countries on the proposed criteria. The differences exist over 'how much' economically or militarily a strong a country should be, or how population can an asset as well as a liability, among many other such questions.

(iv) It is also includes

→ The Swatantra ties with the Non-

Q14. Four features of the ideology followed by Swatantra Party founded in 1959 are:

→ This party thus gained loudness

(i) It opposed state intervention in the economy and the centralised planning system in India.

→ This party - achari, left the Socialist Pattern

(ii) It proposes lesser role of public sector and more role of private sector in a 'free' economy.

(iii) It is against the licences and progressive tax regime in Indian economy.

(iv) It is also against the socialist pattern of society which includes collective farming and land ceilings.

→ The Swatantra Party also believes that India should have closer ties with the US rather than Russia. It also opposes the Non-Alignment Policy of India.

→ This party was recognised for these economic ideologies and thus gained the support of big industrialists, businessmen, landowners and princes.

→ This party was led by Senior Congress Men such as C. Rajagopal Achari, N.M. Munshi, R.G. Ramga and Minoo Masani who left the Congress Party in 1954 when Congress adopted a Socialist Pattern of Society.

Q11. Globalisation refers to the worldwide interconnectedness and 'four flows' of people, commodities, ideas and capital.

The arguments given by the advocates of economic globalisation are -

- (a) Globalisation has led to the economic development of the countries. The Multi-national Companies provide employment to people. They also provide Foreign Direct Investment which leads to the inflow of capital and technology of the West in developing countries.
- (b) It has also helped the domestic companies to access the Western Markets and earn precious foreign exchange for their own countries. The competition with MNCs has also forced them to improve their quality.
- (c) The ultimate benefit from globalisation is that consumers can get a huge variety of good-quality products at

reasonable prices.

(d) The International also helped China, ASEAN expand their cooperation.

⇒ However, there is a risk of exploitation of MNCs.

Q12. (a) Two Constraints

(1) Institutional A legislature,

reasonable prices.

(b) The International trade has increased worldwide and has also helped in normalising relations between countries. China, ASEAN, EU have utilised economic interventions to expand their influence. There is also greater economic cooperation in South Asia due to globalisation.

⇒ However, there are also some people ^{who} criticise economic globalisation as it works on principle of 'survival of the fittest' and has led to exploitation of domestic companies who could not compete with MNCs.

Q12: (a) Two constraints on the American Hegemony are —

(1) Institutional Architecture. ⇒ The American State has three institutions — legislature, executive and judiciary. These institutions balance power

and keep a check on each other. This prevents authoritarian use of America's military power by the Executive branch.

(2) North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) ⇒ NATO is perhaps the only organisation in international community that can act as a constraint on American Hegemony. America is extremely interested in keeping NATO as its military alliance that adds to the hard power of the US. Thus, it can influence US policies to a certain extent.

⇒ The major constraints of US are domestic and internal. This includes the open nature of American society as well. The media and people openly criticise the govt policies as they enjoy freedom of speech and expression. For example, many American filmmakers made movies to criticise American intervention in Vietnam.

(a) The various aspects of Nuclear Policy of India are—

(i) After Independence, Jawaharlal Nehru promoted nuclear disarmament to prevent arms race between the Superpowers. He believed that science and technology can be used for economic benefit of India. He therefore advocated use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and strongly opposed nuclear weapons.

(ii) India also opposed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968 by saying that it was discriminatory and selectively applicable. India believed that it would lead to the monopoly of five big-powers — US, Russia, UK, France and China in nuclear weapons. India also opposed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

(iii) India conducted its first nuclear explosion ~~treatment~~ ^{experiment} in 1974 in Pokhran. India justified that the experiment was meant for peaceful purposes.

(iv) India also conducted another nuclear experiment in 1998 to demonstrate its nuclear capabilities to the world. India justified it by suggesting that it was to protect the security interests of India as it is surrounded by many other nuclear-armed countries in Asia.

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(v) India's ~~also~~ nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes 'no first use' of nuclear weapons to strengthen its commitment to international peace and nuclear disarmament.

Section B

Q10. (b) → • Defections refer to a situation in which an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol ~~she~~ was elected and joins another party.

• This ~~no~~ plays a major role in the making and unmaking of governments in many states, especially in the 1967 elections.

0901

Fictitious Roll No.
(To be entered by Board)

अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका
पर न लिखें
Please do not write your
Roll Number on this Answer-Book

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका(ओं) की संख्या.....
Supplementary Answer-Book(S) No. 1

* Defections prevented the formation of Congress governments in three states -
Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in the 1967 elections.

• Defections lead to constant realignments and shifting political loyalty.

Q9. • E.V. Rameswami Nalcker 'Periyar' was an atheist and believed in
Anti-casteism and was anti-Brahmin.

• He was the leader of Dravidian Movement and founded Dravidar
Kazhagam. He emphasized on the 'Dravidian identity' and regional
pride. He opposed the domination of North India over South India.

• He gave the theory that the true inhabitants of the Indian Union
were the South Indians, i.e., Dravidians, and the North Indians
and the Brahmins were the Aryans who started dominating the
Dravidians.

Q8. Two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan are →

(i) Improve trade and economic relations and also promote cultural exchange programmes.

(ii) Peaceful negotiations should take place to solve the 'Kashmir Issue'. Intervention by UN in the matter can also be utilised.

(iii) Many measures have already been taken to normalise relations such as Indus River Water Treaty, Train and Bus routes, etc.

Q9. (I) Chipko Movement → (b) Uttarakhand

(II) Narmada Bachao Andolan → (d) Gujarat

(III) Dalit Panthers Movement → (a) Maharashtra

(IV) Anti Arrack Movement → (c) Andhra Pradesh.

Q6. Soviet Union disintegrated in 1991 because of the following reasons -

- (i) Political Reasons $\Rightarrow$ The Soviet system lacked democracy and accountability. People did not enjoy freedom of speech and expression. The govt was also very authoritarian.
- (ii) Economic Stagnation $\Rightarrow$ The per-capita-income was very low and the agricultural and industrial growth was stagnant. The Soviet Union spent a huge part of the budget on military expenditure. It was also lagging behind the West in terms of infrastructure and technology.
- (iii) Mikhail Gorbachev's reform failure and rise of nationalism were also important reasons.

Section A

Q5. The United Front Government of 1996 and the National Front Government of 1989 were similar in the sense that both

were coalition governments which included Jamata Dal and several other regional parties.

Q4. (b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.

Q3. (a) International Organisations help in facilitating cooperation among various countries and maintaining international peace and security.

Q2. The reorganisation of states in India on language basis is justified because it is a democratic approach as it accommodated the political aspirations of various diverse groups in India.

Q1. (b) During the Cold War period, most of the West Europeans

countries were part of the American alliance known as North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. This is why it is called 'Western Alliance'. This alliance represents the ideology of liberal democracy.