

# CBSE

## Solved Paper 2023

### Political Science

#### Class-12<sup>th</sup>

(Delhi & Outside Delhi Sets)

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

#### General Instructions :

Please read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into FIVE Sections - Section A, B, C, D & E.
- (iii) In section A - Question number 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice (MCQ) type Questions.
- (iv) In section B - Question number 13 to 18 are Short Answer (SA) type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 50 words.
- (v) In section C - Question number 19 to 23 are Long Answer (LA) type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (vi) In section D - Question number 24 to 26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions.
- (vii) In section E - Question number 27 to 30 are also Long Answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 170 words.
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.
- (ix) In addition to this, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.

Delhi Set-I

59/5/1

#### SECTION - A

1. Which one of the following statements about relations between India and Nepal is NOT correct? 1
  - (a) India and Nepal have a special treaty related to travel and work in the other country without Visa
  - (b) India shares the river water from Nepal.
  - (c) Both countries have democratic form of government.
  - (d) Nepal always follows the policies of India.
2. Identify the main reason behind the investments of MNCs in developing countries. 1
  - (a) For the welfare of the underprivileged people.
  - (b) To increase their own assets and earn profits.
  - (c) For the benefit of other countries.
  - (d) To provide financial support to the developing countries.
3. Fill in the following blank with an appropriate term from among the following: 1

\_\_\_\_\_ means the progress that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the need of future generation.

  - (a) Global commons
  - (b) Development without destruction
  - (c) Sustainable development
  - (d) Politics of developed nations
4. On which basis does India claim permanent membership of the UN Security Council? 1
  - (a) Nuclear capability
  - (b) Located in Asia
  - (c) Being a secular country
  - (d) Large population and big economic power
5. In the questions (5 & 6) given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R), Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options:  
**Assertion (A):** During constitutional monarchy in 1990s, the political parties and the common people of Nepal wanted to have a more open and responsive system of government.  
**Reason (R):** The King with the help of the army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. 1

**Options:**

- (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.
6. **Assertion (A):** The United Nations is expected to cope better with the Unipolar World. 1  
**Reason (R):** After the disintegration of Soviet Union many new countries joined the United Nations,  
**Options:**  
 (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. Which one among the following was expected from the Second Five Year Plan? 1  
 (a) Industrialisation (c) Rural development  
 (b) Economic equality (d) Eradication of poverty
8. Which one of the following is not the objective of NITI Aayog? 1  
 (a) To provide strategic input to the development process of India.  
 (b) To serve as a Think Tank of the Union government.  
 (c) To arrange funds for the developmental programmes.  
 (d) To put an end to the tardy implementation of the policies.
9. Arrange the following in the chronological order: 1  
 (i) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister.  
 (ii) Tashkent Agreement  
 (iii) The fourth General Elections.  
 (iv) Election of V.V. Giri as the President of India.  
**Choose the correct option:**  
 (a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (b) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)  
 (c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (d) (ii), (iv), (i), (ii)
10. What was the time period of First Democratic Upsurge in India? 1  
 (a) From 1950s to 1970s (b) From 1960s to 1970s  
 (c) From 1950s to 1980s (d) From 1970s to 1980s
11. Bodo' community belongs to which state? 1  
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam  
 (c) Manipur (d) Mizoram
12. When was Article 370 related to Jammu and Kashmir abolished? 1  
 (a) 26 January, 2019 (b) 15 August, 2019  
 (c) 9 August, 2019 (d) 19 August, 2019

**SECTION - B**

13. Suggest any two measures to improve the relations between India and Pakistan. 2 × 1=2
14. Explain any two functions of International Labour Organisation (ILO) 2 × 1=2
15. Analyse the India's policy of Non-alignment. 2
16. How does the South Asian countries experience democracy? 2
17. Explain any two reasons for the formation of the NITI Aayog in place of the Planning Commission by the Union Government. 2 × 1=2
18. Why did India not sign the nuclear treaties like NPT and CTBT? Explain any two reasons. 2 × 1=2

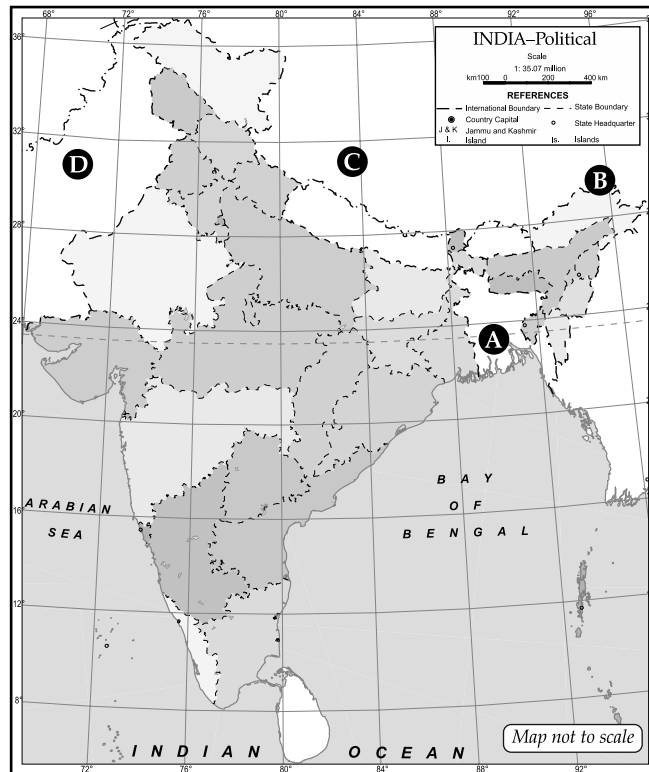
**SECTION - C**

19. The Arab Spring' was the people's revolution against injustice." Support the statement with any two examples. 2 × 2=4
20. Highlight any two reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. 2 × 2=4
21. Highlight any four outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' held in June 1992 at Rio. 4 × 1=4
22. Assess the role played by Akali Dal, a regional party, in the politics of Punjab. 4
23. Evaluate Sardar Patel's role in the integration of princely states with Indian Union. 4

**SECTION - D**

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:  
Globalisation as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds - ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the worldwide interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.
- (i) Worldwide interconnectedness is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Globalisation (b) Liberalisation  
(c) Socialisation (d) Privatisation
- (ii) Dimensions of globalisation are:
- (a) political, social and spiritual (b) social, economic and geographical  
(c) political, economic and environmental (d) political, social and economic
- (iii) Which among the following increases economic activities?
- (a) Decline in employment (b) Increase in the index of poverty  
(c) Strong global economic growth (d) Great decline in the trade.
- (iv) Which one of the following is an impact of globalisation?
- (a) The power of the states has increased.  
(b) New trade barriers have been imposed.  
(c) Choice of the customer has increased.  
(d) It has given a boost to local industries.
25. The given political outline map of India, four countries/states have been marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these 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 alphabet as per format that follows :
- (i) The country with which India fought a battle in 1962.  
(ii) The country with which India has a dispute on Kashmir.  
(iii) The country which came into existence after the 1971 war.  
(iv) The Indian state which shares its border with China.

Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the maps	Name of the countries/state
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



26. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) The soldier shown in the cartoon belongs to which one of the following countries?
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a) USSR | (b) USA  |
| (c) Iraq | (d) Iran |
- (ii) In which year was Iraq attacked under the code name 'Operation Iraqi freedom'?
- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1993 | (b) 2000 |
| (c) 2003 | (d) 2008 |
- (iii) Which one of the following countries shown on the cartoon is a 'Gulf country'?
- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (a) Iran     | (b) Kazakhstan |
| (c) Pakistan | (d) Oman       |
- (iv) The First Gulf War is also known as:
- |                  |                                |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Smart War    | (b) Operation Liberation       |
| (c) Computer War | (d) Operation Enduring Freedom |

**SECTION - E**

27. (a) Explain the process of evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one.
- OR**
- (b) Explain any three factors that led India to emerge as a new Centre of Power.
28. (a) Explain terrorism as a new source of threat to the security with the help of any two examples.
- OR**
- (b) Explain any four criteria proposed for new permanent and non- permanent members of the UN Security Council.
29. (a) Why is the emergency imposed in 1975 considered as the controversial episode in Indian politics. Highlight any three reasons.
- OR**
- (b) Highlight any three factors which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.
30. (a) How are the three recommendations of the Mandal Commission an effort to solve the problems of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)? Analyse.
- OR**
- (b) Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of Other Backward Classes (OBC) in Indian Politics?

**Delhi Set-II**

59/5/2

**Note:** Except these, all other questions are from Delhi Set-1

**SECTION - A**

4. For how many years are the non-permanent members of Un Security Council elected?
- (a) One year (b) Two years  
(c) Three years (d) Five years
7. Which among the following statements about the 'Bombay Plan' is incorrect?
- (a) It was a blueprint for India's economic future.  
(b) It supported state ownership of industry.  
(c) It was made by some leading industrialists.  
(d) It strongly supported the idea of planning
10. The decade of \_\_\_\_\_ was the period of 'Second Democratic Upsurge' in India.
- (a) 1960s (b) 1970s  
(c) 1980s (d) 1990s
11. Who among the following was the main leader of Dravid Movement?
- (a) K. Kamraj (b) E.V. Ramaswami Naicker  
(c) K. Karunanidhi (d) C. Annadurai

**SECTION - B**

15. Analyse the role played by India to help the Tibetan refugees to settle down.

2

**SECTION - C**

20. Why were the fifth general elections held one year earlier in 1971 instead of 1972 Explain any two reasons. 2 × 2=4
21. Highlight any two international movements against the environmental degradation. 2 × 2=4
22. Assess any two steps taken by Union Government in response to the demand of autonomy raised by people in most of the regions of North East. 2 × 2=4

**SECTION - E**

20. (a) Explain the three main pillars of the ASEAN Community along with one objective of each.  
OR  
(b) Explain any three steps taken by China to grow its economy.
28. (a) How are the three recommendations of the Mandal Commission an effort to solve the problems of the 'Other Backward Classes (OBCs)? Analyse.  
OR  
(b) Analyse any three factors that led to the rise of 'Other Backward'.

**Delhi Set-III**

59/5/1

**Note:** Except these, all other questions are from Delhi Set-1 & 2

**SECTION - A**

4. Which one of the following is NOT an organ of the United Nations?  
(a) General Assembly (b) Security Council  
(c) International Court of Justice (d) World Health Organisation
7. Which among the following developmental model had least supporters in India?  
(a) Mixed Model of Development (b) Bombay Plan  
(c) Capitalist Model of USA (d) Socialist Model of USSR
10. The decade of "Third Democratic Upsurge in India was.  
(a) 1970s (b) 1980s  
(c) 1990s (d) 2000s
11. Who among the following was a leader of Nagaland ?  
(a) Laldenga (b) Angami Zapu Phizo  
(c) Kazi Dorji (d) EV Ramaswami

**SECTION - B**

15. Analyse any two areas of cooperation between India and Israel.

**SECTION - C**

20. Explain any four reasons for the dominance of Congress party in the first three general elections in India.  
22. Highlight any four reasons for the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan.  
23. Analyse any two adverse effects of the construction of Mega dams.

**SECTION - E**

27. (a) Analyse the role of SAARC in promoting peace and cooperation in Asia.  
OR  
(b) "The 21<sup>st</sup> century Japan is emerging as a new center of power." Support the statement with any three arguments.

**Outside Delhi Set-I**

59/5/1

**SECTION - A**

1. Which one of the following countries was NOT a part of the Soviet Union?  
(a) Ukraine (b) Georgia  
(c) Italy (d) Estonia
2. On 19<sup>th</sup> March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Operation Desert Storm (b) Operation Iraqi Freedom  
(c) Operation Infinite Reach (d) Operation Enduring Freedom

3. The main objective of United Nations is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) prevent manufacture of war weapons (b) prevent international conflicts  
(c) prevent industrialisation (d) prevent spread of refugees
4. Which one of the following is a concern under Traditional Security ?
- (a) Attack by a neighbouring country (b) Spread of any pandemic disease  
(c) Global warming (d) Spread of terrorism
5. Which of the following resources is NOT a global common?
- (a) Antarctica (b) Ocean floor  
(c) Outer space (d) Forests
6. Which of the following statements is TRUE about globalisation?
- (a) Globalisation is westernisation. (b) Globalisation is industrialisation.  
(c) Globalisation is economic growth. (d) Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon.
7. Who advanced the 'Two Nation Theory' that led to the partition of British India?
- (a) Abdul Gaffar Khan (b) Muslim League  
(c) British Government (d) Congress Party
8. Planning Commission was set up by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Constitution of India (b) President of India  
(c) a resolution of Government of India (d) the Constituent Assembly
9. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion(A) and Reason (R).  
Read these statements and choose one correct answer from the given options.  
**Assertion (A):** In 1969 the Congress Party faced a split.  
**Reason (R):** Factional rivalry existed between the Congress Syndicate and Indira Gandhi.  
**Options:**
- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason of (A).  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct reason of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.  
(d) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.
10. Who among the following had announced a nationwide satyagraha on 25th June, 1975 for the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?
- (a) Morarji Desai. (b) Jayaprakash Narain  
(c) George Fernandes (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
11. Arrange the following in chronological order:
- (i) Implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission.  
(ii) Appointment of Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister for the first time  
(iii) Signing of the Punjab Accord with Longowal.  
(iv) Appointment of Rajiv Gandhi as Prime Minister.  
Choose the correct option:
- (a) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (b) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)  
(c) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii) (d) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
12. Who among the following introduced a policy of reservations for OBCs for the first time?
- (a) Karpoori Thakur (b) B.P. Mandal  
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Mayawati

## SECTION - B

13. Explain the notion of traditional security.
14. Name any four agencies of the United Nations.
15. Highlight the speciality of India - Nepal relations.
16. State any two programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress.
17. Identify and name of any two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year. Alal Binai.
18. Identify any two states where the Central Government had to face separatist movements. Also name the leaders who led these movements.

**SECTION - C**

19. Suggest any two measures to deal with threats to the traditional security.
20. "Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology." Support the statement with two examples.
21. "Development mostly causes degradation of environment." Justify the statement referring to two environmental movements.
22. Evaluate the relationship between India and Pakistan with the help of examples.
23. Explain any four effects of the Emergency declared in 1975.

**SECTION - D**

24. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

India conducted a series of nuclear tests demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. After this, Pakistan also conducted tests. International Community imposed sanctions on both India and Pakistan which were subsequently waived. India opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation.

(24.1) In which year did India conduct series of nuclear tests?

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1971 | (b) 1985 |
| (c) 1992 | (d) 1998 |

(24.2) Identify the treaty that India refused to sign.

- |                                   |                         |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty | (b) Shimla Agreement    |
| (c) Panchsheel Agreement          | (d) Indus waters Treaty |

(24.3) In the beginning, India wanted to generate nuclear energy for

- |                                      |                            |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) peaceful purpose.                | (b) making atomic bombs.   |
| (c) competing with the super powers. | (d) ensuring its security. |

(24.4) Under whose guidance did India initiate its nuclear programme ?

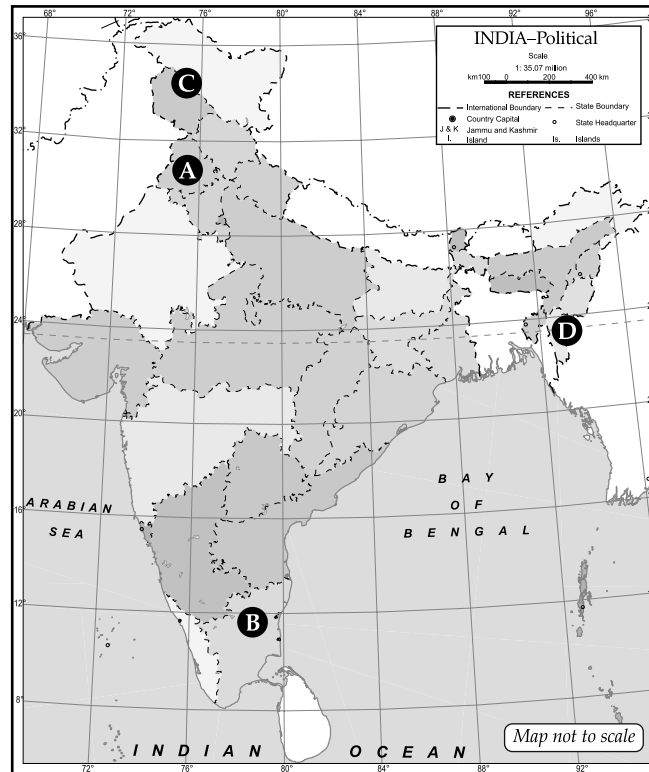
- |                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) C.V. Raman         | (b) Homi J. Bhabha   |
| (c) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam | (d) K. Kasturirangan |

25. In the given political outline 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 the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the format that follows:

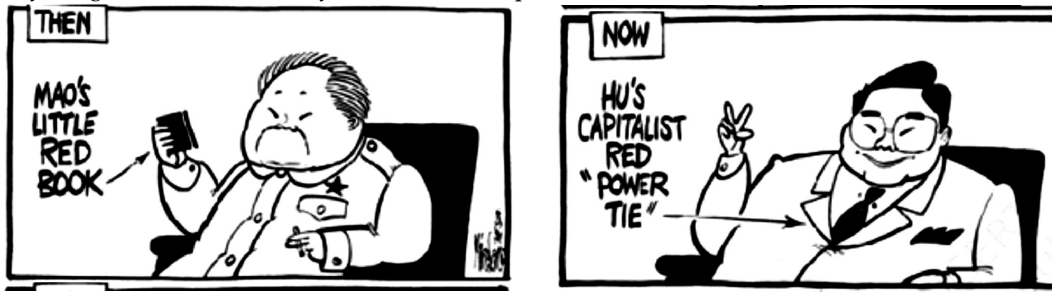
Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
i.		
ii.		
iii.		
iv.		

- (i) The state which has been bifurcated in two Union Territories recently.
- (ii) The state where Rajiv Gandhi - Longowal Accord was signed.
- (iii) The state to which Laldenga belonged.
- (iv) The state from where the Dravidian Movement started.





26. Study the given cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow:



- (i) To which country are these two cartoons related?
  - (a) Japan
  - (b) Vietnam
  - (c) South Korea
  - (d) China
- (ii) Red Book is related to which ideology?
  - (a) Capitalism
  - (b) Communism
  - (c) Humanism
  - (d) Terrorism
- (iii) What does the 'Red Power Tie' depict?
  - (a) Negation of communism
  - (b) Acceptance of Capitalism
  - (c) Coordination of communism with Capitalism
  - (d) Negation of Capitalism
- (iv) What is the difference between 'then' and 'now' as per the cartoon?
  - (a) Rigidity has increased now in the ideology of 'then'
  - (b) Rigidity has decreased 'now' in the ideology of 'then'
  - (c) The leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different political parties.
  - (d) The Leader under 'then' and the leader under 'now' belong to different organisations.

**SECTION - E**

27. (a) Analyse any three happenings during Gorbachev's period that led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union.  
OR  
(b) Analyse any three consequences of the disintegration of USSR.
28. (a) Highlight any three features of the First Five Year Plan.  
OR  
(b) Highlight any three problems faced by Government of India immediately after independence related to the displaced population.
29. (a) Assess any three effects of Emergency imposed in 1975 in strengthening the democracy in India.  
OR  
(b) Assess the impact of three democratic upsurges in post independent India.
30. (a) Evaluate any three steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese economy.  
OR  
(b) Analyse any three major happenings in Bangladesh that show peoples' support to democracy.

**Outside Delhi Set-II**

59/2/2

**Note:** Except these, all other questions are from Outside Delhi Set-1

**SECTION - B**

14. Name any four organs of United Nations.

**SECTION - C**

19. Highlight any four changes that occurred in the world politics after the end of Cold War.
23. How was the dominance of Congress Party in India different from the dominance of one party in other countries? Explain with any two examples.

**SECTION - E**

29. (a) Analyse any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.  
OR  
(b) Analyse any three reasons for declaring Emergency in 1975.
30. (a) Assess the relations between India and China by giving any three reasons for tension between the two.  
OR  
(b) Evaluate the pro-democracy struggle of the people in Nepal on basis of any three happenings.

**Outside Delhi Set-III**

59/2/2

**Note:** Except these, all other questions are from Outside Delhi Set-1&2

**SECTION - B**

13. Explain the meaning of security and mention its two notions.
14. Describe any two functions of the UNICEF.

**SECTION - C**

19. Explain any two objectives of terrorism and highlight any two classic cases of terrorism.

**SECTION - E**

27. (a) Explain any three reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

**OR**

- (b) Explain the purpose of 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' and its two consequences.
29. (a) Evaluate the ideology and philosophy of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya on the basis of any three features of it.

**OR**

- (b) Evaluate any three outcomes of the Lok Sabha elections of 1971.

■ ■

# ANSWERS

Delhi Set-I

59/5/1

## SECTION - A

1. **Correct option is (d)**  
*Explanation:* Citizens of Nepal think that the Indian government interfere in their internal matters and eye upon its river waters and hydroelectricity. 1
2. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation:* MNCs (multinational companies) invest in foreign countries to establish a subsidiary, to collaborate, or to acquire or buy a business. The main motive of such investments is to expand the business. Though they create jobs through their investment, job creation is not one of their main purposes. 1
3. **Correct option is (c)**  
*Explanation:* Brundtland Commission Report (1987) stated that Sustainable Development is the development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. 1
4. **Correct option is (d)**  
*Explanation :* **Criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council:**
  - (i) The country must be a major economic and military player.
  - (ii) A nation that respects democracy and Human rights.
  - (iii) The country must have a large population, to increase the representation of individuals at the international level. 1
5. **Correct option is (c)**  
*Explanation:* The Nepalese democracy movement was the combination of a series of political initiatives and movements from the 20th century to 2008 that advocated the establishment of representative democracy, a multi-party-political system and the abolition of monarchy in Nepal. 1
6. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation: Role of United Nations in a unipolar world:* Maintaining international peace and security; cultivating friendly relations between nations; achieving international cooperation in the resolution of international problems; and be a focal point for coordinating national actions towards these common goals. 1
7. **Correct option is (a)**  
*Explanation:* Industrialisation, particularly the development of basic and heavy industries, is given top importance in the second five-year plan. It is planned to expand public enterprise in the areas of industrial and mineral development significantly.1
8. **Correct option is (c)**  
*Explanation: Objectives of NITI Aayog:*
  - (i) To construct methods to formulate a reliable strategy at the village level and aggregate these gradually at higher levels of government.
  - (ii) An economic policy that incorporates national security interests.
- (iii) To pay special consideration to the sections of the society that may be at risk of not profiting satisfactorily from economic progress.
- (iv) To propose strategic and long-term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and review their progress and their effectiveness. 1
9. **Correct option is (a)**  
*Explanation:*
  - (i) Appointment of Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister. -1964
  - (ii) Tashkent Agreement-1966
  - (iii) The fourth General Elections. -1967
  - (iv) Election of V.V. Giri as the President of India. -1969 1
10. **Correct option is (a)**  
*Explanation :* The First Democratic Upsurge ' could be attributed from the 1950s till 1970s which was based on the participation of Indian adult voters to the democratic politics both at the centre and in states. 1
11. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation :* Bodo, group of people speaking Tibeto-Burman languages are in the north-eastern Indian states of Assam and Meghalaya and in Bangladesh. The Bodo are the largest minority group in Assam and are concentrated in the northern areas of the Brahmaputra River valley. 1
12. **Correct option is (c)**  
*Explanation:* The Indian Government revoked Article 370 and the special status of Jammu and Kashmir on August 9, 2019. With the decision, the state was bifurcated into two Union Territories J & K with legislature while Ladakh became a Union Territory without legislature. 1

## SECTION - B

13. (a) Cultural Exchanges between the two countries should be encouraged. This will promote a sense of shared past and identity and will help to strengthen ties between the citizens of the countries.
- (b) Economic Cooperation should be the top priority of the governments, as both countries can benefit from free and open trade in the region.
14. (a) Human rights protection (the right to work, freedom of association, collective negotiations, protection against forced labour, protection against discrimination, etc.).
- (b) It works for the rights of labour, fights for better wages and working conditions.
15. (a) Not to join either of the two camps-The US and USSR / not support or go against any of the two-military power.
- (b) Taking independent stands on the various international issues.

16. The various countries in South Asia have experienced mixed record of democracies and the people also share an aspiration for democracy to be flourished not only in rich or developed countries but in developing and underdeveloped countries also which can be drawn from the examples of Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Maldives, because—
- (i) Every ordinary citizen, rich or poor belonging to different religions view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.
- (ii) **They prefer democracy over any other form of democracy and think that democracy is suitable for their country.**
17. (a) Shift from central planning to cooperative federalism- the Planning Commission was criticized for its top-down approach, which did not involve states in the planning process.
- (b) Emphasis on outcomes and innovation- The NITI Aayog's approach is more flexible and adaptable to the changing needs of the country's development.
18. India has refused to sign NPT (Non-Proliferation Treaty) and CTBT (Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty) because India considers the treaties as being discriminatory. They allow certain countries such as USA, China, etc. to maintain nuclear weapons while prohibiting other nations. Moreover, these treaties do not conform with India's policies related to:
- (a) nations security
- (b) Freedom to use nuclear energy for peaceful endeavours.

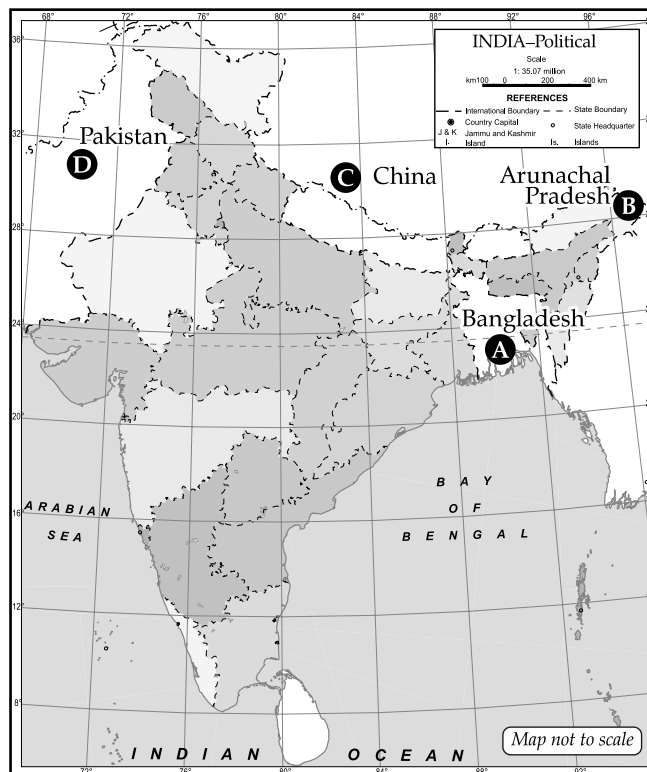
### SECTION - C

19. Arab Spring, wave of pro-democracy protests and uprisings that took place in the Middle East and North Africa began in 2010 and 2011, challenging some of the region's entrenched authoritarian regimes. Here are two examples of how the Arab Spring was a people's revolution against injustice: (a) Tunisia's Jasmine Revolution The first demonstrations took place in central Tunisia in December 2010, catalyzed by the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi, a 26-year-old street vendor protesting his treatment by local officials.
- (b) **Egypt's January 25 Revolution:** The protests were largely driven by young people, who had grown disillusioned with the lack of economic opportunities and political freedoms in the country.
20. (a) The Conflict with the Syndicate: Syndicate was a group of powerful men in the Congress who wanted Indira Gandhi to serve as per their directives and follow their instruction. But Indira had been jolted by 1967 election results and decided it was time to demonstrate her leadership. So, she turned the fight for Congress leadership into an ideological conflict, by forcing the party to take a left turn and adopt the Ten Point Program.
- (b) **Morarji Desai's Resignation:** The Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, was not willing to launch the policies initiated by Indira Gandhi.
- (c) **VV Giri's Presidential Win:** Despite Indira's opposition, the syndicate fielded N. Sanjeeva Reddy as their Presidential candidate in 1969.
- (d) Abolition of the privy purse.
21. (a) 'No nation alone can-Together We can'- These words from the Preamble of agenda 21 underline the entire spirit of Earth summit.
- (b) Rio-Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry and recommended a list of development practices called Agenda 21.
- (c) It gave the concept of sustainable development which combined economic growth with ecological responsibility.
- (d) Rio-Summit developed various contentious issues like Commons Global Commons in global politics of the environment.
22. (a) The Akali dal was formed in the 1920s as the political wing of the Sikhs.
- (b) Somewhere the Akali dal was aware that their position was weak politically. Seeing their weak position, a section of the Sikhs raised the demand of autonomy in Punjab.
- (c) Some religious leaders also raised the demand for an autonomous Sikh identity and some extremists supported the demand to separate from India and create a 'Khalistan'.
- (d) Soon the movement passed from the hands of moderate Akalis to the hands of extremist elements and this movement took the form of armed rebellion.
23. Patel took following actions to integrate the following princely states:
- (a) **Hyderabad:** When the Nizam of Hyderabad was contemplating either remaining independent or joining Pakistan, Patel sent a contingent of troops into the state to support the freedom struggle going on in the state against the Nizam.
- (b) **Jodhpur:** The Prince of Jodhpur wanted to join Pakistan but Patel offered several benefits to get the Prince to accede to India.
- (c) **Manipur:** The Maharaja Bodhchandra was pressured by the government of India to sign the instrument of accession.
- (d) **Kashmir:** The Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, was reluctant to join either India or Pakistan. When armed tribesmen from Pakistan entered Kashmir, the Maharaja requested India for help.

**SECTION - D**

24. (i) Correct option is (a)  
 (ii) Correct option is (d)  
 (iii) Correct option is (c)  
 (iv) Correct option is (c)
- 25.

Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the maps	Name of the countries/state
(i)	C	China
(ii)	D	Pakistan
(iii)	A	Bangladesh
(iv)	B	Arunachal Pradesh



26. (i) Correct option is (b)  
 (ii) Correct option is (c)  
 (iii) Correct option is (a)  
 (iv) Correct option is (d)
- (iv) It possesses its own anthem, flag, founding date as well as currency.  
 (v) The EU's combined armed forces are second largest in world.  
 (vi) Its two important members— Britain and France also experience nuclear arsenals of 550 nuclear warheads.  
 (vii) The EU is world's second most important source of space and communication technology.

**SECTION - E**

27. (a) (i) Its aim was to create Europe economically, culturally and politically strong enough.  
 (ii) For the purpose of sending grievance of European nations to the United States, two nations including France as well as Great Britain are members involved in the Security Council of UNO.  
 (iii) Two members of the EU, Britain and France hold permanent seats in Security Council to influence UN policies.

**OR**

- (b) The Republic of India, the second most populous country and one of the fastest growing economies in the world, is considered as a major power and a potential superpower. It is India's growing international influence that gives it a prominent voice in global affairs. India currently has an expanding IT industry which is considered as one of the best in the world. Some have begun to describe India as a technology superpower.

- (i) India has the world's second largest population. A very large number of India's population, about 50%, is below the age group of 24. This provides the nation with a large workforce for many decades, helping in its growth. Due to its high birth rate, India has a young population compared to more developed nations
- (ii) India has been pressing for permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council but with a clause that it won't exercise its veto for the next 15 years.
- (iii) **Role in International Politics :** India was one of the founding members of Non-Aligned Movement, and had good relationships with Soviet Union and other parts of western world. It took a leading initiative to improve relations between African and Asian countries. India is an active member of the Commonwealth and the WTO.
28. (a) **Terrorism:** In simple words, terrorism means to create terror and panic in society by committing acts of violence. Terrorism refers to the political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. Here are two examples of how terrorism has become a significant threat to global security:
- (i) **9/11 attacks:** The 9/11 attacks on the World Trade Center in the US on September 11, 2001, were a turning point in global perceptions of terrorism. The attacks were intended to cause maximum damage to American symbols of power and authority, and to instil fear and panic in the population. The 9/11 attacks highlighted the ability of terrorist groups to carry out large-scale, coordinated attacks, and demonstrated the need for increased global cooperation in combating terrorism.
- (ii) **26/11 Mumbai attacks:** When ten young men stormed into the financial capital of the country with the sole aim of wrecking it to the core — for three consecutive days, the city of Mumbai was wrapped in the grip of terror; Mumbai was brought down to its knees. The attacks resulted in the deaths of 166 people and highlighted the ability of terrorist groups to carry out attacks using sophisticated weapons and tactics.

OR

- (b) United nation was Established on 24 October, 1945 & the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is one of the five principal organs of the United Nations with aim of maintenance of international peace and security as well as accepting new members to the United Nations and approving any changes to UN Charter.

**The Security Council has 15 members:**

- 5 permanent members with veto power: China, France, Russia, USA & UK
- 10 non-permanent members, five of which are elected each year by the General Assembly for a two-year term.

**Criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council:**

- The country must be a major economic and military player.
- A nation that respects democracy and Human rights

- The country must have a large population, to increase the representation of individuals at the international level.
  - The country must respect and uphold democratic values.
  - The country must be making a substantial contribution to the UNO budget.
29. (a) (i) The Constitution simply mentioned internal disturbance as the reason for declaring emergency. Before 1975, emergency was never proclaimed on this ground.
- (ii) There was no need to suspend democratic functioning and to use measures like the emergency.
- (iii) People had the right to politically protest against the government.
- (iv) Moreover, the Bihar and Gujarat agitation were mostly peaceful and non-violent. Whosoever were arrested never tried for any anti-national activity.
- (v) The Home ministry, which is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the external situation did not express any concern.

OR

- (b) The Congress Party's downfall in the 1977 elections can be attributed to several factors. Here are three key reasons:
- (i) **The emergency of 1975:** The emergency saw the suspension of democracy and civil liberties, media censorship, and human rights violations, leading to widespread outrage and protests. The emergency led to a decline in the popularity of the Congress Party and a rise in opposition forces.
- (ii) **Corruption and nepotism:** Another factor to the Congress Party's downfall was the perception of corruption and nepotism within the party. The Congress Party, under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, was accused of using its power to benefit its own members and allies.
- (iii) **Economic problems:** Party's policies, like nationalization of banks and industries, had led to a slowdown in economic growth and rising inflation. The poor economic performance of the country under the Congress Party's rule made it easier for opposition parties to criticize the government and win public support.
30. (a) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal was the chairperson of Mandal commission set up in 1978 to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of society and recommended the way to identify these classes.

**The Mandal commission gave its recommendations in 1980:**

- (i) The commission advised that backward classes should be understood to mean backward castes since many castes other than the SCs were also treated as low in the caste hierarchy.
- (ii) Reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.

(iii) It recommended land reforms to improve the condition of OBCs.

(iv) Hence the Mandal commission made recommendations in economic and occupational structures.

OR

(b) The OBCs are a diverse group of socially and economically disadvantaged castes and communities that have traditionally been excluded from political power and representation. Here are three factors that led to the rise of the OBCs in Indian politics:

(i) **The Mandal Commission Report:** The Mandal Commission recommended that a quota of 27% of government jobs and educational institutions be reserved for the OBCs. The report provided a platform for the OBCs to articulate their demands for greater political representation and social justice.

(ii) **The decline of the Congress Party:** The Congress Party's focus on secularism and its failure to address the specific concerns of the OBCs led to a loss of support among this group. This created an opportunity for regional parties, such as the Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu, to gain political power and represent the interests of the OBCs.

(iii) **Social and economic changes:** The social and economic changes that took place in India in the post-independence period, such as the Green Revolution and the expansion of education and healthcare, created new opportunities for the OBCs to improve their economic and social status. The OBCs were able to take advantage of these opportunities and began to demand greater political representation and a share in the benefits of development.

Delhi Set-II

57/5/2

### SECTION - A

4. **Correct option is (b)** 1

*Explanation:* Total members: 15  
Permanent: 5 (China, France, Russia, USA, UK)  
Non-permanent: 10 (for term of 2 years)

7. **Correct option is (b)** 1

*Explanation:* Bombay Plan could not be regarded as the blueprint for India's economic future as it talked of setting up of a body that would bring about planned development in India and that state must take a major role in industrial and other economic investments.

10. **Correct option is (c)** 1

*Explanation:* i. From the 1950s through the 1970s, the "**First Democratic Upsurge**" was based on adult Indian voters participating in democratic politics both at the national level and at the state level.

ii. Yogendra Yadav labelled the rising political involvement of the lowest segments of society, including SCs, STs, and OBCs, as the "**Second Democratic Upsurge**" during the 1980s.

iii. The era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization from the early 1990s is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving way for the '**Third Democratic Upsurge**'.

11. **Correct option is (b)** 1

*Explanation:* Ramaswami, EVR, Thanthai Periyar, or Periyar, was a Dravidian social reformer and politician from India, who founded the Self-Respect Movement and Dravidar Kazhagam.

### SECTION - B

15. (i) The government of India has allowed Tibetans to settle in various parts of the country, including Dharamshala, where the Dalai Lama and the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) are based.

(ii) India has facilitated cultural exchanges between Tibetans and Indians.

### SECTION - C

20. (i) One of the main reasons for the early elections was the Bangladesh Liberation War, which broke out in March 1971.

(ii) The ruling Congress party had been facing challenges from within, with various factions vying for power. The decision to hold early elections was seen as a way to resolve this political instability and create a more stable government with a clear mandate from the people.

21. (i) **Earth Day:** an environmental movement- Earth Day is an annual celebration that honours the achievements of the environmental movement and raises awareness to environmental problems such as depletion of natural resources, uncurbed pollution, climate change, and extinction of plant and animal species. The first Earth Day was held April 22, 1970.

(ii) Paris agreement on Climate change-The Paris Agreement presents an action plan to limit global warming. Its main elements are: a long-term goal – governments agreed to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C.



22. (i) The North Eastern Council (NEC): The North Eastern Council is the nodal agency for the economic and social development of the North Eastern Region which consists of the eight States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. The North Eastern Council was constituted in 1971 by an Act of Parliament. The main objective of the Council is to ensure the balanced and integrated economic development of the North Eastern parts of the country.
- (ii) **The Sixth Schedule:** The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides for the administration of tribal areas in the North East region. It grants autonomy to tribal communities in these areas, giving them a measure of self-governance and control over their natural resources.

### SECTION - E

20. (a) The three pillars of the ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) are:
- (i) **ASEAN Secure Society:** It was their main motive to create a world of euphonious and democratic environment.
- (ii) **ASEAN Economic Society:** The aim of the ASEAN economic society is to accelerate the growth of the economy through social development.
- (iii) **ASEAN Social and Cultural Society:** The primary aim of the ASEAN social and cultural society is to grant and appreciate an ASEAN community and develop a responsible and helping society.

OR

- (b) China transformed its economic policy and introduced a new market economy. The new policies proved to be remarkable.
- (i) **Economic reforms:** It created Socio Economic Zones (SEZ) that raised the trade economy of the country & invite foreign investors to set up their own enterprises.
- (ii) **Privatization/Industrial Policies:** It privatized its agriculture, which overall raised the economic level of the people.
- (iii) **Opening up:** It ensured free and open-door policy by investing capital and technology from abroad.
- (iv) **New techniques:** It modernized its

agriculture, science, industry and technology sector.

28. (a) Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal was the chairperson of Mandal commission set up in 1978 to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among various sections of society and recommended ways to identify these classes.
- The Mandal commission gave its recommendations in 1980:
- (i) The commission advised that backward classes should be understood to mean backward castes since many castes other than the SCs were also treated as low in the caste hierarchy.
- (ii) Reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.
- (iii) It recommended land reforms to improve the condition of OBCs.
- (iv) Hence the Mandal commission made recommendations in economic and occupational structures.

OR

- (b) The OBCs are a diverse group of socially and economically disadvantaged castes and communities that have traditionally been excluded from political power and representation. Here are three factors that led to the rise of the OBCs in Indian politics: i. The Mandal Commission Report: The Mandal Commission recommended that a quota of 27% of government jobs and educational institutions be reserved for the OBCs. The report provided a platform for the OBCs to articulate their demands for greater political representation and social justice. ii. The decline of the Congress Party: The Congress Party's focus on secularism and its failure to address the specific concerns of the OBCs led to a loss of support among this group. This created an opportunity for regional parties, such as the Samajwadi Party in Uttar Pradesh and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Tamil Nadu, to gain political power and represent the interests of the OBCs. iii. Social and economic changes: The social and economic changes that took place in India in the post-independence period, such as the Green Revolution and the expansion of education and healthcare, created new opportunities for the OBCs to improve their economic and social status. The OBCs were able to take advantage of these opportunities and began to demand greater political representation and a share in the benefits of development.

### SECTION - A

4. **Correct option is (d)** 1  
**Explanation:** The United Nations (UN) has six main organs.  
 (i) The General Assembly

- (ii) The Security Council  
 (iii) The Economic and Social Council  
 (iv) The Trusteeship Council  
 (v) The Secretariat  
 (vi) The International Court of Justice.  
 (vii) O WHO, WTO, ILO, UNESCO etc. are the agencies of the UN.

7. **Correct option is (c)** 1
10. **Correct option is (c)** 1
- Explanation:* (i) From the 1950s through the 1970s, the "First Democratic Upsurge" was based on adult Indian voters participating in democratic politics both at the national level and at the state level.
- (ii) Yogendra Yadav labelled the rising political involvement of the lowest segments of society, including SCs, STs, and OBCs, as the "Second Democratic Upsurge" during the 1980s.
- (iii) The era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization from the early 1990s is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving way for the 'Third Democratic Upsurge'.
11. **Correct option is (b)** 1
- Explanation:* He was the leader of the Nagaland freedom movement. He became the chairman of the Naga National Council. He led several movements against the Indian government to make Nagaland a separate country. He went underground and took shelter in Pakistan and spent the last three years of his life in Britain. He died in 1990 and the Naga issue has not been resolved since then.

### SECTION - B

15. (i) Israel opened its embassy in Delhi on February 1, 1992. The Indian Embassy in Tel Aviv opened on May 15 that year.
- (ii) Indian and Israeli enterprises vows to undertake joint industrial R&D projects in priority technology sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, healthcare and ICT.

### SECTION - C

20. Reasons for the dominance of congress party in the first three general elections in India.
- (i) Congress party was the oldest and the foremost party of the national movement.
- (ii) It was the only organization which spread all over the country.
- (iii) The party had the most popular and charismatic leader Jawaharlal Nehru.
- (iv) Congress was a social and ideological forum.
- (v) The party won 364 seats out of 489 in the first General Elections of 1952.
- (vi) The non-congress votes were divided between different rival parties, it benefited the congress in Elections.
22. (i) Kashmir is an ethnically diverse Himalayan region famed for the beauty of its lakes, meadows and snow-capped mountains.
- (ii) Under the partition plan provided by the Indian Independence Act, Kashmir was free to accede to either India or Pakistan.
- (iii) The maharaja (local ruler), Hari Singh, initially wanted Kashmir to become independent - but in October 1947 chose to join India, in return for its help against an invasion of tribesmen from

Pakistan.

- (iv) Pakistan's government claimed the ownership of Kashmir. In 1948, war broke out between both the – countries over Kashmir.
23. (i) **Soil Erosion:** One of the first problems with dams is the erosion of land. Dams hold back the sediment load normally found in a river flow, depriving the downstream of this. In order to make up for the sediments, the downstream water erodes its channels and banks. This lowering of the riverbed threatens vegetation and river wildlife.
- (ii) **Impact on Biosphere:** In aggregate, dammed rivers have also impacted processes in the broader biosphere. Most reservoirs, particularly those within the tropical zones, contribute tons to gas emissions. Recent studies on the Congo have shown that the sediment and nutrients carried by the Congo drive biological processes badly into the Atlantic, that include serving as a carbon sink for atmospheric greenhouse gases.

### SECTION - E

27. (a) The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on 8 December 1985. Its headquarters is located at Kathmandu, Nepal.
- (i) 8 member countries—Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka
- (ii) **Free Trade Area (FTA):** SAARC is comparatively a new organization in the global arena. The member countries have established a Free Trade Area which will increase their internal trade and lessen the trade gap of some states considerably.
- (iii) **SAPTA:** South Asia Preferential Trading Agreement for promoting trade amongst the member countries came into effect in 1995.
- (iv) **SAFTA:** A Free Trade Agreement confined to goods, but excluding all services like information technology. Agreement was signed to reduce customs duties of all traded goods to zero.
- (v) **SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services (SATIS):** SATIS is following the GATS-plus 'positive list' approach for trade in services liberalization.
- (vi) **SAARC University:** Establish a SAARC university in India, a food bank and also an energy reserve in Pakistan.
- OR**
- (b) (i) **Developing after the explosion of nuclear bombs:** Japan has a shortage of natural resources and hence has to import most of its raw materials, despite developing after the end of the Second World War. Japan was the only nation that suffered the wrath caused by the explosion of nuclear bombs.
- (ii) **Permanent member of UNSC (United Nations Security Council):** Contributing almost 10% of the total, Japan is the 2nd most significant contributor to the regular budget of the UN

- (iii) **Military expenditure:** Japan is the seventh-largest globally, though they spend only 1% of their GDP on military expenditure. "The Japanese people forever renounce war as a

sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes.", says Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution.

Outside Delhi Set-I

59/2/1

### SECTION - A

1. **Correct option is (c)**  
*Explanation:* Italy was a capitalist nation and was not part of the Soviet Union. 1
2. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation:* The United States alleged that Iraq possessed Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs). Due to this reason, they invaded Iraq under Operation Iraqi Freedom in March 2003. 1
3. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation:* The main purpose of the establishment of the United Nations in the year 1945 was the prevention of international conflicts and to maintain peace and order in the world. 1
4. **Correct option is (a)**  
*Explanation :* As per the traditional notion of a security, attack by a neighbouring country can cause a threat to the territorial integrity of the nation. 1
5. **Correct option is (d)**  
*Explanation:* Forest resources are not considered as the global common as they are under the possession and jurisdiction of the nation-states. 1
6. **Correct option is (d)**  
*Explanation:* Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon which affects the social, political and economic aspects of a nation. 1
7. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation:* Muslim League which was founded in the year 1906 to secure the interests of the Muslims in India formulated the two-nation theory and demanded a separate state of Pakistan for the Muslims. 1
8. **Correct option is (c)**  
*Explanation:* The establishment of the Planning Commission was made by passing a resolution by the Government of India. This Commission formulated the first five-year plan for India. 1
9. **Correct option is (a)**  
*Explanation:* There was a factional rivalry between Indira Gandhi and the Congress Syndicate. In addition to this, the fuel was added by the Presidential election controversy in 1969. This led to the split of the Congress in the year 1969. 1
10. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation:* Jayaprakash Narayan was leading the social and political awareness campaigns in many states. He was also condemning the Indira Gandhi government for rampant corruption and mistrust. He organised a nationwide satyagraha and asked for the resignation of Indira Gandhi. 1
11. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation:* Rajiv Gandhi was appointed as the Prime Minister of India in the year 1984. It was in the next year that the famous pact between Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Longowal was signed which was known as Punjab Accord. The

recommendations of the Mandal Commission were implemented in the year 1989. Dr Manmohan Singh was appointed as the Prime Minister of India in 2004 for the first time. 1

12. **Correct option is (b)**  
*Explanation:* B.P. Mandal made recommendations to grant 27% reservation to the Other Backward Classes in government jobs and educational institutions. 1

### SECTION - B

13. As per the traditional notion of security the biggest threat to the country is from the military of other rival nations, especially a neighbouring nation.
  - (i) Military action can cause a threat to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the nation.
  - (ii) This notion of security is a threat to many nations even our nation India faces such danger from Pakistan and China.
14. **Four agencies of the United Nations are:**
  - (i) General Assembly
  - (ii) Security Council
  - (iii) Trusteeship Council
  - (iv) International Court of Justice
15. Some of the features of the India-Nepal relations are:
  - (i) Both nations have allowed visa-free travel to each other. This shows the mutual trust among both nations.
  - (ii) India has been carrying out several multi-purpose projects in Nepal, especially for the production of electricity. This is increasing the economic cooperation between both nations.
16. There are several programmes launched by the NDA government after 2014 for helping women:
  - (i) The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme was launched by the government for increasing awareness for education for women in society.
  - (ii) Ujjvala Yojana was launched by the Government of India under which LPG connections and cylinders were distributed in the name of household women. This led to the protection of the health of the women who were working on non-formal sources of energy which causes harmful smoke.
17. Two Prime Ministers who have remained in power for less than a year are:
  - (i) H.D. Deve Gowda of United Front from June 1996 to April 1997
  - (ii) I.K. Gujral from April 1997 to March 1998
18. Two states where the Centre had to face the separatist movements are:
  - (i) Mizoram : Laldenga
  - (ii) Nagaland : A.N. Phizo

**SECTION - C**

19. Two methods to deal with the threat to traditional security are:
- Having a powerful military which can safeguard the borders between the two neighbouring states and having advanced weapons and artillery.
  - High-end technological surveillance weapons for guarding the borders and fencing the borders to neutralise any military threat. Use of drones for surveillance of the border and keep an eye on the action of the threatening state.
20. Globalisation is the outcome of the development of technology at a rapid pace:
- The development of the medium of mass communication like television, the internet, and email has played an essential role in the exchange of information easily. This had led to the fast sharing of information around the world.
  - The development of mobile phones, and computers at a mass level and their increasing accessibility to every section of society has made the process of globalisation rampant.
21. Development has several negative effects on the environment on several fronts:
- One of the serious concerns is the release of harmful gases from industries which is the leading cause of air pollution. These factories are also the main cause of water pollution.
  - The increase in construction activities has led to the large clearing of the forests which has led to deforestation. At the same time, it is leading to global warming as trees absorb carbon dioxide a leading greenhouse gas.
22. The relationship between India and Pakistan has remained controversial for most of the period since the independence of India.
- The two nations had a military conflict on the issue of Kashmir soon after they became independent. Pakistan was not ready to accept the land of Kashmir as a part of India even though it was acceded by the King of Jammu and Kashmir Raja Hari Singh to India.
  - One area in which the two nations showed great cooperation was the Indus Water Treaty. This treaty which was negotiated in the

25.

Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the maps	Name of the state
(i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir
(ii)	A	Punjab
(iii)	D	Mizoram
(iv)	B	Tamil Nadu

presence of the World Bank is one of the most successful water treaties in the world.

- The two nations after the conflict of 1948 has been engaged in military conflicts on three more occasions in 1965, 1971 and 1999. On all three occasions, India has defeated Pakistan.
  - The biggest issue between the two nations is the status of Kashmir, and state-sponsored terrorism by Pakistan in India testimony to which are the 26/11 attacks in Mumbai in 2008. The platforms like SAARC have also lost their importance due to the conflict between India and Pakistan.
23. Four effects of the emergency declared in 1975 were:
- It led to the suspension of the fundamental rights and the right to freedom of speech and expression and movement was curtailed.
  - There was censorship on the press, newspapers and media and they were not allowed to right against the government.
  - The leaders of the opposition party were arrested and put behind the bars for dissenting from the government policies.
  - During this period the government launched several social welfare programmes for the poor people. They also made efforts to control the population of the nation. One of their methods of forced sterilization came into conflict.

**SECTION - D****24.1 Correct option is (d)**

*Explanation:* India conducted a series of nuclear tests in the year 1998. 1

**24.2 Correct option is (a)**

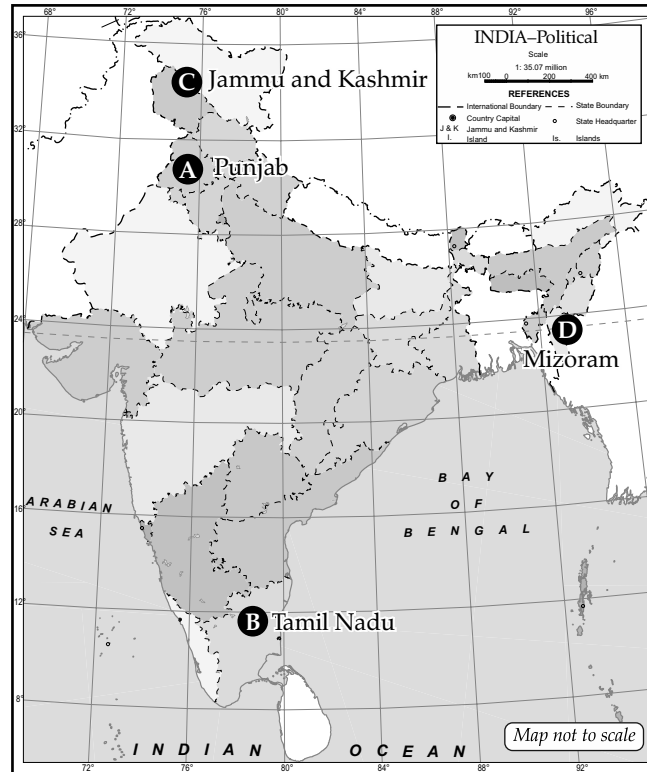
*Explanation:* India refused to sign the CTBT as it felt it was discriminatory and not by the commitment to the disarmament of all nuclear powers. 1

**24.3 Correct option is (a)**

*Explanation:* India has always maintained its stance that it has developed the nuclear capability for peaceful purposes. 1

**24.4 Correct option is (b)**

*Explanation:* India's nuclear programme was led by the renowned scientist Homi Jehangir Bhabha. 1



26. (i) Correct option is (d)

*Explanation:* Mao Zedong was the communist leader of China. 1

- (ii) Correct option is (b)

*Explanation:* Red Book is associated with the ideology of Communism. Mao led to the popularization of this ideology. 1

- (iii) Correct option is (b)

*Explanation:* Since the regime of Deng Xiaoping China has opened up its economy to foreign investment and has accepted the capitalist ideology. 1

- (iv) Correct option is (b)

*Explanation:* The economy of China has become less rigid now than it was then under the communist regime of Mao Zedong. 1

### SECTION - E

27. (a) Several reasons lead to the disintegration of the USSR:

- (i) The economic condition of the USSR was becoming miserable due to its huge expenditure on defence and maintaining the security of its satellite states. The economic reforms led by Gorbachev were also unable to solve this problem.
- (ii) The satellite states of the USSR started raising their voice against communism and there were political movements for democracy in the country.
- (iii) USSR became economically weak and was not able to control the anti-communist movements in its satellite states.

- (iv) In December 1991, Ukraine voted for attaining independence from the Soviet Union. Gradually, other nations also started breaking away from the Soviet Union. In this way the disintegration of the USSR took place.

- (v) The reformative measures taken by Gorbachev provoked more demands and aspirations but the government could not satisfy its citizens.

OR

- (b) Three consequences of the disintegration of the USSR:

- (i) The disintegration of the USSR led to the end of the Cold War.
- (ii) The influence of communism ended in the Eastern European nations.
- (iii) The USSR was in no position to compete with the capitalistic nations of the west, especially the USA.
- (iv) The disintegration resulted in establishing the USA as the only superpower due to no rival powerful nation.

28. (a) Three features of the first five-year plan were:

- (i) The first five-year plan laid equitable emphasis on the development of the agriculture sector as well as the industrial sector. This plan disbursed funds for both these sectors in a distributed manner.
- (ii) This plan also undertook the construction of some of the mega projects especially dams which were even called the "Temple of Modern India" by Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru.
- (iii) Some of the other goals of the plan were to increase the per capita income, increase the rate of literacy in the country and generate employment opportunities for the people.

**OR**

Three problems faced by the government of India after the independence which were related to the displaced population were:

- (i) The partition of India led to a large migration of people from Pakistan to India and this led to a huge refugee crisis in India. These people had to leave behind their home, resources and their livelihood due to migration.
  - (ii) The government of India had a stupendous task to rehabilitate these refugees and provide them with settlements and other financial resources so that they can survive. It was a burden on the treasury of India which was going through an economic crunch.
  - (iii) Another issue faced by the government was the problem of law and order as there was chaos in the nation and violence was also prevalent in the country. The government had to fight on administrative as well as economic fronts in managing the refugee crisis.
29. The impact of the emergency in strengthening the democracy in India are:
- (i) The emergency led to the realization in the minds of the people about the importance of their fundamental rights which they took for granted after the independence. During the emergency, the fundamental rights of the people were curtailed and there was a restriction on free speech and expression.
  - (ii) Media which acts as the fourth pillar of democracy came under the censorship of the government. This led to wide criticism of the government among all sections of society. This also helped in realizing the importance of media in a democracy and how it keeps the government in check.
  - (iii) In the elections held after the end of the emergency, Congress was voted out of power which showed the strength of a democratic system where people have the last say in choosing their representatives. Overall we can say that the emergency helped in strengthening democracy altogether.

**OR**

The impact of the three democratic upsurges in India has been profound:

- (i) The first democratic upsurge was seen during the period from the 1950s to the 1970s. During this period, the participation of the adults in the choosing of the representatives that formed the government was seen significantly. India survived the test of democracy which the western nations thought that India would fail. Universal Adult Franchise proved to be a successful endeavour in the Indian context.
- (ii) The second democratic upsurge was seen

during the 1980s when numerous regional parties came into existence. During this period the participation of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes in political activities increased significantly. They become an important part of the government at the state level. During this period the OBCs were also granted 27% reservation in the centre.

- (iii) The third democratic upsurge was the result of the era of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation. This era led to the rise of the idea of the generation of competition in the market as India moved towards a free economy. This led to the rise of the theory of "survival of the ablest."
30. Some of the steps taken by the Chinese government for economic growth were:
- (i) Deng Xiaoping in the 1980s led to the initiation of the "Open Door Policy" and made policies to attract foreign investment in China. He met the President of the USA and gave his commitment that he will make the establishment of the manufacturing centres in China very easy.
  - (ii) China gave concessions to foreign nations for establishing their manufacturing facilities in its cities. It also improved the transport facilities, provided cheap labour for the factories and several other facilities for the MNCs.
  - (iii) The market was made free based on demand and supply and the government stopped controlling and manipulating the market which was the feature of the earlier communist government in China. Capitalism became the new ideology of the Chinese government.

**OR**

Three major happenings in Bangladesh that showed people's support for democracy are:

- (i) After gaining its independence in 1971, Bangladesh introduced a parliamentary democracy system in the nation. However, it was in the year 1975 that a military coup led to the establishment of an authoritarian regime.
- (ii) After the establishment of the Military government, the people of Bangladesh fought a long battle for the restoration of democracy as they had faith in the parliamentary system. Due to these efforts, in the year 1991, parliamentary democracy got established in the country once again.
- (iii) Bangladesh despite having a military government for a few years has believed in the core values of democracy. There is freedom of expression and association in the country. The media is independent and can criticise the policies of the government. The elections are held regularly through a proper methodology.

### SECTION - B

14. The United Nations (UN) has six main organs.
- (i) the General Assembly
  - (ii) the Security Council

- (iii) the Economic and Social Council
- (iv) the Trusteeship Council
- (v) the Secretariat
- (vi) the International Court of Justice

### SECTION - C

19. Major changes took place in world politics after the end of the Cold War.

**For example,**

- (i) America remained the only super power in world politics.
  - (ii) As all countries of the world chose to offer need to exchange relations, offering 'help' to different countries fell behind. Rather, endeavours started to be made to set up monetary relations. The depiction of a nation which was against another has now changed from 'foe country' to 'rival country.'
  - (iii) A conducive atmosphere prevailed for the growth in trade and economic relations between and among nations.
  - (iv) The obligation of the United Nations has expanded. The United Nations currently needed to find a way to keep up worldwide harmony and security.
  - (v) Environmental protection, fostering of human rights, gender equality and management of natural calamities now acquired a global dimension.
23. India is not the only country around the world, we find many examples of one-party dominance. In the rest of cases, the dominance on one party was marked by compromising democracy but this was not case in India. In Some countries like China, Cuba and Syria, the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country but in India many parties contested elections in conditions of free and fair elections. ii. Some others like Myanmar, Belarus, Egypt and Eritrea are effectively one-party states due to legal and military measures but in India congress has a very strong organisational network spread across the length and breadth of the country; it nature was all Inclusive.

### SECTION - E

29. (a) **The Conflict with the Syndicate:** Syndicate was a group of powerful men in the Congress and wanted Indira Gandhi to serve as per their directives and follow their instructions. But Indira had been jolted by 1967 election results and decided it was time to demonstrate her leadership. So, she turned the fight for Congress leadership into an ideological conflict, by forcing the party to take a left turn and adopt the Ten Point Program
- (b) **Morarji Desai's Resignation:** The Finance Minister, Morarji Desai, was not willing to launch the policies initiated by Indira Gandhi.
- (c) **VV Giri's Presidential Win:** Despite Indira's opposition, the syndicate fielded N. Sanjeeva Reddy as their Presidential candidate in 1969.
- (d) Abolition of the privy purse

OR

- (b) Emergency in 1975 was one of "the darkest periods" India could have ever witnessed in

its entire history. i. Indira Gandhi imposed an Emergency on June 25, 1975, on account of international disturbances, suspending key fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution to every citizen. ii. The emergency was a result of the contested election in 1971 that ultimately went against Indira Gandhi herself. iii. Indira Gandhi was accused of electoral malpractices to win the 1971 Lok Sabha elections and Allahabad High Court barred her from holding any public office for 6 years. iv. After this decision, Indira Gandhi appealed to the Supreme Court, after which she continued in her office as the Prime Minister. v. Then Jayaprakash Narayan intensified the protests against this at Ramlila Maidan. In order to retain her position as PM, Indira Gandhi declared an emergency.

30. (i) **The 1962 Conflict:** A war took place between China and India between October and November 1962. The Himalayan border was the main cause of the war that impacted both countries severely. Despite the signing of the Panchsheel, Indo-China relations soon started to deteriorate at the end of 1950s when China occupied Tibet.
- (ii) **The Masood Azhar issue:** Masood Azhar is the founder and leader of Jaish-e-Mohammed, an Islamic militant group active in POK. The group has been listed as a terrorist entity in UN as well as in India after the 2008 Mumbai Attacks and 2016 Pathankot Attack. India has tried to get Azhar blacklisted by UN but it has always encountered a roadblock in the shape of China.
- (iii) **Indian Ocean issue:** China wants to be a dominant force in Indian Ocean. China has adopted a strategy named String of Pearls whereby it has set up bases all across the area, where India and the US maintain naval bases as well. As part of that it is trying to pull Sri Lanka, Maldives, Myanmar, and Bangladesh within India's sphere of influence.

OR

- (b) The main challenge to democracy in Nepal is characterised by the triangular conflict between three entities:
- (i) **Monarchist forces:** They support the king and include armed forces. The king, with the support of the army, has contained the expansion of democracy in Nepal.
  - (ii) **The Democrats:** This includes a section of pro-democracy political parties and common people who wage a struggle for democracy in the region. They have been demanding a more open, responsive and accountable system.
  - (iii) **Maoists:** They believe in armed rebellion against the king and the ruling class. In fact, Nepal faces the challenge of establishing democracy, setting up a new constituent assembly, dealing with unrest in Terai regions and dealing with Maoists.

**SECTION - B**

13. Security means freedom from threats. Two notions are:
- Traditional security is mainly concerned with the use or threat of use of military force.
  - Non-traditional notions of security extend beyond military threats.
14.
  - Protecting the rights of children.
  - Providing access to quality services for children and women.
  - Looking after the welfare of the vulnerable children.

**SECTION - C**

19. Terrorism is the unlawful use of force or violence against individuals or property for the objective of causing fear to political or social ends.
- Classic cases of terrorism involve hijacking of planes, planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.
  - Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public as a weapon against the national government or other parties in conflict.
  - One of the biggest terrorist attacks so far took place on 11<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2001 on the World Trade Centre in New York, U.S. Other many big attacks occurred in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia.

**SECTION - E**

27. (a)
  - Weakness in the Economy:**
    - There was a severe scarcity of consumer goods
    - Massive military expenditure
    - Upkeep of satellite states in Eastern Europe
    - The economically-weak Central Asian Republics that remained in the USSR
  - Political Stubbornness:**
    - For over 70 years, the communist party rule (one-party control) became dictatorial.
    - Corruption, nepotism, and a lack of openness were all prevalent.
    - Gorbachev's decision to allow multi-party elections and establish a president for the Soviet Union started a lengthy process of democratisation that finally destabilised Communist authority and led to the Soviet Union's demise
  - The Emergence of Nationalism:**
    - The rise of nationalism in nations such as Russia, the Baltic republic, Ukraine, Georgia, and others was the most

significant and direct cause of the USSR's breakup

- Crisis in the Socialist bloc
- The fall of Berlin Wall
- Economic and political reforms in USSR
- Opposition against the coup
- Power shift from Soviet center to republics:

**OR**

- (b) On March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2003 the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'. Its purpose was to prevent Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and to end the regime of Saddam Hussain.

**Consequences of this Operation**

- Although the government of Saddam Hussain fell swiftly but US has not been able to pacify Iraq.
  - A full fledged insurgency against US occupation was ignited in Iraq.
  - Conservatively estimated that 50,000 Iraqi civilians have been killed since the US-led invasion
  - It is widely recognised that the US invasion of Iraq was, in some crucial respects, both a military and political failure
29. (a)
  - Upadhyaya devised the political philosophy Integral Humanism, which advocates the simultaneous and integrated program of the body, mind and intellect and soul of each human being.
  - He visualised a decentralised polity and self-reliant economy with the village being the core basis which thought of India as an independent nation which cannot rely upon Western concepts like individualism, democracy, socialism, communism or capitalism.
  - Deendayal was of the view that India is in urgent need of a 'fresh breeze' to get rid of the post-independence westernisation.
  - He felt Indian intellect had been suffocated, and Indian polity was no more rooted in the traditions of our ancient culture.

**OR**

- (b)
  - The number of seats won by Congress (R) and CPI alliance were more than the total seats won by Congress in previous four general elections.
  - Their alliance had won 375 seats in Lok Sabha with 48.4% of the votes with the Congress (R) winning 352 seats.
  - The opposition party Congress (O) won only 16 seats with the Opposition Grand Alliance winning less than 40 seats.
  - The win established Indira Gandhi and Congress (R) as the successor of the Indian National Congress.

