

**SOLVED
PAPER**

**C.B.S.E.
2020
Class–XII
Delhi & Outside Delhi**

**Political
Science**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them :

- (i) *This question paper comprises five sections- A, B, C, D and E.
All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Section A : Q no. 1 to 20 are very short-answer type questions carrying 1 mark each. They are required to be answered in one word or one sentence each but not exceeding 20 words.*
- (iii) *Section B : Q. no. 21 to 23 are short-answer type questions carrying 2 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 40 words each.*
- (iv) *Section C : Q. no. 24 to 27 are long-answer type questions carrying 4 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 100 words each.*
- (v) *Section D : Q. no. 28 to 30 are two passage based questions and one picture OR cartoon based question carrying 5 marks each. Answers to them should not exceed 150 words each.
Question No. 31 is a map question that includes identification of important places on the basis given information. Write its answers in your answerbook.*
- (vi) *Section E : Question No. 32 to 34 are long answer type questions carrying 6 marks each. Answer to them should not exceed 150 words each.*
- (vii) *Answer should be brief and to the point and the above word limit be adhered to as far as possible.*
- (viii) *there is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in 1 question of one mark, 1 question of four marks and 3 questions of six marks. Only one of the choices in such questions is to be attempted.*
- (ix) *However, separate instructions are given with each section and question, wherever necessary.*

Delhi Set I

Code No. 59/5/1

SECTION - A

1. Complete the following sentence in a meaningful way.

The second world war ended when the United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of _____ and _____. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

OR

The Russian Revolution of 1917 was inspired by the ideals of _____ as opposed to capitalism and the need for an _____ society. ($2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

2. Who emerged as a national hero in opposing the coup that took place in the USSR in 1991? (1)
3. Which one of the following was NOT a consequence of disintegration of the USSR?
- (a) Many new states emerged.
 - (b) Russia emerged as a new superpower.
 - (c) Power relations in world politics changed.
 - (d) The capitalist system emerged as the winner. (1)
4. Identify any two fields in which the Soviet Union lagged behind the West. ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)
5. Fill in the blanks to make the given sentence meaningful. Internet is an example of Global _____ ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$)

6. Name any two founder members of ASEAN. (2×½=1)
7. In your opinion, which one of the following is better for India and why ? Working against the Hegemon or Working with the Hegemon. (1)
8. Explain the main objective of the United Nations. (1)
9. **Correct and rewrite the following statement in your answer book.**
 "India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and was compelled to meet the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol because the emission of green house gases in India was not significant." (1)
10. **Choose the correct option that has significantly contributed to the process of 'Globalization'.**
 (a) Fear of war
 (b) Security threats
 (c) Advancement of technology
 (d) Achievements of the United Nations (1)
11. Name any two important leaders of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh formed in 1951. (2×½=1)
12. **Which one of the following leaders played an important role in the integration of princely states with India?**
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 (c) C. Rajagopalchari
 (d) B.R. Ambedkar (1)
13. According to the guidelines of the Second Five Year Plan, how did the government try to protect the domestic industries? (1)
14. **Which one of the following statements related to the Indo-China war (1962) is correct?**
 (a) China could not cross the line of control.
 (b) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict.
 (c) The Soviet Union helped China against India.
 (d) The Chinese forces did not withdraw their troops back to earlier position. (1)
15. Why had India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)? (1)
16. What main objective did Indira Gandhi want to achieve the launching a series of initiatives under the Ten Point Programme in 1967? (1)
17. Analyse the root cause of the fall of the government headed by Morarji Desai. (1)
18. Why did the Janata Party government appoint a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.C. Shah in May 1977? (1)
19. Explain any one reason for the movement against outsiders in Assam. (1)
20. Who is considered to be the proponent of Bahujan Empowerment and Founder of Bahujan Samaj Party? (1)

SECTION - B

21. Name any four members of Warsaw Pact. (4×½=2)
22. Explain the difference between refugees and migrants. (1+1=2)
23. Match correctly the following in column 'A' with those in column 'B' : (4×½=2)

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(a)	First Prime Minister belonging to a non-Congress Party	(i)	George Fernandes
(b)	The leader who led people's march to the Parliament in 1975.	(ii)	Morarji Desai
(c)	The Presidential candidate who defeated the official candidate of the Congress Party in 1969	(iii)	Jayaprakash Narayan
(d)	The leader associated with the Railway strike of 1974	(iv)	V.V. Giri

SECTION - C

24. "European Union is a highly influential regional organization." Justify the statement with any four suitable arguments. (4×1=4)
25. Describe any four features of the Communist Party of India. (4×1=4)
26. Explain any two reasons that led to National Jubilation in India after the 1971 war with Pakistan.

OR

- Explain with the help of any two examples from India that foreign policy is always dictated by ideas of national interest. (2×2=4)
27. Assess the impact of coalition governments on the politics of India. (2×2=4)

SECTION - D

28. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:



- (a) What is the significance of bicycles in a large country like China?
- (b) Highlight the message being given by the symbols shown in the two wheels of the bicycle.
- (c) Show with the help of any two examples how China has opened its economy to other countries. (1+2+2=5)

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of question number 28.

- (28.1) What measure was adopted by China to overcome the shortage of foreign exchange under its earlier model of economy?
- (28.2) Highlight any two reasons for China to open its economy to other countries.
- (28.3) Highlight any two reforms made by China to grow its economy. (1+2+2=5)
29. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would be worse off. Given the growing connections and links between societies and issues-what we often call 'interdependence'- it is hard to imagine how more than seven billion people would live together without an organization such as the UN. Technology promises to increase planetary interdependence, and, therefore, the importance of the UN will only increase. Peoples and governments will have to find ways of supporting and using the UN and other international organisms in ways that are consistent with their own interests and the interests of the international community more broadly.

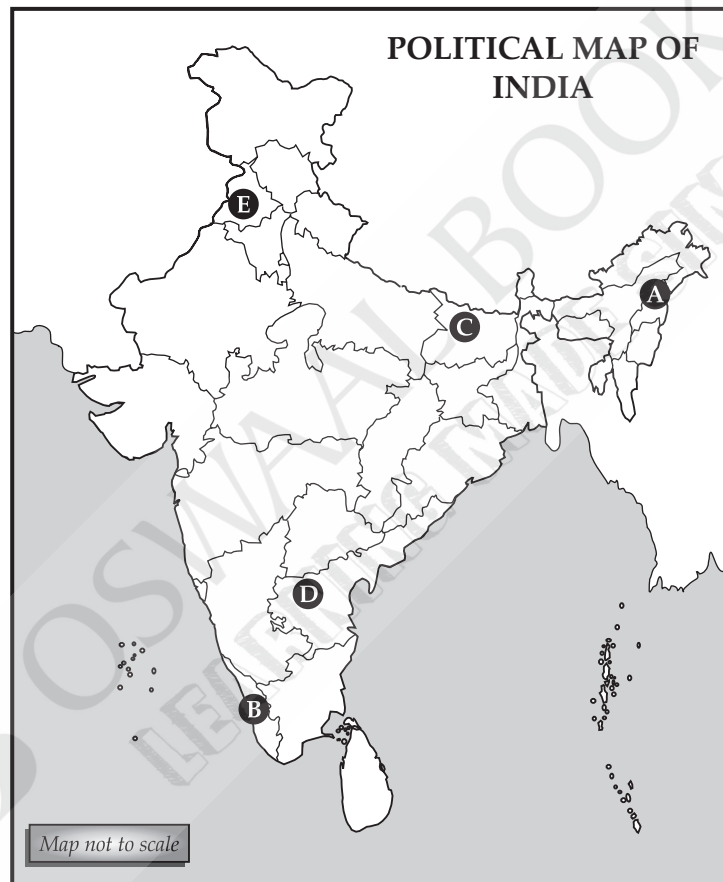
- (i) Identify any two limitations of the United Nations that make it an imperfect body.
- (ii) How would the world be worse off, if there were no United Nations?
- (iii) Give any one example of planetary interdependence. (2+2+1=5)

30. Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata party together only for a while. Its critics felt that the Janata Party lacked direction, leadership, and a common programme, The Janata Party Government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party.

- (i) In which year did the Janata Party government come to power?
 (ii) Analyse any two reasons responsible for the split of the Janata Party.
 (iii) Why could the Charan Singh government remain in power for just about four months only? (1+2+2=5)

31.



In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet given in the map as per the following format.

Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The State from which Haryana was carved out.
 (ii) The State which was created in 1963.
 (iii) The State from which Jharkhand was carved out.
 (iv) The State which was formed by separating Telugu speaking areas from Madras (now Tamil Nadu).
 (v) The State where the Communist Party Government was formed in 1957. (5×1=5)

Note : The following questions are for Visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Qn. 31 (Map Question):

- (31.1) Name the State where the Congress Party could not win majority in 1967 Assembly elections.
 (31.2) Which State was formed in December 1952 ?
 (31.3) From which State was Jharkhand carved out?
 (31.4) Name the State which has been earlier part of Andhra Pradesh.
 (31.5) Lal-Denga was the leader of which Indian State? (5×1=5)

SECTION - E

32. Why did superpowers need any allies? Explain any four reasons. (4×1½=6)

OR

Explain any four factors that were responsible for the disintegration of the USSR. (4×1½=6)

33. Describe India's stand on global environmental issues. (6)

OR

Describe any six consequences of globalization. (6×1=6)

34. Do you agree that popular movements go a long way in strengthening democracy? Justify your answer by giving any three suitable arguments. (3×2=6)

OR

The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of the movements against 'outsiders'. Support the statement with suitable arguments. (6)

Delhi Set II

Code No. 59/5/2

Note : Except these, all other questions are from Set I.

SECTION - A

2. Which two former Soviet Republics had violent secessionist movements? (½+½=1)
 6. What does the circle shown in the ASEAN flag symbolize ?
 15. Highlight the reason behind conducting the first nuclear explosions by India in May 1974. (1)

SECTION - B

21. Match correctly the following in column 'A' with those in column 'B' : (4×½=2)

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(i)	Leader of the Naxalite Movement	(a)	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
(ii)	The leader who led the students movement in Bihar in 1974.	(b)	Jagmohan Lal Sinha
(iii)	The judge of Allahabad High Court who passed a judgement against Indira Gandhi on 12th June, 1975.	(c)	Jayaprakash Narayan
(iv)	The President who issued the proclamation of emergency in 1975.	(d)	Charu Majumdar

22. Highlight the main reason that led to the emergence of the idea of Global security. (2)

SECTION - C

25. Describe any four features of the ideology of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh. (4×1=4)
 26. Explain any four features of the India's Nuclear Policy. (4×1=4)

OR

Explain the cause and consequences of the Kargil Conflict of 1999. (2+2=4)

Delhi Set III**Code No. 59/5/3**

Note : Except these, all other questions are from Set I.

SECTION - A

2. Which republic of the former Soviet Union witnessed a Civil War? (1)
 6. Name any two new member countries of the European Union. (2×½=1)

SECTION - B

21. Match correctly the following in column 'A' with those in column 'B' : (4×½=2)

	Column 'A'		Column 'B'
(i)	The first Prime Minister of the Janata Party Government	(a)	Rammanohar Lohia
(ii)	The President of India elected after the death of Dr. Zakir Hussain	(b)	Morarji Desai
(iii)	The leader who had been the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and then the President of Congress Party	(c)	K. Kamraj
(iv)	The socialist leader best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru.	(d)	V.V. Giri

22. Highlight any two new sources of threats beings faced by the third world countries. (1+1=2)
 23. Name any four countries that followed the policy of Non-alignment. (4×½=2)

SECTION - C

25. Describe any four features of the Congress party. (4×1=4)

OR

Name any two founder leaders of the Swatantra Party. Describe any three economic policies of this party. (1+3=4)

SECTION - E

32. Explain any four reforms proposed by the report brought out by The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1972 titled 'Towards a New Trade Policy for Development'. (4×1½=6)

OR

Explain any four issues of tension and conflicts in the former Soviet Republics. (4×1½=6)



ANSWERS

Delhi Set I**SET-59/5/1**

SECTION - A

1. Hiroshima, Nagasaki

OR

Socialism, Egalitarian

2. Boris Yeltsin
3. (b) Russia emerged as a new superpower.
4. Technology, Infrastructure, Fulfilling aspirations of citizens (Any two)
5. Public Good
6. Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand (Any two)
7. Working with the hegemon to extract benefit by operating within the hegemonic system.
8. The main objective of the United Nations is to prevent international conflict and facilitate co-operation among states.
9. India signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 and was compelled to meet the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol because the emission of greenhouse gases in India was significant.
10. (c) Advancement of technology
11. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Durga Charan Banerjee
12. (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
13. The Second Five Year Plan focused on industrialization in rural areas to protect the domestic industries.
14. (b) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict.
15. India always considered the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers.
16. Indira wanted to restore the popularity of Congress as well as suppress the Syndicate by launching a series of initiatives under the Ten Point Programme in 1967.
17. The government headed by Morarji Desai lacked direction, leadership and a common programme.
18. The Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J. C. Shah in May 1977 was appointed to investigate the cases of abuse of authority, malpractices, policies and amendments promulgated during the state of National Emergency by the Congress Government led by Indira Gandhi.
19. The movement against outsiders in Assam was on the ground to maintain cultural heritage and integration of the state.
20. Kanshi Ram

SECTION - B

21. USSR, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany (Any four)
22. A migrant is a person who makes a conscious choice to leave their country to seek a better life elsewhere. Before they decide to leave their country, migrants can seek information about their new home, study the language and explore employment opportunities. Refugees are forced to leave their country because they are at risk of, or have experienced persecution. The concerns of refugees are human rights and safety, not economic advantage. They leave behind their homes and are forced to flee with no warning.
23. (a) – (ii), (b) – (iii), (c) – (iv), (d) – (i)

SECTION - C

24. Factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization:
- (a) The EU is the world's second biggest economy.
 - (b) Its currency, the Euro, can pose threat to the dominance of the US dollar also.
 - (c) Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.
 - (d) It's share of world trade is much larger than that of the United States allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China.
 - (e) Its two members, Britain and France, hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.
 - (f) It also includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC.
 - (g) The EU has influenced some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.
 - (h) The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.
 - (i) Its total population spending on defence is second after the US.
 - (j) Its two members, Britain and France, also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear warheads.
- (Any four)**
25. The features of Communist Party of India are:
- (a) It worked for proportional representation in the government.
 - (b) This party followed communist ideology in various policies.
 - (c) It emphasised on a control over electronic mass media by an autonomous body or corporation
 - (d) This party wanted radical nature of Congress but went through violence to achieve its aims.
- (1×4=4)**
26. The reasons that led to National Jubilation in India after the 1971 war with Pakistan were:
- (a) Soon after 1971 elections, a major crisis broke out in East Pakistan resulting in the formation of Bangladesh. This crisis was followed by Indo-Pak War of 1971. India had a decisive victory in that War and Pakistani forces were forced to surrender in front of Indian forces.
 - (b) With the independence of Bangladesh, India was seen as a superpower of South Asia which can interfere in the affairs of smaller countries of the region.

OR

The two examples can be:

- (i) India signed the twenty-years Treaty of Peace and Friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971 expecting the US-Pakistan-China alliance.
 - (ii) India sought help from US during Sino India war of 1962.
27. Impact of coalition governments:
- (i) Agreement of new economic policies: Most parties were in support of the new economic policies and believed that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.
 - (ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes: Political parties had recognised that the social and political claims of the backward castes need to be accepted and support reservation of seats for OBC in education and employment.
 - (iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country: State level parties were sharing power at the national level and had played a central role in the country's politics.
 - (iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement as most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutva' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term of five years.

SECTION - D

28. (i) Though China is a large country but it is also a house to the world's largest population. Due to economic restrictions, poor air quality and huge traffic issues, bicycles play a significant role in a large country like China.

- (ii) The symbol in the front wheel is the hammer and sickle which is the symbol of the Chinese Communist Party. The symbol in the rear wheel represents the dollar, the currency of the capitalist world. The first symbol represents the Socialist or Communist ideology and the second represents the Capitalist ideology. The cartoon conveys the change in China's orientation and how its economy is becoming the fastest growing economy in the world. It is also an indication on the duality in China i.e. Communist government and Capitalist economy.
- (iii)(a) Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China.
(b) Trade barriers were removed in Special Economic Zones where foreign investors could set up enterprises.
29. (i) a. The UN Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.
b. The UN's decisions reflect only Western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.
- (ii) International organisations like the UN are required as they help in matters of war and peace. They also help countries to co-operate and make better living conditions for all. In the eyes of the many people all over the world, the UN is indispensable and represents the great hope of humanity for peace and progress.
- (iii) Internet is an example of planetary interdependence.
30. (i) 1977
(ii) Two reasons responsible for split of the Janta Party are:
a. The Janata Party split on account of leadership clashes between Chaudhary Charan Singh, Morarji Desai and Jagjivan Ram.
b. It lacked directions, leadership and a common programme.
(iii) The government led by Charan Singh was formed due to the support of the Congress Party which later decided to withdraw its support resulting resignation of Charan Singh Government within four months.
- 31.

Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)	E	Punjab
(ii)	A	Nagaland
(iii)	C	Bihar
(iv)	D	Andhra Pradesh
(v)	B	Kerala

SECTION - E

32. The two superpowers, the USA and the USSR needed military alliances for the following reasons:
- The smaller allies, like countries of newly independent states in Asia and Africa, possessed vital natural resources such as oil, gas and minerals. They were the basic source for their fast development.
 - The superpowers were willing to use the territories of the smaller allies. They could serve as military bases for them.
 - These countries could also be used for the purpose of spying which could help them in monitoring and checking the activities of others.
 - The economic support from these smaller nations could provide the basic support of food and other requirements to their military bases in their locality.
 - They were also important for ideological reasons. The loyalty of allies suggested that superpowers were winning the war of ideas as well, that liberal democracy and capitalism were better than socialism and communism or vice versa.
- (Any four)**

OR

The factors responsible for disintegration of the USSR are:

- The Soviet System became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech hushed people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons.

- (b) Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform: the one party system represented by the communist party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people. The party refused to recognise the urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs.
- (c) Although on paper Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.
- (d) In the arms race, the Soviet Union managed to match the US from time to time but at great cost. The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure (e.g. transport, power) and most importantly in fulfilling the political or economic aspirations of the citizens.
- (e) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 weakened the system further. Though wages continued to grow, productivity and technology fell considerably behind that of the West. This led to shortages in all consumer goods. Food imports increased every year. The Soviet economy was faltering in the late 1970s and became stagnant.
- (f) The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet System. This led to a huge economic burden that the system could not cope with. **(Any four)**
33. The Indian government is participating in global efforts through a number of programmes :
- (i) India's National Auto Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.
- (ii) The Energy Conservation Act 2001 outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency.
- (iii) The Electricity Act 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.
- (iv) Recent trends in importing natural gas and encouraging the adoption of clean coal technologies show that India is making real efforts.
- (v) India is also keen to launch a national mission on biodiesel using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2020.

OR

The consequences of globalisation are:

- (i) Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of the government to do what they do. All over the world, the old welfare state is giving way to the old minimalist state that performs certain core functions like maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- (ii) In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- (iii) The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of governments to take their decisions on their own.
- (iv) Some governments are forced to do away with certain rules and regulations which safeguard the rights of the working people and environment.
- (v) The supporters of the Globalisation, on the other hand, believe that in some respect the state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. With this information the state is better able to rule, not less able.
- (vi) It has led to forced globalisation leading to economic ruin for the weaker countries.
- (vii) It leads to the rise of a uniform culture called homogenisation.
- (viii) Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world.
- (ix) It leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. **(Any six)**
34. Popular movements are mostly non-party based. They are neither sporadic in nature nor a problem. They represent new social groups whose economic and social grievances are not redressed in electoral politics. They provide effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. They reduce the possibility of a social conflict and disaffection. They provide new forms of active participation. They mobilise the poor, socially and economically disadvantaged and marginal social groups. They organise mass action and mobilisation outside electoral arena. They create an awareness among people about their rights and hence expand democracy.

OR

The Assam Movement or the Assam Agitation (1979-1985) led by All Assam Students Union (AASU) and the 'All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad' (AAGSP) was a popular uprising to drive out the illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. The movement ended with the signing of the Assam Accord by leaders of AASU-AAGSP and the

Government of India under PM Rajiv Gandhi. During this period of six long years of the historic movement, reportedly, 855 people (later on 860 according to AASU reports) sacrificed their lives in the hope of an "infiltration free Assam" in the 1979-1985.

The Assam Accord (1985) was a Memorandum of Settlement (MoS) signed between representatives of the Government of India and the leaders of the Assam Movement in New Delhi on 15 August 1985. The fundamental aspect of the Assam Accord was: foreigners who came to Assam on or after March 25, 1971 shall continue to be detected; deleted and practical steps shall be taken to expel such foreigners.

Post 1985, Assam witnessed a multiple change of governments; from the Indian National Congress to the Assam Gana Parishad and finally the BJP's maiden entry in 2016 with CM Sarbananda Sonowal at the helm, an erstwhile member of AASU who also signed the Assam Accord.

Delhi Set II**Code No. 59/5/2**

Note : Except these, all other questions are from Set I.

SECTION - A

2. Chechnya and Dagestan
6. The circle represents the unity of the ASEAN nations.
15. The reason behind conducting the first nuclear explosions by India in May 1974 was to rapidly build a modern India by peaceful use of nuclear energy.

SECTION - B

21. (i) – (d), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (a)
22. The main reason that led to the emergence of the idea of Global security was the emergence of global threats like global warming, international terrorism and health epidemics.

SECTION - C

25. The four policies and programmes of Bharatiya Jan Sangha are:
 - (a) It emphasised on the ideology of one party, one culture, one nation.
 - (b) This called for a reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat.
 - (c) It was a consistent advocate of India to develop nuclear weapons.
 - (d) It advocated no cultural and education rights as this party opposed the granting of concessions to religious and cultural minorities.
26. **The important features of India's nuclear policy are:**
 - (i) Not to initiate the use of nuclear weapons in a war.
 - (ii) Pleaded nuclear disarmament with the world superpowers.
 - (iii) Opposed Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
 - (iv) Conducted a peaceful explosion test in 1974 to demonstrate self-sufficiency in nuclear technology.

OR

The cause of Kargil Conflict of 1999:

The cause of the conflict was the infiltration of Pakistani soldiers and Kashmiri militants into Kargil district of Jammu and Kashmir and along the Line of Control. The intrusion into the area, that divided the Indian territory of Ladakh from the northern areas of the state, surprised the Indian army and Operation Vijay was launched immediately to flush out the enemies from the Kargil sector. Tiger Hill, one of the highest peaks in the Drass-Kargil area of the State, became the focal point during the War. Indian Air Force (IAF) joined this operation and finally, after the fierce War of more than 60 days, India recaptured Tiger Hill and pushed the Pakistani forces back to the territory.

The consequences of the Kargil conflict:

Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee signed Lahore Declaration with Nawaz Sharif the then Prime Minister of Pakistan on 21 February, 1999 to maintain peace and stability between their countries and for progress and prosperity of their peoples.

Delhi Set III**Code No. 59/5/3****Note : Except these, all other questions are from Set I.****SECTION - A**

2. Tajikistan
6. Romania and Bulgaria

SECTION - B

21. (i) – (b), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (c), (iv) – (a)
22. The people of the Third World face the danger of poverty, health hazards and human rights.
23. Yugoslavia, India, Egypt, Indonesia, Ghana (Any four)

SECTION - C

25. Congress Party was formed by elite educated class but with involvement of masses, its social base widened. The inclusion of different castes, cultures, etc. led to contradictory views but Congress started assimilated the ideas and developed policies keeping in mind the benefit of majority view. This developed a tolerance for internal differences. The ambitions of various groups and their leaders were accommodated. This developed the image of a moderate party due to ideological stands of factions. Due to factions within the party which indirectly represented the ideology of opposition parties, for many years, Congress acted as both the ruling party as well as the opposition in the Indian democratic setup.

OR

Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959 under the leadership of C. Rajagopalachari, K. M. Munshi, N. G. Ranga and Minoo Masani. The party was formed with an ideology of advocating a free economy and minimum intervention of the government. Three economic policies of the party were:

- (i) The party was of the view that prosperity could be achieved only by individual freedom and not under any restrictions.
- (ii) The party was also against the ideas of cooperative farming and land ceilings in the field of agriculture.
- (iii) It was critical to policy of non-alignment and favoured to have closer relationships with USA.
- (iv) It criticised centralised planning, nationalisation and one public sector.

SECTION - E

32. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development brought out a report in 1972 entitled Towards a New Trade Policy for Development. The report proposed a reform of the global trading system so as to:
- (a) **Give the LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.** For the development of a country it is must that the natural resources should be under its control. It can use these resources as per its requirement.
 - (b) **Obtain access to western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.** Only production of goods and services are not going to help. For goods and services markets are also required so that they could be sold. But for the developing countries searching markets is not an easy work. So, they had been allowed easy access to western markets.
 - (c) **Reduce the cost of technology from the western countries.** It was also aimed to reduce the cost of technology imported from the western countries. For developing countries, it was not possible to bear the cost of the technology.
 - (d) **Provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.** The report also proposed that the Least Developed Countries should be given greater role in international economic institutions. It will help them in obtaining financial assistance also.

OR

- (i) Most of the former Soviet Republics were prone to conflicts e.g. In Russia, two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan, have violent secessionist movements. The Russian government used force that has to lead to many human rights violations.
- (ii) The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal.
- (iii) The development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet System (the five Central Asian Republics in particular). This led to a huge economic burden that the system could not cope up with.
- (iv) They could see the disparities between their system and the systems of the West. After years of being told that the Soviet System was better than Western capitalism, the reality of its backwardness came as a political and psychological shock.

■ ■

Outside Delhi Set I**Code No. 59/4/1****SECTION - A**

1. Explain the meaning of 'Shock Therapy'. (1)

OR

- After the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union, why was the process of transition called a painful one? (1)
2. Fill in the blank with a suitable word to make the sentence meaningful. "Soviet Union represented the ideology of _____ during the Cold War." (1)
3. What was the core idea behind non-alignment? (1)
4. Which one of the following was NOT an outcome of 'Shock Therapy'?
- (a) The old system of social welfare got destroyed.
 - (b) Industries were put up for sale to the private sector.
 - (c) The value of the Russian currency, the 'Ruble' rose dramatically.
 - (d) Russia started to import food grains. (1)
5. The U.N. was founded as a successor to which international organization? (1)
6. Complete the sentence to make it meaningful.
Even after the U.N. refused to give its mandate to the invasion, President Clinton ordered "Operation _____."
(2 × ½ = 1)
7. Write the full form of ASEAN. (1)
8. As permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, which special power do Britain and France enjoy? (1)
9. Which one of the following is a right cause of globalization?
- (a) The U.S. people initiated globalization.
 - (b) Technology led to globalization.
 - (c) The Cold War led to globalization.
 - (d) The policy of Non-alignment led to globalization. (1)
10. Correct and rewrite the following sentence in your answer book.
Global commons are those resources which are owned by big countries only. (1)
11. Why was the United Front Government of 1996 similar to the National Front Government of 1989? (1)
12. What was the 'two nation theory' as advanced by the Muslim League? (1)
13. Which one of the following was not a part of the early phase of India's development policy?
- (a) Planning
 - (b) Self sufficiency
 - (c) Privatisation
 - (d) Social and economic justice. (1)
14. When and why did the Communist Part of India go through a major split? (½ + ½ = 1)
15. Is there any mention of 'International Peace and Security' in the Constitution of India? If yes, then where and under which Article of the Constitution has it been mentioned? (1)
16. Show with the help of any one example when India refrained to condemn the U.S.S.R. during the Cold War period.
17. Explain the meaning of 'Congress Syndicate' as a part of the Congress Party.
18. Analyse the reason for postponing the fifth General Elections in India from 1972 to 1971. (1)

19. Identify the Prime Minister of India from amongst the following who headed the first Coalition Government in India.
 (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 (b) V.P. Singh
 (c) Morarji Desai
 (d) H.D. Deve Gowda (1)
20. Give any one suitable argument to justify the Chipko Movement. (1)

SECTION - B

21. Distinguish between a 'Unipolar World' and a 'Multipolar World'. (1+1=2)
 22. List any four principal organs of the United Nations. (4×½=2)
 23. Show with the help of any two examples that Indira Gandhi has a leaning towards the ideology of socialism. (2×1=2)

SECTION - C

24. Assess India's relations with China from a friendly note after freedom to the Chinese invasion in 1962. (4)
 25. State any four policies and programmes of Bharatiya Jana Sangh. (4×1=4)
 26. Explain the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. What role did India play to help Sri Lanka in resolving this conflict? (2+2=4)

OR

Highlight any four major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership after 1970 for modernization of China. (4×1=4)

27. Analyse any two major developments after 1980 that led to a cycle of violence in Punjab. (2×2=4)

SECTION - D

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

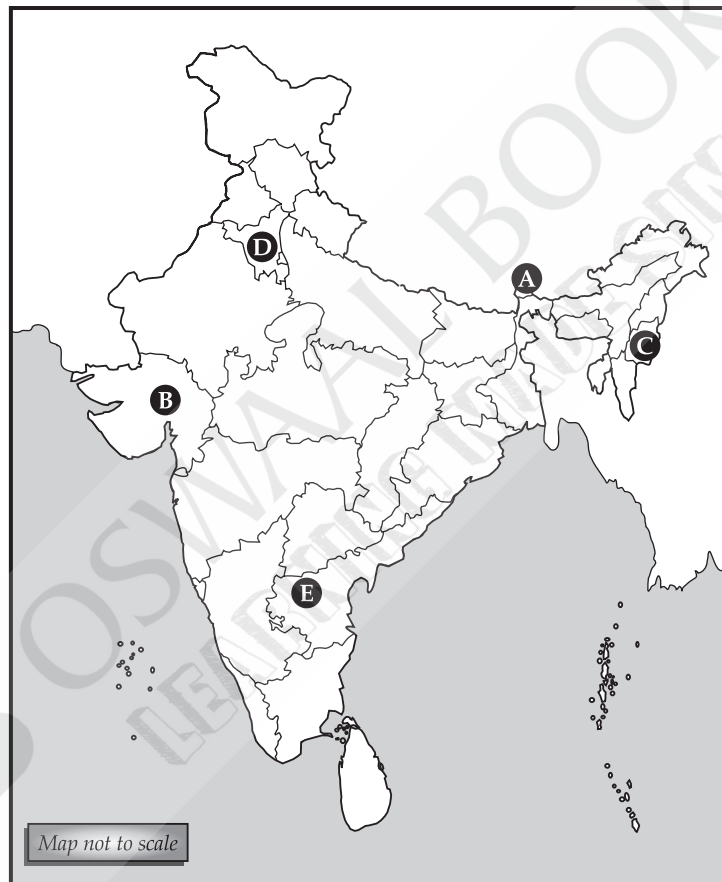


- (i) How do the big powers react when new countries claim nuclear status?
 (ii) On what basis can we say that some countries can be trusted with nuclear weapons while others can't be?
 (iii) Besides the big powers, N. Korea and Iran, name any other two countries which possess nuclear weapons? (2+2+1=5)

Note : The following questions are for the visually impaired candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 28.

- (28.1) Explain alliance building as a component of traditional security.
 (28.2) Mention any two right reasons to justify war.
 (28.3) Write the full form of NPT. (2+2+1=5)
29. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:
 During the Cold War years, India found itself on the opposite side of the divide from the U.S. India's closest friendship during those years was with the Soviet Union. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, India suddenly found itself friendless in an increasingly hostile international environment. However, these were also the years when India decided to liberalise its economy and integrate it with the global economy. This policy and India's impressive economic growth rates in recent years have made the country an attractive economic partner for a number of countries including the U.S.

- (i) Which were the years of the Cold War period?
 (ii) Explain any two factors responsible for the close relationship between India and the Soviet Union.
 (iii) Give any two examples of economic liberalization that have benefitted India. (1+2+2=5)
30. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follows:
 The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party; she claimed that her group was the real congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide.
- (i) The passage is related to which election in India?
 (ii) Who was the official Congress candidate in that election?
 (iii) Why did then Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party?
 (iv) According to Indira Gandhi, how was the split in the Congress an ideological divide? (1+1+1+2=5)
- 31.



In the given outline political map of India, five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book alongwith the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets in the map as per the following format.

Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The Princely State which resisted its merger with Union of India.
- (ii) The state which was carved out of Punjab in 1966.
- (iii) The state which was created in December 1952.
- (iv) The 22nd State of the Indian Union.
- (v) The state that was created in 1960. (5×1=5)

Note : The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 31 :

Answer the following questions:

- (31.1) Mention any two Princely States that resisted their merger with the India Union just after independence.
- (31.2) What did the signing of the 'Instrument of Accession' by the rulers of the Princely States mean?
- (31.3) Why did the people of Hyderabad rise against the Nizam?
- (31.4) Who was Potti Sriramulu and what was his contribution for the formation of Andhra state? (1+1+1+2=5)

SECTION - E

32. "The Cold War promoted an arms race as well as arms control." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. (3×2=6)

OR

"In the present unipolar world inspite of strong friendly bonds with Russia, India should change its foreign policy and improve its relations with the U.S.A." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. (3×2=6)

33. Explain the meaning of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' in the light of the 'Earth Summit' and the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change-1992.

OR

Explain any six effects of globalization on the people all over the world. (6×1=6)

34. Describe any four major demands made by the Bhartiya Kisan Union in 1988. Highlight any two characteristics of their agitation. (4+2=6)

OR

Describe any four major political developments that India witnesses between the period 1989 to 1999. (4×1½=6)



ANSWERS

Outside Delhi Set I

SET-59/4/1

SECTION - A

1. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe, which was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF, came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'. In it the transition was from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic socialist system.
- OR
- It is called painful because:
- (i) The value of ruble declined dramatically and the inflation rate was so high that people lost their savings.
 - (ii) The Russian old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed and the withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.
2. Socialism
 3. The core idea behind Non-alignment was aiming at an independent foreign and peaceful co-existence. It is a concept opposed to belligerency.
 4. (c) The value of the Russian currency, the 'Ruble' rose dramatically.
 5. League of Nations.
 6. Infinite Search.
 7. Association of South East Asian Nations.
 8. Veto power.
 9. (b) Technology led to globalization.

10. Global commons refer to the areas or regions which require common governance by international community on major problems of ecological issues.
11. The two governments were similar in the context that both these governments were coalition governments formed with support of the Congress. Also, in both these governments, Congress did not actually participate in the government.
12. India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. According to the Muslim League, there should be a separate country for Muslims, that is, Pakistan, and India should be made of the Hindus only. This was the "Two Nation Theory" advanced by the Muslim League.
13. (c) Privatisation
14. The Communist Party of India went through a major split in 1964 as a consequence of Sino-India War.
15. Yes, Directive Principles of State Policy under Article 51 of the Constitution of India.
16. Berlin blockade by USSR.
17. Congress Syndicate refers to a group of popular and influential leaders within the Congress.
18. The split in Congress which led to dissolution of Lok Sabha triggered the preponement of fifth general elections from 1972 to 1971.
19. (c) Morarji Desai.
20. The movement started in Uttarakhand when the forest department did not give permission to local villagers to cut trees to make agricultural tools but later allotted the same piece of land to a sports goods manufacturing company to cut trees and make sports equipment.

SECTION - B

21. A unipolar world is a system in which the affairs at international level are dominated by only one superpower. On the other hand, a multipolar world is a system in which the affairs at the international level cannot be dominated by only one superpower but by a group of countries.
22. Following are the principal organs of the United Nations :
 - (i) Security Council
 - (ii) General Assembly
 - (iii) Economic and Social Council
 - (iv) International Court of Justice
 - (v) Secretariat
 - (vi) Trusteeship Council
23. The two examples are:
 - a. Nationalisation of banks
 - b. Introduction of the Ten Point Programme which was primarily socialist.

(Any four)

SECTION - C

24. Initially, India and China were on friendly terms. India also recognised the Communist Government established in China immediately after the Chinese Revolution of 1949. Both the countries also signed Panchsheel Agreement on April 29, 1954 for peaceful co-existence on 5 guiding principles of peace. As a result of this, there were frequent visits of Indian and Chinese leaders to each other's countries. The tension in this peaceful relationship started with invasion of Tibet by China. This removed a historical buffer between the two countries. After seizing Tibet, China claimed Aksai Chin (part of Ladakh region) and NEFA (region of Arunachal Pradesh) to be a part of Chinese territory. China captured the Aksai Chin region and built road network over there. The matter could not be resolved in a peaceful manner despite discussions and deliberations among the leaders of the two countries and finally led to war in 1962. India had to seek military assistance from USA and UK. USSR remained.
25. The four policies and programmes of Bharatiya Jan Sangha are:
 - a. It emphasised on the ideology of one party, one culture, one nation.
 - b. This called for a reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat.
 - c. It was a consistent advocate of India to develop nuclear weapons.
 - d. It advocated no cultural and education rights as this party opposed the granting of concessions to religious and cultural minorities.

26. The principal players involved in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka are the Sinhala and Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. After its independence in 1948, politics in Sri Lanka was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community. Sinhala were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding 'Tamil Eelam' or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka. In 1987, the Indian government got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.

OR

Policy decisions taken by Chinese leadership that led to the modernisation of China are:

- (i) Introduction of four modernisations (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) proposed by Premier Zhou Enlai in 1973.
 - (ii) Open door policy announced by Deng Xiaoping with economic reforms in China.
 - (iii) Trade barriers were eliminated in Special Economic Zones (SEZs), where foreign investors could set up enterprises.
 - (iv) China introduced a market economy with step by step strategy of privatisation of agriculture followed by privatisation of industry in 1998.
27. Two major developments are:
- a. In 1984, Operation Blue Star was launched by army and Government of India to evacuate the holy shrine from the militants. However it also damaged some parts of the holy shrine which hurt the sentiments of the Sikh community.
 - b. With the assassination of the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi on October 31, 1984 by her two Sikh bodyguards, the anti-Sikh riots started across the major portion of the country with disastrous consequences in Punjab.

SECTION - D

28. (i) The big powers try to subdue the new countries which claim nuclear status. They consider these new countries as a potential threat to their nuclear authority as well as a potential threat to the security.
- (ii) India has gained nuclear status but has been using the nuclear energy in generation of electricity and other useful purposes. On this basis, it can be claimed that some countries can be trusted with nuclear weapons while others can't.
- (iii) The United States of America (USA) and Russia.
29. (i) The period of 1947 to 1991 is considered as the Cold War period.
- (ii) Two factors responsible are:
- a. India and Soviet Union shared a vision of multipolar world.
 - b. India is the second largest market of Soviet Union's arms market.
- (iii) Economic benefits of liberalization are:
- a. It involves greater economic flows among various countries.
 - b. It has enhanced trade in commodities among countries.
 - c. The restrictions on the imports and movement of capital have also been reduced.
 - d. This has spread internet and computer related services across national boundaries.
- (Any two)**
30. (i) The Presidential Elections of 1969.
- (ii) N. Sanjeeva Reddy
- (iii) The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, had proposed the name of V. V. Giri against the official candidate of her own party, who eventually defeated the official candidate of Congress.
- (iv) The split in the Congress was ideological divide as the Syndicate was of capitalist ideology while that led by Indira Gandhi adopted a socialistic approach.

31.

Sr. No. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)	E	Andhra Pradesh (then Hyderabad)
(ii)	D	Haryana
(iii)	C	Manipur
(iv)	A	Sikkim
(v)	B	Gujarat

SECTION - E

32. The Cold War was an outcome of the emergence of the US and the USSR as two superpowers rival to each other. It does not mean the actual war. It means war like situation. It involves preparedness for war by collecting huge piles of arms and ammunitions. Both the countries, the US and the USSR collected nuclear weapons also. But it was also true that when two rival powers are in possession of nuclear weapons capable of inflicting death and destruction unacceptable to each other, full-fledged war is unlikely. They were also aware of the devastation if the war happens. So to exercise constraints on war, the two sides decided to collaborate in limiting or eliminating kinds so of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons. These reasons were responsible for an arms race as well as arms control during the Cold War.

OR

Yes, it is important for India to improve its relations with the US because of the following reasons:

- (i) After the collapse of the USSR, the world has become unipolar with the US as the sole superpower.
 - (ii) Also, we need to keep in mind the technical dimension and the role of Indian American diaspora.
 - a. US absorbs about 65% of India's total exports in the software sector.
 - b. 300,000 Indians work in the Silicon Valley.
 - c. 35% of technical staff of Boeing is of Indian origin.
 - d. 15% of all high-tech start-ups are by Indian Americans.
 - (iii) Both countries are natural allies being the largest and the oldest democracies. Opposition would be futile in the long run.
 - (iv) India needs to develop a proper relationship with the US in this phase of global hegemony. **(Any three)**
33. The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also emphasised to protect the climate system on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and capabilities.

Global commons refer to the areas or regions which require common governance by international community on major problems of ecological issues like discovery of ozone hole over Antarctica, the Earth's atmosphere and ocean floor associated with technology and industrial development. The history of outer space as a global commons shows that the management of these areas is thoroughly influenced by North-South inequalities.

The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law. This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is known as the principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities'. The Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 adopted the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, referring special needs of developing countries in the fields as development, application and interpretation of rules of environmental law to protect environment by both developing nations in a responsible manner.

OR

The various consequences of globalisation can be categorised as:

- (i) Globalisation results in an erosion of powers of the state, that is, the ability of the government to do what they do.
- (ii) Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be unchallenged on the basis of political community.
- (iii) Usually, economic globalisation involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Economic flows in various forms, like commodity, capital, people and ideas, prompts rich countries to invest

their money in countries other than their own. It also draws attention towards the role of IMF and WTO in determining economic policies across the world.

- (iv) Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and wellbeing for larger sections of the population when there is deregulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do what it does best. This would benefit the whole world.
 - (v) Cultural globalisation emerges and enlarges our choices and modifies our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms. Those who make this argument often draw attention to the McDonaldisation of the world, with cultures seeking to buy into the dominant American dream. The burger is no substitute for a masala dosa, and therefore, does not pose any challenge.
 - (vi) Contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
34. Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) is an organisation of farmers from western UP and Haryana regions. It is one the leading farmers' movements to protest against the policies of liberalisation of Indian economy. The Meerut agitation of farmers was a great show of rural farmers and cultivators.

Demands of BKU :

- (i) Higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.
- (ii) Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.
- (iii) To wave off repayments of loans due on farmers.
- (iv) To provide government pension to farmers.
- (v) Abolition of restrictions on the inter-state movement of farm produce.

Characteristics of BKU :

- (i) Kisan Andolan led by BKU was one of the most disciplined agitation.
- (ii) BKU used traditional caste panchayats to bring them together on economic issues.
- (iii) BKU used clan networks for generating funds and resources.
- (iv) The demands raised by BKU were very dear to farmers and were readily accepted by the farmers.
- (v) BKU kept itself away from being a political party and worked as a pressure group.
- (vi) BKU used the pressure tactics and showed the strength and power of the farmers.

OR

- (i) First the most crucial development of this period was the defeat of the Congress party in the elections held in 1989. The party that had won as many as 415 seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 was reduced to only 197 in this election. The Congress improved its performance and came back to power soon after the mid-term elections held in 1991. But the elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'.
- (ii) Second development was the rise of the 'Mandal issue' in national politics. This followed the decision by the new National Front government in 1990, to implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission that jobs in central government should be reserved for the Other Backward Classes. This led to violent 'antiMandal' protests in different parts of the country.
- (iii) the economic policy followed by the various governments took a radically different turn. This is known as the initiation of the structural adjustment programme or the new economic reforms. Started by Rajiv Gandhi, these changes first became very visible in 1991 and radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since Independence.
- (iv) A number of events culminated in the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism.

