

SECTION - A

Q1. (B) Kerala ✓

Q2. (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A) ✓

Q3. (A) (a)-(iv) ; (b) - (iii) ; (c) - (ii) ; (d) - (i)

Q4. (B) Migrants ✓

Q5. (C) Confidence Building ✓

Q6. (A) Tajikistan ✓

Q7. (D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii) ✓

Q8. (B) Assam ✓

Q9. (D) Dutch ✓

Q10. (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

Q11. (A) 1950

Q12. (B) Sukumar Sen

— (P.T.O) —>

SECTION - BQuestion - 13

The two models of development before India on the eve of independence was :

- (i) Liberal - capitalist economy of US and Western European countries
- (ii) Socialist model of economy like in USSR

Question - 14

Terrorism refers to systematic use of violence, often as a means of coercion, for political, religious, and ideological purposes, and involves targeting civilians.

Terrorism targets civilians and public places (through suicide bombing and attacks) and poses a threat to human security. For example, terrorist attacks in US on 9/11 and Mumbai on 26/11. Thus, terrorism is a new threat to security.

Question - 15

The people of East Pakistan resented the domination of West Pakistan because of the following reasons :

- (i) Due to the imposition of Urdu language and the culture of West Pakistan on the people of East Pakistan, as opposed their own Bengali language and culture.
- (ii) Due to the ignorance <sup>by</sup> West Pakistani government to the ~~economy~~ economic crisis in East Pakistan (poverty and food crisis) and political domination of the West Pakistan.

Question - 16.

BALANCE OF POWER: An important component of traditional security policy ~~was~~ is the balance of power. When countries see around themselves, they see some countries that bigger and stronger. This is an indication to who might be a threat in future. Therefore, countries are very particular about striking the right balance between their country and other countries.

Important aspects of ~~maintaining~~ maintaining balance of powers are :

- (i) Military Power ✓
- (ii) Economy ✓
- (iii) Technology ✓

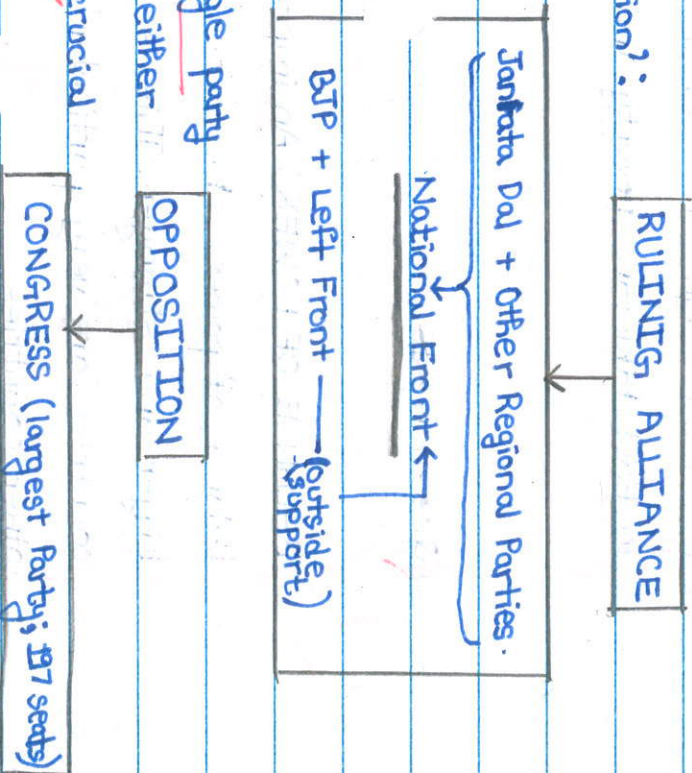
### Question - 18e

Main Reasons for beginning of 'Era of Coalition':

(i) The ~~Period~~ Elections of 1989 marked the end of Congress System and the decade of 1990s is often associated with the decline of Congress.

(ii) But this did not mean the rise of any other single party to take its place. Instead numerous party (who either represented any region or community) played a crucial role in the formation of government at Centre.

—(P.T.O For Q17)—→



Question - 17

India's experiment with Universal Adult Franchise was described as "bold and risky" because of the following reasons:

(i) No elections on such a large-scale has ever been conducted in ~~Indi~~ anywhere in the world. There were ~~17 crore~~ 17 crore eligible voters who had to choose 3200 MLAs and 489 MPs. Moreover, only 15% of eligible voters were literate.

(ii) Till then, it was believed that democracy can survive only in rich and developed countries where most of the population was literate, not in ~~that~~ illiterate and underdeveloped ~~country~~ like India.

—(P.T.O)—→

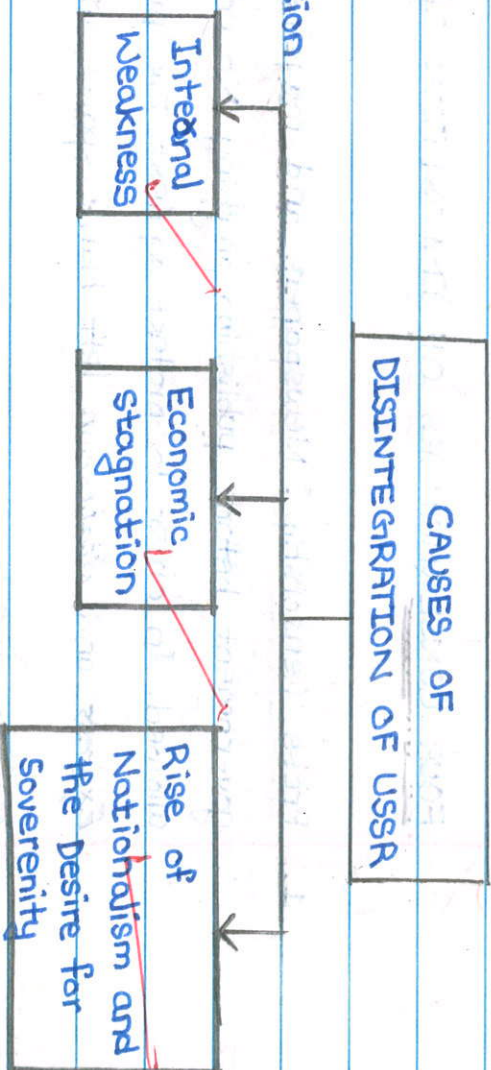
SECTION - CQuestion - 19

- (i) Nehru who was the first Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of India played a key role in the formulation of India's foreign policy after its Independence. He was an ardent advocate of Asian Unity.
- (ii) It is due to his policy that India advocated for ~~Africa~~ Asian Unity and solidarity, ~~peace~~ decolonisation, non-alignment and UN as a forum for solving conflicts and disputes.
- (iii) Five months prior to Independence, India organised an international conference for Asian Unity in March 1947. Nehru also co-founded NAU and New International Economic Order <sup>Order of the</sup> Asian Unity in March 1947.
- (iv) India also made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the colonial regime of the Dutch. The Bandung Conference in 1955 was a step towards Asian Unity. India participated in it.

## Question - 20

### 1. INTERNAL WEAKNESS :

(i) The first reason for the disintegration of Soviet Union is the internal weakness of its political and economic institutions.



(ii) The Soviet system was very authoritarian, bureaucratic and rigid. Most institutions were controlled by Communist Party and needed reforms. People had no freedom of speech and expression.

### 2. ECONOMIC STAGNATION :

(i) The industrial and agricultural production was insufficient to meet the demands of the growing population which triggered price rise. The Soviet Union had bear the economic burden of maintaining satellite states, arms race and Cold war alliances.

(ii) All this made the Soviet Government lose popular support.



## Question - 21 (b)

### FOUR CONSEQUENCES OF IMPOSITION OF EMERGENCY :

1. Press Censorship: Newspapers and magazines had to take prior ~~set~~ permission of the government before publishing anything. No criticism of Emergency and the government was allowed. In order to protest against this "press censorship", newspapers like Indian Express and Statesman left blank spaces and columns.
2. Human Rights Violation: Under Emergency, the government has the power to curb the Fundamentals Rights, which it did. The government also used the power of Preventive Detention extensively.
3. No Opposition: Many opposition leaders were arrested during emergency and the remaining others went into hiding. Communal organisations like RSS and Jamiat-e-Islam was banned.
4. Mass Sterilisation: The government undertook mass sterilisation, that too forcefully, in order to control population ~~grow~~ growth.

Question - 22 (b)

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBALISATION :

1. Weakening of State :

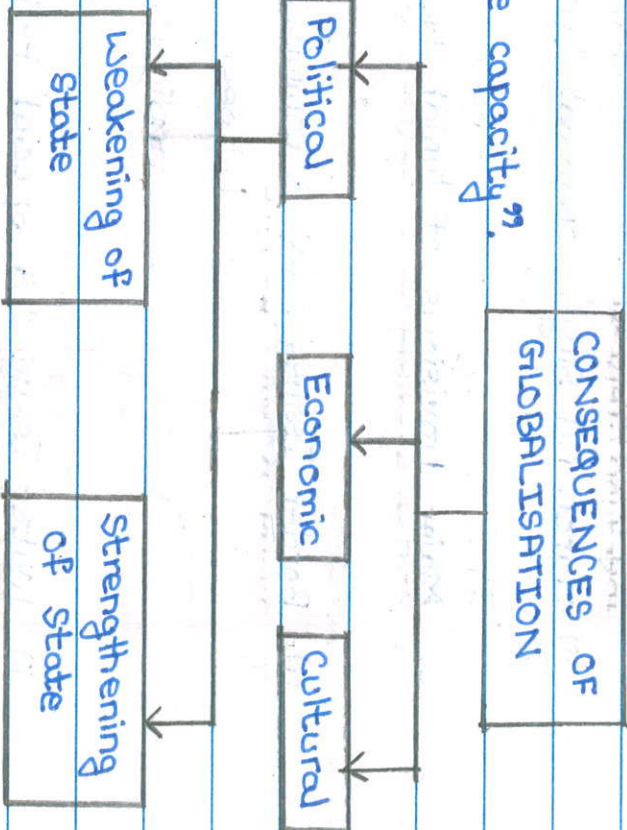
(i) Globalisation leads to the "erosion of state capacity".

(ii) It transforms a welfare state into a more minimalist state. Market becomes the prime determinant of economy.

2. Strengthening of state :

(i) Globalisation does not necessarily mean the erosion of state capacity. The state retains controls over some domains (foreign affairs, security, law and order, etc) and withdraws from others (like industry) as per its choice.

(ii) Technology enables government to collect more information about its citizens making it more powerful.



Question - 23.

1. The leaders who signed the Punjab Accords are :

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi (then Prime Minister of India) ✓  
 (ii) Harchand Singh Longowal (President of Akali Dal, then) ✓

2. Major Provisions of Punjab Accord :

- (i) Border Issues : (a) A commission to be setup to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.  
 (b) Chandigarh to be transferred to Punjab

(ii) Water Issue : A special tribunal to be setup to resolve the Ravi-Beas water sharing issue between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

— (P.T.O) —→

SECTION-D

Question - 24

- (i) ~~at~~ (c) 1992
- (ii) (d) China ✓
- (iii) (d) Kyoto Protocol
- (iv) (c) Antarctic ✓

Question - 25

Sr. No. of information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
(i)	(C)	Tamil Nadu (then Madaras)
(ii)	(D)	Haryana ✓
(iii)	(A)	Uttar Pradesh ✓
(iv)	(B)	Rajasthan ✓

Question - 26

- (i) The tiger represent the Tamil community as it the symbol of LTTE (Tamil militants).
- (ii) The Lion represents the Sinhala community or the Sinhala nationalists.
- (iii) The balancing act by Rajapakse aims at striking a balance between the demands of Tamil Militants (LTTE) and Sinhala nationalists.

— (P.T.O) —>

## SECTION - E

Question - 27 (b)

Changes that occurred in the world politics after the end of Cold War :

1. UNIPOLARITY :

(i) The Soviet Union had collapsed in 1991.

(ii) The United States ~~was~~<sup>is</sup> the only superpower remaining in the world.

2. US - RUSSIA RELATIONS :

(i) Russia, the successor of USSR, has much friendlier relations with US as compared to its predecessor.

3. NEW ECONOMIES OF ASIA :

(i) Both China and India ~~are~~ emerging as great power and playing an important role in world politics.

(ii) The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate making them important global players.

#### 4. NEW THREATS:

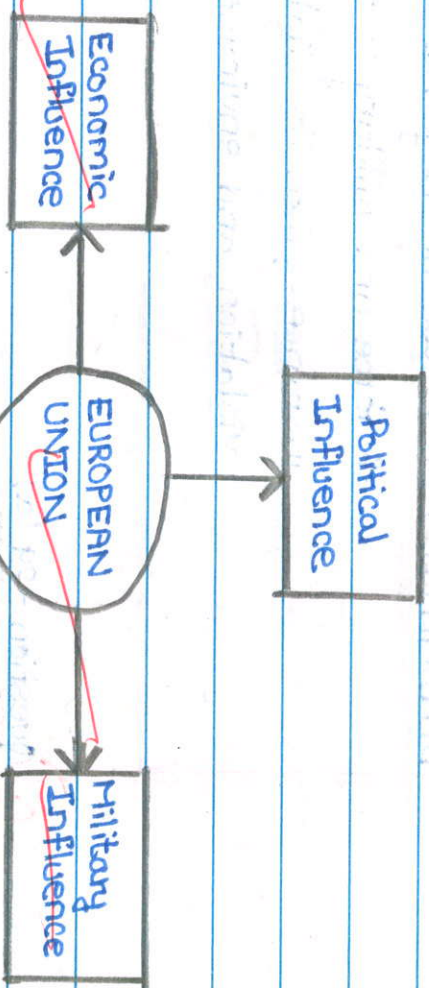
(i) The World face a range of new threats like Genocide, civil war, terrorism, ethnic conflicts, environmental degradation and climate change.

— (P.T.O) →

Question - 28 (a)

1.6 ECONOMIC :

(i) EU is the second largest economy in the world. It's GDP is \$17 Trillion (second after US) in 2016.



(ii) It's share of trade is more than US and China.

2. MILITARY :

- (i) EU's combined defense expenditure is more than the rest of the world (except US).
- (ii) One member of EU, France, is a nuclear power, with approximately 335 nuclear warheads.

3. POLITICAL : The EU has multiple non-permanent members in UNSC and a permanent member - France - enabling it to influence US policy at times.



DIPLOMATIC: EU's use of negotiation, economic ~~negotiation~~ <sup>investment</sup> and diplomacy, instead of force and military concern allows it to be influential in many instances, like its dialogue with ~~China~~ <sup>China</sup> over human rights violation and environmental degradation.

Question - 29 (a)

(i) After Independence, there were demands for linguistic reorganisation of states from many regions. Despite their promise to do so during National movement, the Congress leaders were not ready to do so.

(ii) The memory of Partition was still fresh in everyone's ~~set~~ mind and leaders were not ready for further division of the country on linguistic lines.

(iii) This led to popular agitation against the government especially in the ~~see~~ Telugu-speaking areas of Madras Province.

(iv) VISHAL ANDHRA MOVEMENT: This was the name of the movement for separate

Andhra state by Telugu-speakers in old-Madras province

(v) A Congress leader and veteran Gandhian, Potti Sriramulu, went on indefinite fast in protest. After 54 days, he died, causing popular agitation across Madras province which turned violent.

(vi) The Central government then announced creation of Andhra state in December 1952; State Reorganisation Commission in 1953, (which gave recommendation of using linguistic principle of State reorganisation) and State Reorganisation Act in 1956. The process of state reorganisation is a on-going process and still continues.

— (P.T.O) — →

Question -- 30 (a)

Important issues on which a consensus has emerged among most political parties in India:

1. ECONOMIC POLICY:

- (i) In 1991, the government initiated the structural adjustment programme or New Economic Policy to tackle & economic crisis.
- (ii) Many parties ~~were~~ and movements were initially opposed to it, but eventually most governments have continued them.

2. ORC ISSUES:

- (i) The period <sup>of</sup> 1990s saw rise in debates over the 'Mandal Issue' or the reservations for other Backward Castes in education and employment. This led to anti-mandal and pro-mandal protests.

(ii) Currently, most parties support the cause of increasing representation for OBCs in education, employment and administration.

### 3. ALLIANCE POLITICS:

(i) The distinction between regional and national parties is declining steadily as more and more regional parties play an important role in formation of central governments.

(ii) The focus of alliance politics has now shifted from ideological considerations to pragmatic position. For instances, most parties in NDA do not supports BJP's 'Hindutva' policy & but still part of the alliance.