

CLASS: XII

TIME: 3 hrs

SECTION – A (12 MARKS)

1. (a) iv, iii, ii, i

Explanation:

iv. Signing of GATT- 30 October 1947

iii. IAEA was established - 1957

ii. Membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 - 1965.

i. Setting up of WTO - 1995

2.

(d) It was a blueprint for India's economic future

Explanation:

Bombay Plan was merely a proposal not a blueprint for India's economic future. A section of the big industrialists got together in 1944 and drafted a joint proposal for setting up a planned economy in the country. It was called the Bombay Plan.

3.

(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Explanation:

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

4.

(c) 2nd FYP had not preached quick structural transformation

Explanation:

The Second Five Year focussed on heavy industries. It was drafted by economists' team and planners under the leadership of PC Mahalanobis. If the first plan had preached patience, the Second wanted quick structural transformation by making changes simultaneously in all possible directions.

5.

(d) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

Explanation:

(a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)

6.

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

Explanation:

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

7.

(d) 1966

Explanation:

1966

8.

(c) got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.

Explanation:

got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40.

9.

(b) All of these

Explanation:

All of these

10.

(c) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

Explanation:

Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

11.

(c) King Hari Singh

Explanation:

Jammu & Kashmir was the princely state whose ruler was Maharaj Hari Singh.

12.

(b) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

Explanation:

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

13. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it and the history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggle, Nowhere is this more obviously the case than in West Asia and Central Asia, West Asia specifically the Gulf region accounts for about 30 per cent of global oil production. But it has about 64 percent of the planets known reserves and is, therefore, the only region able to satisfy any substantial rise in oil demand. Saudi Arabia has a quarter of the world's total reserves and is the single largest producer.

14. Impact of implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission-

- The implementation of the Mandal Commission Report led to widespread protests and counter-protests some of which were violent.
- People reacted strongly because this decision affected thousands of job opportunities.
- Some felt that job reservations were essential to cope up with the inequalities among people of different castes in India.
- Others felt that this was unfair as it would deny equality of opportunity to people who did not belong to the backward communities. They would be denied jobs even if they were more qualified.

15. i. Kyoto Protocol is an international treaty which extends the 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits state parties to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, based on the scientific consensus. The Kyoto Protocol was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997 and entered into force on 16 February 2005.

ii. Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydro-fluoro Carbons etc. are considered responsible for global warming.

iii. This global warming may raise the global temperature to have catastrophic consequences for life on earth.

16. The Congress lost majority in as many as seven States. Major reasons for the defeat of the Congress Party in the State Assembly elections of 1967:

- **Split within the Congress:** It was one of the main reasons for the defeat of the Congress party. Now the party was split into two groups. The syndicate had a stronghold over the Congress party while Indira supporters were more inclined to their leader. One group was in support of capitalism and liberalization while others opposed it.
- **Internal factionalism:** Internal differences within the party were one of the major causes of its defeat.
- **Non-Congressism:** Political Parties opposed to the Congress realised that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power. Thus parties that were entirely different and disparate in their programmes and ideology got together to form anti-Congress fronts in some states and entered into electoral adjustments of sharing seats in others. They felt the internal factionalism of the party gave them an opportunity to topple the Congress. The socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia gave this strategy the name of 'non-Congressism'.
- **Increased mobilisation of regional, ethnic and communal groups:** Due to the emergence of the Akali Dal In Punjab, D.M.K. in Tamil Nadu got and other regional parties Congress suffered a setback. The party was defeated in the Assembly elections as well as at the centre. For e.g., the DMK secured a clear majority in Madras State after having led a massive anti-Hindi agitation by students against the centre on the issue of the imposition of Hindi as the official language.

(any TWO)

17. NAM allowed India to take decisions and stances that served its own interests rather than interest of the superpowers. It also helped India to balance one superpower against the other. If pressurised by one, it could turn towards the other.
18. The Socialist Party, particularly in the context of India, had several key ideological features. Here are two notable ones:

1. Commitment to Social Justice and Equality:

- **Economic Redistribution:** The Socialist Party advocated for the redistribution of wealth to reduce economic inequalities. This included support for policies aimed at equitable distribution of resources, progressive taxation, and government intervention in the economy to ensure fair opportunities for all citizens.
- **Social Welfare Programs:** They promoted extensive social welfare programs to uplift the disadvantaged sections of society. This involved investments in education, healthcare, and social security to improve the living standards of the poor and marginalized.

2. Mixed Economy with Public Sector Emphasis:

- **State Intervention:** The Socialist Party supported a mixed economy where the state played a significant role in the economy alongside private enterprises. They believed in strong government regulation and control over key industries and sectors to ensure that economic growth benefited the entire population rather than just a privileged few.
- **Public Sector Expansion:** Emphasis was placed on expanding the public sector to provide essential services and infrastructure. The party advocated for nationalization of key industries and public ownership of major resources to ensure that they were managed in the public interest.

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

19. a. Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons.
b. The treaties that have been signed are as mentioned below:
i. Anti-ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty 1972.
ii. Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty-11 (SALT-II)
iii. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)
iv. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) 1968.
c. The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty because it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons. Those countries that had tested and manufactured nuclear weapons before 1967 were allowed to keep their weapons and those who had not done so were to give up the right to acquire them. The NPT did not abolish nuclear weapons. It limited the number of countries that could have them.
20. After the Cold War, the United Nations (UN) recognized the need for significant reforms in its structures and processes to address the changing global dynamics. The four reforms are:
• **Security Council Expansion:** Firstly, the Security Council underwent expansion to reflect contemporary global realities.
• **Humanitarian Interventions and Peacekeeping:** The UN recognized the need for more effective humanitarian interventions and peacekeeping operations. Peacekeeping operations were refined for rapid response and effectiveness. A Human Rights Council was established to protect human rights worldwide.
• **Democratic Decision-Making:** To enhance the UN's credibility and fairness, there was a push for more democratic decision-making processes, the UN emphasized democratic governance, transparency, and inclusivity, involving member states and civil society in decision-making processes.
• **Global Development Goals:** The UN identified the need to address pressing global challenges such as poverty, education, healthcare, and climate change. By establishing specific goals and targets, the UN aimed to mobilize international efforts towards achieving sustainable development and improving the living conditions of people worldwide.
- These reforms underscored the UN's commitment to adapting its structures and processes to effectively address the complex issues of the post-Cold War era, promoting global peace, security, and development.
21. Initiatives have been undertaken by the Indian Government in global efforts through a number of programmes to check environmental degradation. The main principles of India's stand on environmental issues are mentioned below :
i. India's National Auto Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to reform energy efficiency.
ii. The Energy Conservation Act was passed in 2001 to outline initiatives to improve energy efficiency and Electricity Act, passed in 2003 to encourage the use of renewable energy by the Indian government as a conservation programme.
iii. The Indian Government is also sincere to start a 'National Mission on Biodiesel'. Nearly, 11 million hectares of land is being used to produce biodiesel.
iv. India has also one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

OR

Oil creates political struggles involving industrialised countries because it is the resource which generates immense wealth. Countries adopt various methods to ensure steady flows of oil:

1. These included deployment of military process near exploitation sites and along sea lanes of communications.
 2. The stockpiling of strategic resources.
 3. By making favourable international agreements, they support multinational companies.
 4. The history of petroleum is the history of war and struggle as the global economy relied on oil as a portable and indispensable fuel.
 5. It created conflict between Iraq and Saudi Arabia, as Iraq's known reserves are second only to Saudi Arabia and since substantial portions of Iraqi territory are yet to be fully explored, there is a fair chance that actual reserves might be far larger.
22. Globalisation is the integration of an economy with the other economies along with the free flow of trade and capital. Globalisation is all about the flows of ideas, capital, commodities, and people. The cultural consequences of globalisation can be summed up as follows:
- i. Globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture as cultural homogenisation.
 - ii. In the name of a global culture, it is an imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.
 - iii. Sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices, and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional.

OR

Two Arguments by Advocates of Economic Globalization:

1. **Greater Economic Growth and Well-being:**
Advocates of economic globalization argue that de-regulation and increased trade among countries lead to greater economic growth and improved well-being for larger sections of the population. By allowing each economy to focus on its strengths, globalization is seen as a way to benefit the entire world, enhancing economic efficiency and prosperity.
 2. **Inevitability of Globalization:**
Supporters also contend that economic globalization is an inevitable process, driven by the historical march of progress. They believe that resisting this trend is unwise and that it is more prudent to respond to globalization intelligently, recognizing its challenges without accepting it uncritically.
23. The role played by insurgency and separatism in aggravating the political crisis in Kashmir. By 1989, the state had come in the grip of a militant movement mobilised around the cause of a separate Kashmiri nation. The insurgents got moral, material and military support from Pakistan. There is one strand of separatists who want a separate Kashmiri nation, independent of India and Pakistan. Then there are groups that want Kashmir to merge with Pakistan. Besides these, there is a third strand which wants greater autonomy for the people of the state within the Indian Union. The idea of autonomy attracts the people of Jammu and Ladakh regions in a different way. They often complain of neglect and backwardness. Therefore, the demand for intrastate autonomy is as strong as the demand for state autonomy.

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. i. (d) In December 1985
ii. (b) disagreement and differences
iii. (b) political differences
iv. (b) Islamabad

S. No. of the information used	Related alphabet given in the Map	Name of the State
(i)	D	Bihar
(ii)	C	Jammu & Kashmir
(iii)	B	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	A	Haryana

26. i. (b) Andhra Pradesh
ii. (a) 56
iii. The Vishalandhra movement demanded the separation of Telugu-speaking areas from Madras province. Protests intensified, and Potti Sriramulu's indefinite fast led to his death after 56 days. This tragic event pressured the government, prompting the Prime Minister to announce the creation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27. i. **In Russia:**

- a. Chechnya and Dagestan had violent secessionist movements.
- b. Moscow's method to deal with Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings led to many human rights violation but for deter aspirations for independence.

ii. **In Central Aisa:**

- a. Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for year till 2001.
- b. In Azerbaijan's provinces of Nagorno-Karobakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.
- c. In Georgia, the demand for independence came from two provinces resulting in a civil war.
- d. There are still movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia.
- e. Even countries and provinces are fighting over river water.

iii. **In Eastern Europe:**

- a. Czechoslovakia, split peacefully into two with the Czechs and Slovaks, forming independent countries.
- b. The severe conflict took place in the Balkan republics of Yugoslavia.
- c. After 1991, Yugoslavia broke\apart with several provinces like Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina declaring independence.
- d. Ethnic Serbs opposed this and a massacre of non-Serbs Bosnians followed.
- e. The NATO intervention and the bombing of Yugoslavia followed inter-ethnic Civil war.

OR

The present-day conflicts which the post-Soviet republics are confronted with can be traced to the old days when the USSR had existed. With the downfall of the USSR, Russia has experienced high levels of ethnic conflicts pertaining to exit claims by former satellite states that rose against the idea of federation. Exit claims antagonised the state leading to a clash between the interest of the centre and the constituent states resulting in massive human right violations in Chechnya and in other regions.

The three factors that make most of the former Soviet republics prone to conflicts and threats are as follow :

- i. **Chechnya conflict:** Chechnya is one of the twenty-one republics among the eighty-nine regions that make up the Russian Empire. Chechnya conflict which began in 1994 has led to the demand for independence. It has been the bone of contention between separatists and the Government of Russia for decades. Russia has been criticised for its actions which led to mass killing of the people in Chechnya. Chechnya witnessed a chain of conflicts with thousands of casualties.
- ii. **Tajikistan conflict:** Tajikistan also experienced a decade long Civil War fuelled primarily by a clash between ethnic groups. The civil war started in 1992. The main zone the conflict was the south zone but the impact of the conflict was throughout the country. It ended in 2001. The cause of the Civil War lies in the period after the end of the Cold War where legitimacy crisis erupted after presidential elections in Tajikistan. It took the form of a Civil War.
- iii. **Georgia conflict:** Like the other post-Soviet states, Georgia also fell prey to the internal conflicts and instability which had accumulated since the days of the Soviet Union. Declaring independence, Georgia witnessed two gruesome conflicts in the country. The conflict centred on South Ossetia and Abkhazia. Abkhazia declares its independence from Georgia. These conflicts proved to be painful for the country as it created divided societies following divergent interests.

These three examples of conflicts proved to be disastrous for humankind as it accounted for a large number of lives.

28. Strengths of EU:

- o Two of its members are permanent members of UN Security Council.
- o Its GDP is more than \$ 12 trillion in 2005.
- o Its share of World Trade is three times larger than that of US.
- o It has the second largest armed force in the World.
- o The Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar.
- o The economic power of European Union gives its influence over its closest neighbours and Asia an Africa.

(explain any THREE points)

OR

I. **Meaning of ASEAN:**

Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established by five countries of this region: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand by signing the Bangkok Declaration.

II. **Its objectives and expansion:**

- i. With some of the fastest growing economies in the world, ASEAN broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres. In 2003, ASEAN moved along the path of the EU by agreeing to establish an ASEAN community

comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN SocioCultural Community.

- ii. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out the coordination of security and foreign policy.
 - iii. ASEAN is trying to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region.
 - iv. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.
 - v. ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation. Its Vision-2020 has defined as an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community.
 - vi. The current economic strength of ASEAN, especially its economic relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China, makes this an attractive proposition.
29. After Independence, the Congress party came in power. It ruled over the country as a democratic government till 1977. One after the other the government was represented by the Congress Prime Ministers like Nehru, Shastri and then Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was due to some political upheaval; a state Emergency was declared in 1975. During Emergency, all the opposition leaders were jailed and their constitutional powers were seized. It made all the opposition leaders unite and form the first united party in the name of Janata Party which came in power in 1977. The general election held soon after the Emergency. Though it couldn't last long, it started a new concept of the rule in India. One after the other, India saw many governments ruled by alliance group, except a few single-party-led governments. But with the elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then there have been nine governments at the centre all of which have either been coalition government or minority government supported by other parties which did not join the government. The National Front government in 1989, the United Front government in 1996 and 1997, the NDA government in 1997, 1998 and 1999 and then UPA government in 2004 and 2009 and again BJP-led NDA government in 2014 have been the coalition governments in India. In none of these governments, any one single party had the number enough to form the government at its own. But in 2014, there was a change in the pattern. BJP could gain 284 seats in the Lok Sabha election which was sufficient to form the government at its own which required to only 272. But as the election was fought with a pre-poll alliance by NDA led by BJP. So the present government was formed with Narendra Modi, the leader of BJP. This election shows that people are again turning to the single-party government at the centre which may be stable. People have experienced the lack of stability, lack of policy decision and lack of proper development in the government ruled by the coalition group.

OR

Coalition Era and Consensus among most Political Parties: Since 1989, again the coalition politics re-emerged in Indian political horizon. It is becoming a phenomenon and lasted till date.

The system of the coalition and its important implications:

- i. Coalitions are formed for the sake of some reward, material or psychic.
- ii. A coalition implies the existence of at least two partners.
- iii. The underlying principle of a coalition system stands on the simple fact of temporary conjunction of specific interest.
- iv. Coalition politics is not a static but a dynamic affair as coalition players and groups dissolve and form new ones.
- v. The keynote of coalition politics is compromise and rigid dogma has no place in it.
- vi. A coalition government works on the basis of the minimum programme which may not be ideal for each partner of the coalition. After all, politics is the art of possible and coalition politics is its highest expression. Seventhly, pragmatism and not ideology is the hallmark of coalition politics.
- vii. The purpose of a coalition adjustment is to seize power. It may seek to stake its claim for the formation of a ministry or for pulling a ministry down.

Quite often coalitions are formed to prevent a common enemy from capturing power. In this context, the coalescing parties having ideological differences are compelled to come to an understanding, as they have to choose the lesser of the two evils. There have been instances of the Rightists and Leftists coming together to challenge the citadels of the ruling party. Equally interesting is the instance of the communists and anti-communists forging an alliance to face a common enemy. A coalition devoid of ideological moorings survives till the enemy is humbled. Once the euphoria of victory is over, differences come to the surface and the structure collapses like a pack of cards.

There are a good number of instances of parties shifting their alliance in search of fresh pastures. If power is the only motive behind joining a coalition, realignment will be a regular feature. Indeed, in a coalition set up alliance go on changing like the sand-dunes of a typical desert. No coalition partner has permanent friends or enemies, it has only permanent interests.

30. There major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977 were as follows:

- i. **Janata Party:** It accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan. Some leaders of the Congress who opposed the Emergency also joined this new party. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram. This party named as Congress for Democracy which later merged with the Janata Party. Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focussed on the non-democratic character of the rule and torture, atrocities, suppression, etc that took place during Emergency.
- ii. **Result of 1977 Elections:** The final result of 1977 election was surprising because the Congress was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections for the first time since independence. In North India, it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress. The Congress lost in every constituency in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and Punjab. It could hardly won any seat each in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Indira Gandhi was defeated from Raebareli and her son Sanjay Gandhi from Amethi. The impact of Emergency was not felt equally in all the states. The forced relocations and displacements, the forced sterilisation, were mostly concentrated in the Northern states. The middle castes from North India were moving away from the Congress and Janata party became a platform for many of these sections to come together.
- iii. **Split between Janata Government and Janata Party:** Janata Party Government that came to power after 1977 elections were far from unity. There was stiff competition among Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram for the post of Prime Minister. Finally, Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister but the internal power struggle within the party continued. The Janata Party Government did not bring any fundamental change in policies pursued by Congress. The Janata Party split and the government led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another Government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. Fresh elections to Lok Sabha were held in January 1980 in which Janata Party lost badly, particularly in North India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party under the leadership of Indira Gandhi repeated its great victory. It won 353 seats and form the government.

OR

Lok Sabha Elections, 1977:

- i. In January 1977, after eighteen months of Emergency, the government decided to hold elections. Accordingly, all the leaders and activists were released from jails. Elections were held in March 1977. This left the opposition with very little time, but political developments took place very rapidly. The major opposition parties had already been coming closer in the pre-Emergency period. Now they came together on the eve of the elections and formed a new party, known as the Janata Party. The new party accepted the leadership of Jayprakash Narayan. Some leaders of the Congress who were opposed to the Emergency also joined this new party. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram.
- ii. The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the press, the public opinion was against the Congress. Jayprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of the restoration of democracy. The formation of Janata Party also ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided. It was evident that the going was tough for the Congress.