Certified that I/we have evaluated this answer-book according to the correct set of question paper and strictly as per the marking scheme.
01. Sardar Vallabhai Patel was the leader who played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States.

02. Two members of European Union, who are also permanent members of the UN Security Council are:

2) France
2) United Kingdom (UK)

03. 5th general elections to Lok Sabha were held in 1971.

04. Main objective of United Nations is to contain International conflict and facilitate cooperation among states.
05. Congress (O) was represented by the Syndicate (the old and influential leaders of the Congress Party) and Congress (R) was represented by Indira Gandhi. Syndicate leaders for eg were - K. Kamaraj, N. Nehru, etc.

06. Leader of the freedom movement of India, popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi' was Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

07. All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led the anti-foreigners movement in Assam.

08. The official Congress Candidate for the post of President of India in 1969 was N. Sanjiva Reddy.
9/11 - in the Watershed event in Contemporary History.

On 11 September 2001, nineteen hijackers hailing from Arab countries took control of four American aircrafts, shortly after take-off, and flew them into important buildings like the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre, Pentagon building (Washington, Virginia), where the US Defence Dept is headquartered. It killed nearly three thousand persons.

010. The present Secretary General of the United Nations is Ban Ki-moon from South Korea.
Q11. Four members of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) are:

1) United States of America
2) France
3) United Kingdom
4) Spain

Countries like Norway, West Germany also formed a part.

Q12. Four Principle Organs of United Nations are:

1) General Assembly
2) Security Council
3) Economic and Social Council
4) International Court of Justice
Two features of the European Union that make it an influential organization:

1) The European Union has political, diplomatic, military and economic influence over the rest of the world. Its common currency, Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollars. It has the GDP of $12 trillion, larger than that of United States.

2) Two member countries have nuclear arsenals, capable of inflicting great damage in wars. Two member countries are also permanent members of UN Security Council, so they exercise considerable influence in International Institutions.
1. State ownership was the dominant pattern of ownership as they were based on the policy of Socialism. It didn't have a free market economy.

2. No political competition was allowed as only one party - Communist Party dominated the political competition. Hence, the system was becoming authoritarian and bureaucratic.

Features of Soviet System:

- Socialism (state-controlled ownership)
- One Party System (Communist Party), no opposition
(015) Main objectives of the first and second Five Year Plans.

First Five Year Plan
- It hastened slowly, as it was felt that faster changes would endanger democracy.
- Focus on agriculture and agriculture-related industries formulated under the leadership of R.N. Ray.

Second Five Year Plan
- The first plan preached patience, the second plan wanted to make quick structural transformation by making changes in all directions.
- Formulated by P.C. Mahalanobis.
- Focus on heavy industries.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First 5 Year Plan</th>
<th>Second 5 Year Plan</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slow agriculture</td>
<td>Heavy industries</td>
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<td>Quick structural transformation</td>
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Q16. **Non-Alignment**

1. In the decades after the 2nd World War, the world was threatening to be divided into 2 camps - the US led Western alliance and the USSR led Eastern Alliance (Cold War).

2. However, the newly decolonized countries of Asia and Africa wanted to pursue an independent foreign policy and not be in any camp.

3. It was the result of cooperation among 5 countries of India, Ghana, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and Egypt. So, it was about not being a member of any alliance.

4. It constantly tried to soften Cold War tensions and this doesn't mean neutrality and isolationism either.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Differences of Ideology in Congress and Janata Dal (JDS)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1)</td>
<td>Formed as a pressure group of industrialists and</td>
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<td></td>
<td>professors in 1885 and later developed as the</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Congress Party</td>
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<td>2)</td>
<td>Advocated socialism and was pro-poor</td>
</tr>
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<td>3)</td>
<td>Regular in nature and all inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advantages on Hindu’s culture and advocated it</td>
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<tr>
<td>4)</td>
<td>Formed by Bhagat Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Based on Anti-British, had its roots in Hindu</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Literature and Kshatriya Swamyamswa Saugh.</td>
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</table>
Chairperson of the Mandal Commission was B. P. Mandal, appointed by the Janata Party in 1974 to investigate the social and economic backwardness of all the oppressed classes.

Kapoorji Thakur, EM of Bihar, was one of the pioneers in this direction. The recommendation of the Commission made by him was:

1) to reserve 27% of the seats for Backward Classes in Central Government, Jails, and Institutions

It presented its reports in 1980.

Recommendations of the Mandal Commission:

27% of seats to be reserved, conditions of social and economic backwardness.
The main demands of the Anti-Arak Movement:

1. To stop the sale of the locally brewed alcohol "Arak" as their husbands were getting addicted to it. This led to domestic violence and disturbed family economies.
2. Wanted Auction of Arak and Prohibition of the same.
3. Anti-dowry acts to pass as well and greater security for women.
Co-operative strategy is one effective step in limiting violence.

- Countries cooperate with each other through confidence building measures (CBMs). Here, countries deliberately tell each other about their military powers and weapons so that they don't go to war due to misunderstanding and miscommunication.
- Violence can also be limited through arms control, arms reduction, negotiations, and solving disputes through organizations like the United Nations.

Co-operation (Limiting War)

Confidence Building Measures

Arms Control, Disarmament, Negotiations, rather than force (peaceful talks)
02. Two points of conflict between India and Bangladesh:

1) Bangladesh feels that India acts like a regional bully in trade and other International institutions because of India's size and diversity, they are suspicious of its actions.

2) India is not happy over Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India, and also resents the closeness of Bangladesh and China.

3) India also dislikes the decision of Bangladesh to not import Natural Gas to India and to not allow Myanmar to do so either through Bangladesh's territory.

4) India also resented when Bangladesh didn't allow Indian troops to move from its territory and head to Northeastern India.
Point of Conflict
between India & Bangladesh

Illegal Immigration to India
Bangladesh doesn't allow Myanmar to export natural gas

Q22: a) The mighty soldier with weapons represents the United States of America.

b) Names of various countries appear on his uniform as the US has very strong command structures there and has also shown its military power in these countries.

c) The cartoon conveys to the world about the growing hard power of America.

d) It tells how US military power is unbeatable and can reach anywhere in the world lethally.
Q.23. Two strategies to overcome Hegemony are:

1) Bandwagon strategy

Some analysts believe that, Hegemonic power is unbeatable in all respects and possibly no power can match it. So, it's beneficial to gain the benefits of the American Hegemony by operating within the system rather than resisting it. As it would harm us in the long run.
2) To Hide -

States can also 'hide', however, it doesn't seem to be a viable strategy for bigger countries like India, China. It's not possible to remain hidden for long. You can hide and gain the benefits of the hegemonic power, without paying the cost of maintenance.

Another strategy to overcome would be Non-State Actors like Non-governmental organisations, etc.

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Strategies to overcome Hegemony

- Bandwagon Strategy
- Non-State Actors (NGOs, INIIs, Institutions)

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To Hide
024: Member States in 2005 in United Nations decided to undertake the following steps to make the International Organization more relevant:

1) Creation of a Democracy Fund.
2) Agreement to Wind up the Trusteeship Council.
3) Creation of a Peacebuilding Commission.
5) Condemnation of Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
6) Acceptance of the Responsibility on part of the International Community, if the National Government fails in protecting its citizens from atrocities.

Make UN more relevant.
Four Consequences of Shock Therapy:

1) The value of the ruble, the Russian currency, declined dramatically. Inflation was on its rise and prices of commodities were rising, also.

2) The external orientation of the economy had to be changed completely. Free trade was to be allowed.

3) Private ownership was the dominant form of ownership. All the structures that evolved during the Soviet time had to be abandoned. All the industries were put for sale at throwaway prices, in the largest garage sale of history. Citizens were given vouchers to participate, but they sold them on black for money.

4) Unemployment increased and a new class of poor started emerging. There wasn't any equality.

5) Food production declined dramatically. States were left with no foreign exchange reserves. It didn't bring the promised utopia of mass consumption.


Environmental sustainability

1. Economic consequences of globalisation
   - Globalisation as a concept: fundamentally
   - Globalisation leads to wealthier
   - Economic globalisation: leads to the flow of capital
   - People and deal flows: commoditised

2. Economic consequences of globalisation
   - Economic globalisation: leads to wealthier
   - Commoditised people and deal flows: commoditised

Unemployment

Value added

High infant mortality

Lowest average sale

Get houses.
3. It has also been referred to as the Re-colonisation of the world as it makes the differences between the Global North and South, more open...

**Economic Consequences of Globalisation**

- Greater economic flows
- More Foreign Exchange
- Re-colonisation of the world

27. Jawaharlal Nehru, the 1st Prime Minister of India had 3 objectives of the foreign policy:
   1. Preserve hard earned sovereignty
   2. Protect territorial integrity
   3. Promote rapid economic development.

So, as a part of India's foreign policy, following aspects will be integrated.
1. Non-alignment

India was not part of any of the 2 alliances - neither liberal capitalist of USA and nor the socialist USSR.

2. Afro-Asian Unity

India was a strong advocate of African-Asian unity and was supporter of the process of decolonization and against the apartheid in South Africa. It held Afro-Asian Relations Conference in 1948 and also made Indonesia realize its dream of freedom from the clutches of Dutch.

3. Peaceful use of Nuclear Weapons

India advocated the use of nuclear weapons for useful and peaceful purposes (in the development of Science and Tech.)

India was against the discriminatory Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as well.
India's relations with US, China and Pakistan
India has the strongest trade relations with USA and China and these countries continue to cooperate on various issues.
Also, integrate more friendly relations with Pakistan.

Indo-US/China relations
Peaceful Non Alignment Afro-Asian Nuclear
Foreign Policy

Q28. 2 merits of Green Revolution:
1) It helped India achieve self-sufficiency in the production of food grains.
2) India was able to combat the challenges of the prevailing food crisis and make rural areas more prosperous with its features.

2. de-merits of Green Revolution are:
1) Its merits were only in areas like Western Haryana.
and Punjab, while other states and rural areas didn't benefit much.

2) It had long-term side effects on the environment and the land. Since, a large amount of pesticides and insecticides were used, it affected the fertility of land and soil.

[Diagram]

- **Merits of Globalisation**
  - Self-sufficiency in food
  - Overcame food crisis

- **Diments of Globalisation**
  - Limited to certain areas
  - Lose fertility of soil and land
Reasons for Student Movements in Bihar in 1974:
- Rising food prices
- Rising prices of commodities
- Growing corruption at administrative offices
- Non-implementation of the policies of Congress.

Jayaprakash Narayan had although given up active politics by then, he joined the movement as the children of various universities in Bihar requested him. He had 2 conditions:
1) The movement should remain non-violent
2) The movement will not limit itself to Bihar, but spread in the whole country.
He called for the total revolution of Indian politics.

Jayaprakash Narayan held several protests and bandhs. He conducted the largest and biggest protest walk to the Parliament and received support from all non-Congress parties.
030. i) State associated with Narmada Bachao – C - Gujarat

ii) State merged with Indian Union in 1975 – A - Sikkim

iii) State related to Operation Blue Star – D - Punjab

iv) State who has important leader Lal Derga – Mizo-Rana

Role of Jayaprakash Narayan

- Non-violent movement
- Total revolution of Indian politics
- Spread across India
Three consequences of the Emergency in 1975:

1. Press censorship was imposed. On 26 June, the right to all major newspapers was shut and censorship apparatus was set up. No journalist was allowed to write against the government. Newspapers like Indian Express and Statesman decided to leave blank spaces on articles, which were edited.

2. Magazines like Seminar and Mainstream chose to shut down than to submit to censorship.

3. Preventive detention was increasingly used. Custodial deaths of people took place. They were arrested not because they committed any crime, but on the apprehension that they might commit. Thousands of political prisoners were put behind bars.

The controversial 42nd amendments was passed, where it was said that the elections of Prime Minister, Vice President and President cannot be challenged.
No form of protest bands was allowed. Various excesses were done by the govt. and misuse of the constitutional emergency powers was done.

**Consequences of Emergency**
- Political excesses
- Media control
- Press censorship

**Cuban Missile Crisis**

In April 1962, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics leader thought that the Communist ruled Cuba, which received both diplomatic and financial aid from it, would be invaded by US and Fidel Castro, the President of the small island off the coast of US will be attacked and overthrown.

Due to this, they placed nuclear missiles in 1962 and decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.
Three weeks later, the Americans got to know about it. American President John F. Kennedy and his advisors were reluctant to do anything that would lead to a full-scale war between the 2 nations but, they were determined to get USSR to remove the missiles.

Kennedy ordered the American warships to intercept any Soviet ship and warn USSR of its Sueness.

The Cold War never escalated into a 'hot' and 'shooting' war due to the logic of deterrence as they knew that both sides were capable of inflicting so much damage, that neither could be declared a winner and no amount of political gains would justify the destruction of their societies.

Main Events of Cuban Missile Crisis
1. In 1962, USSR placed the missiles and it was for the 1st time that America was under threat from such a close range.
2. Nikita Khrushchev understood the American seriousness.
and removed the missiles and spared the world the prospect of another global war.

3. Many countries saw India intervene to soften the tensions.

John Kennedy (US) and Nikita Khrushchev (USSR) - Cuban Missile Crisis April 1961 - logic of deterrence

033 Three Challenges faced by India at the time of its independence:

1) The biggest challenge was to keep India united. India is a land of continental size and diversity. People of various religions and cultures have hitherto lived together in peace and harmony. The Partition had proved everyone’s worst fear true and made everyone doubt the existence of the Indian union.
2) The second challenge that faced Independent India was to develop a democracy. Critics said that the diverse country it is, the democratic experiment will not survive and collapse. India had to adopt a constitution with respect for fundamental rights.

3) The 3rd and the most difficult challenge was to develop a society that caters to the needs of poor and socially disadvantaged. Therefore, establish a society based on the principles of equality, justice and equal distribution of resources. This challenge proved to be the most difficult to solve in the Indian democratic experiment.

Challenges to Independent India.

- Keep India united
- Develop democracy
- Equal and just society
The Three benefits to Globalisation are:

1. **State Capacity Improves**
   - As the technology that is created and used, state capacity improves by using it. It uses technology to its fullest extent possible and can govern better.
   - It can collect information, using technologies at the disposal of the state.
   - For eg - using the software to help collect information related to the Census operations.

2. **Cultural Heterogenisation**
   - Each culture becomes more distinct and evolves with the changing time.
   - The features of one culture interact with another and the global cultural heritage also sustains itself.
   - For eg - The kurta kurta is now being worn with jeans, which encourages the interaction of composite cultures.
3 Economic flows

With more technological advancement, the capital flows increase between countries and encourages friendly relations between them. It also brings in the much-needed foreign exchange reserve. An example could be the development of a call center in India, which is one such example.

Diagram:

- Benefits of Globalization
  - Cultural Heterogenization
  - Better and More Economic Flows
  - State Capacity Implications
"Janata Experiment" came to an end; various non-Congress parties had aligned themselves and were fighting against the undemocratic rule of Congress in 1975-77. They came to power, but since they didn't have a common leadership, agenda, direction - the experiment failed.

There was intense political competition between party leaders like Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram. There wasn't any consensus on important policies either.

Now, in 1980 the Congress had again won seats and came to power. Indira Gandhi once again became the Prime Minister of India with a great tally of votes. There was a coherent programme within...
her party and she had radical economic policies which were socialist and pro-poor.

iii) 2 developments in Punjab in 1980's

Operation Blue Star

Several infiltrators had stationed themselves in the Sikh Gurudwara at Amritsar in the Golden Temple. Indira Gandhi launched 'Operation Blue Star', which captured them and eliminated them too. (1984)

Punjab Accord

Punjab Accord was signed by Rajiv Gandhi, the PM of India in 1986 and Harkishan, the leader of the Akali Dal to restore peace and stability in Punjab. It withdrew Armed Forces Special Act from Punjab. A tribunal was set up to solve the land-sea issue.