

# CBSE Board Examination – 2024

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Solved Paper

### Class– 12<sup>th</sup>

Maximum Marks: 80

Time allowed: 3 hours

#### GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them:

- (i) This question paper contains 30 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Question paper is divided into FIVE SECTIONS – Section A, B, C, D & E.
- (iii) Section A – question numbers 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iv) Section B – question numbers 13 to 18 are Short Answer type questions. Each question carries 2 marks. Write answer to each question in 50 to 60 words.
- (v) Section C – question numbers 19 to 23 are Long Answer type-I questions. Each question carries 4 marks. Write answer to each question in 100 to 120 words.
- (vi) Section D – question numbers 24 to 26 are passage, cartoon and Map-based questions. Answer each question accordingly.
- (vii) Section E – question numbers 27 to 30 are Long Answer type-II questions. Each question carries 6 marks. Write answer to each question in 170 to 180 words.
- (viii) There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions has to be attempted.

Delhi Set– 1

59/5/1

#### SECTION– A

(20 × 1 = 20)

Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each. 12 × 1 = 12

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as the answer: 1
  - (i) Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement
  - (ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
  - (iii) Disintegration of the Soviet Union
  - (iv) Socialist Revolution in Russia

(A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)      (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)  
 (C) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)      (D) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
2. Which one of the following was formed for the planned development of India, just after independence? 1
  - (A) Election Commission
  - (B) Planning Commission
  - (C) Shah Commission
  - (D) NITI Aayog
3. Which one of the following Princely States of India initially opposed joining the Indian Union?
  - (A) Baroda                      (B) Hyderabad
  - (C) Mysore                      (D) Gwalior
4. Which one of the following encourages the use of renewable energy?
  - (A) Energy Conservation Act
  - (B) Environment Protection Act

(C) Electricity Act

(D) National Auto Fuel Policy

5. Match the List-I with List-II correctly: 1

	List-I		List-II
(a)	The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region.	(i)	Maldives
(b)	Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic.	(ii)	India
(c)	A land locked country.	(iii)	Pakistan
(d)	In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country.	(iv)	Nepal

Choose the correct Options:

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
  - (A) (iii) (i) (ii) (i)
  - (B) (ii) (i) (iii) (iv)
  - (C) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
  - (D) (iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. 1

**Assertion (A):** People started protesting against the increase in prices of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment before the fourth General elections in India.

**Reason (R):** Failure of monsoons, widespread drought, decline in agricultural production and serious food shortage caused the problem.

**Options:**

- (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
 (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
 (C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.  
 (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.
7. Which one of the following developing countries was the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population? **1**  
 (A) India (B) Pakistan  
 (C) Nepal (D) Sri Lanka
8. Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because \_\_\_\_\_ **1**  
 (A) it had become very old.  
 (B) it was becoming irrelevant to face the new challenges of development.  
 (C) it was totally based on Socialist model.  
 (D) many states were not in favour of Planning Commission.
9. After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, there was an intense competition for the post of Prime Minister between Indira Gandhi and which one of the following? **1**  
 (A) Morarji Desai (B) K. Kamraj  
 (C) S. Nijalingappa (D) V. V. Giri
10. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option as answer. **1**  
**Assertion (A):** Presently the global atmosphere is warming up.  
**Reason (R):** A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the earth's stratosphere.  
**Options:**  
 (A) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct and the Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
 (B) Both the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are correct, but the Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).  
 (C) The Assertion (A) is correct, but the Reason (R) is incorrect.  
 (D) The Assertion (A) is incorrect, but the Reason (R) is correct.

11. Which event marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union? **1**

(A) Cuban Missile Crisis  
 (B) Rise of New World Order  
 (C) Disintegration of the Soviet Union  
 (D) Rise in US economy

12. Name the state from which Chhattisgarh was carved out. **1**

(A) Uttar Pradesh (B) Bihar  
 (C) Jharkhand (D) Madhya Pradesh

### SECTION- B

(6 × 2 = 12)

13. Explain any two outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' held in June 1992 at Rio-de-Janeiro. **2**
14. Analyse any two reasons as to why issues of environment and natural resources have become a part of the World Politics. **2**
15. Explain any two complaints related to the U.N. Security Council reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992. **2**
16. Explain any two reasons to consider the year 1967 as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history. **2**
17. Mention any two provisions of the Punjab Accord signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal in 1985. **2**
18. Explain any two advantages of coalition governments. **2**

### SECTION- C

(5 × 4 = 20)

19. Explain any four consequences of Globalisation. **4**
20. (a) "After the disintegration of Soviet Union, India has maintained good relations with all the new independent countries, but the most cordial relations are still there between Russia and India." Justify the statement with two examples. **4**

**OR**

- (b) During Cold War period the US economy was more developed than the rest of the world. Still the Soviet system had some special features which distinguish it from the US. Evaluate any two such features. **4**
21. (a) Explain any two main challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing a successful democracy. **4**
- OR**
- (b) "SAARC has taken a major regional initiative in South Asian States to evolve co-operation through multilateral means." Justify the statement with two examples. **4**
22. Describe any four circumstances that led to protests against the Congress Government during 1974-1975. **4**
23. Describe the events that took place in Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India. **4**

**SECTION- D****(3 × 4 = 12)**

24. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: **4 × 1 = 4**

The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the states should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

- (24.1) Which principle was followed for the division of British India at the time of partition in 1947?
- (A) Principle of administrative control  
 (B) Principle of ethnic composition  
 (C) Principle of religious majorities  
 (D) Principle of equality
- (24.2) Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of free India?
- (A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 (B) Sardar Patel  
 (C) V. K. Menon  
 (D) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- (24.3) How many princely states were there in British India at the time of independence?
- (A) 556                      (B) 566  
 (C) 655                      (D) 565
- (24.4) Which of the following statements about the princely states is NOT correct?

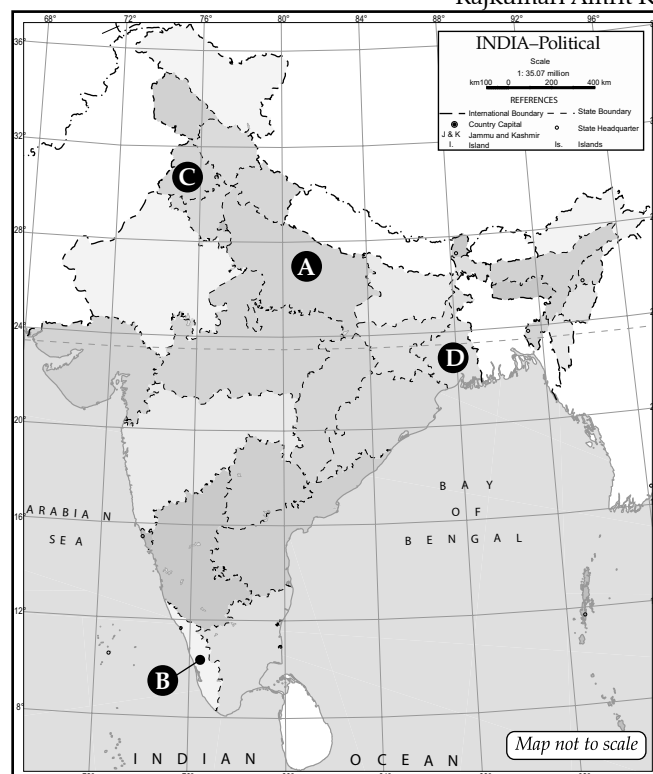
- (A) The Indian government was ready to give autonomy to some regions.  
 (B) The ruler of Junagadh had decided to be part of independent India.  
 (C) Princely states covered one third of the land area of British Indian empire.  
 (D) Some of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.

25. In the given Political outline map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets shown in the map as per the format that follows:

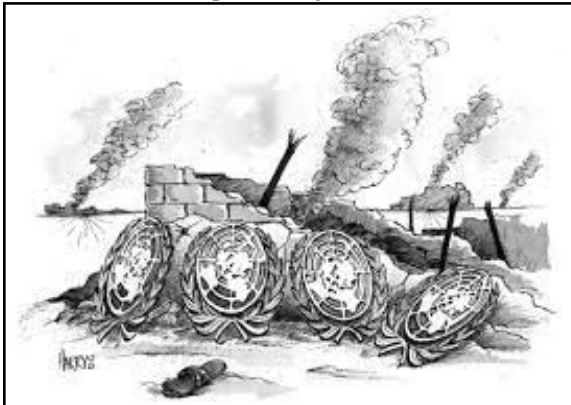
**4 × 1 = 4**

Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)	(A)	
(ii)	(B)	
(iii)	(C)	
(iv)	(D)	

- (i) The state where the first non-Congress government was formed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad.  
 (ii) The state that belongs to Syama Prasad Mookerjee, founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.  
 (iii) The state to which former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru belonged.  
 (iv) The state related to former Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.



26. The given cartoon is related to Israel's attack on Lebanon in June 2006. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions given below:  $1+1+2=4$



- (a) Identify and name the organisation whose four Logos are shown in the cartoon. 1
- (b) Identify and name the person shown in the cartoon. 1
- (c) Why did Israel attack Lebanon? 2

**SECTION- E** $(4 \times 6 = 24)$ 

27. (a) Explain any three reasons for spending more on traditional security than on non-traditional security by India. 6

**OR**

- (b) Explain any three new sources of threat to security with examples. 6

28. (a) While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has everyone in China not received the benefits of the reforms? State any three reasons. 6

**OR**

- (b) Describe the process of evolution of the European Union from an Economic Union to an increasingly Political one. 6

29. (a) Explain any three major developments which took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century. 6

**OR**

- (b) In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus. 6

30. (a) "The foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. 6

**OR**

- (b) "India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism." Support the statement with any three suitable arguments. 6

**Delhi Set- 2**

59/5/2

Except the following, all other questions are from Delhi Set- 1

**SECTION- A** $(20 \times 1 = 20)$ 

Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.  $12 \times 1 = 12$

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer: 1
- (i) First Earth Summit  
 (ii) India Signed Kyoto Protocol  
 (iii) The Energy Conservation Act  
 (iv) Antarctic Environment Protocol
- (A) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)  
 (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)  
 (C) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)  
 (D) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii)
4. Which of the following statements in the context of shock therapy are correct? 1
- (i) The value of Ruble declined.  
 (ii) Shock therapy strengthened capitalism.  
 (iii) It reduced the prices of goods.  
 (iv) It was in favour of social welfare system.
- (A) (i) and (ii)  
 (B) (i) and (iii)  
 (C) (i), (ii) and (iii)  
 (D) (i), (iii) and (iv)
7. When did General Ayub Khan take over the administration of Pakistan? 1
- (A) After the independence of Pakistan  
 (B) After the adoption of the constitution  
 (C) After the first election  
 (D) After Bangladesh crisis

9. Indira Gandhi initiated many policies under her leadership. Which one among the following was not a part of her policies? 1
- (A) Abolition of privy purses  
(B) Nationalisation of banks  
(C) No use of nuclear power  
(D) Land reforms

**SECTION– B** (6 × 2 = 12)

13. Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution. 2
15. Some countries oppose India's inclusion as a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Explain any two reasons for this opposition. 2
17. Analyse any two reasons for the creation of seven small states in North-East India. 2

**SECTION– C** (5 × 4 = 20)

19. Explain any four reasons for resistance to globalisation. 4
22. Highlight any four outcomes of the mid-term elections of 1980 in India. 4

**SECTION– E** (4 × 6 = 24)

27. (a) Suggest any three measures that India should adopt to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics. 6
- OR**
- (b) "Co-operation is an important component of traditional security." Justify the statement with any three arguments. 6

**Delhi Set– 3**

59/5/3

Except the following, all other questions are from Delhi Set-1 and 2

**SECTION– A** (20 × 1 = 20)

Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each. 12 × 1 = 12

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer: 1
- (i) Tashkent Agreement was signed  
(ii) Assassination of Indira Gandhi  
(iii) Creation of Bangladesh  
(iv) Formation of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)  
(C) (iv), (i), (ii), (iii) (D) (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
4. Which one of the following is NOT a global common? 1
- (A) Earth's atmosphere  
(B) Antarctica  
(C) Forests  
(D) Outer Space
7. The water treaty signed between India and Pakistan in 1960 is related to which one of the following rivers? 1
- (A) Ravi (B) Indus  
(C) Satluj (D) Chenab
9. Who among the following emerged as a national hero in opposing the coup in the Soviet Union in 1991?

- (A) Boris Yeltsin (B) Nikita Khrushchev  
(C) Gorbachev (D) Joseph Stalin

**SECTION– B** (6 × 2 = 12)

13. Explain the concept of "Common Property Resources" with the help of an example. 2
15. Explain any two advantages of having international organisations. 2
17. Describe any two features of the Punjab Accord 1985. 2

**SECTION– C** (5 × 4 = 20)

19. Analyse any two negative effects of Globalisation. 4
22. Describe any two lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975. 4

**SECTION– E** (4 × 6 = 24)

27. (a) What is meant by human security? Differentiate between the narrow and broad concepts of human security. 6
- OR**
- (b) Explain the meaning of traditional notion of security. Highlight any two components of traditional notion of external security. 6

**SECTION- A** (20 × 1 = 20)

**Question No. 1 to 12 are Multiple Choice type questions carrying 1 mark each.** 12 × 1 = 12

1. Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option as answer: 1

- (i) The Russian Revolution  
(ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan  
(iii) The disintegration of Soviet Union  
(iv) The end of the World War II

**Options:**

- (A) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (B) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)  
(C) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)
2. Which Central Asian Republic witnessed a civil war for ten years till 2001? 1
- (A) Tajikistan (B) Kazakhstan  
(C) Uzbekistan (D) Azerbaijan
3. A process in which the countries share ideas and information with their rivals is called \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (A) Alliance Building  
(B) Arms control  
(C) Confidence Building  
(D) Balance of Power
4. People who seek better economic opportunities abroad are called \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (A) Immigrants (B) Migrants  
(C) Refugees (D) Non-Residents

5. Match the List-I correctly with List-II: 1

	List-I		List-II
a.	Antarctic Treaty	i.	1997
b.	Montreal Protocol	ii.	1991
c.	Antarctic Environmental Protocol	iii.	1987
d.	Kyoto Protocol	iv.	1959

**Options:**

- a b c d
- (A) iv iii ii i  
(B) i ii iii iv  
(C) ii iv i iii  
(D) iii i iv ii
6. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as the answer. 1

**Assertion (A):** India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of Kyoto Protocol.

**Reason (R):** Their contribution to the emission of green house gases during the industrialisation period was not significant.

**Options:**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect.  
(D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.
7. For the first time the communist party came to power through democratic elections in which state of India? 1
- (A) W. Bengal (B) Kerala  
(C) Tripura (D) Manipur
8. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (A) S. L. Shaktidar (B) Sukumar Sen  
(C) K. V. K. Sundaram (D) R. K. Trivedi
9. In which year did China annex Tibet? 1
- (A) 1950 (B) 1954  
(C) 1960 (D) 1962
10. In the following question, statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as the answer. 1

**Assertion (A):** The Mizo National Front (MNF) started an armed campaign for independence.

**Reason (R):** After independence the Mizo Hill area was made an autonomous district within Assam.

**Options:**

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).  
(B) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(C) (A) is correct and (R) is incorrect.  
(D) (A) is incorrect and (R) is correct.
11. India made earnest effort for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the colonial regime of the \_\_\_\_\_. 1
- (A) British (B) French  
(C) Portugese (D) Dutch
12. 'Karbis' community belongs to which State of India? 1
- (A) Manipur (B) Assam  
(C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Nagaland

**SECTION- B** (6 × 2 = 12)

13. Why did the people of East Pakistan resent the domination of West Pakistan? Explain the reason. 2

14. "Terrorism is a new threat to security." Support the statement. 2
15. Name the two models of development before India on the eve of independence. 2
16. Why was India's experiment with universal adult franchise described as "bold and risky"? Explain. 2
17. Explain 'Balance of Power' as a component of traditional security. 2
18. Highlight any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.  $1 \times 2 = 2$

**SECTION- C****(5 × 4 = 20)**

19. Explain the challenging and difficult conditions prevailing in the world at the time of India's independence. 4
20. "India has maintained good relations with Russia after the end of Cold War." Justify the statement with four examples. 4
21. (a) Highlight any two lessons learnt from the imposition of Emergency in India in 1975. 4

**OR**

- (b) Highlight any four consequences of the imposition of Emergency in India in 1975. 4
22. (a) Explain the difference between cultural homogenisation and cultural heterogenisation. 4

**OR**

- (b) Explain any two economic consequences of globalisation. 4
23. How did India address the regional aspirations of the people? Explain with the help of any two examples.

**SECTION- D****(3 × 4 = 12)**

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

The growing focus on environmental issues within the arena of global politics was firmly consolidated at United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio-de-Janeiro of Brazil. This was also called the Earth Summit.  $4 \times 1 = 4$

- (i) In which year was the Earth Summit held?
- (A) 1990 (B) 1991  
(C) 1992 (D) 1993

- (ii) Which one of the following countries was exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol?

(A) USA (B) United Kingdom  
(C) France (D) China

- (iii) Which one of the following was not an outcome of the Rio Summit?

(A) Agenda-21  
(B) Sustainable Development  
(C) Common but differentiated responsibilities  
(D) Kyoto Protocol

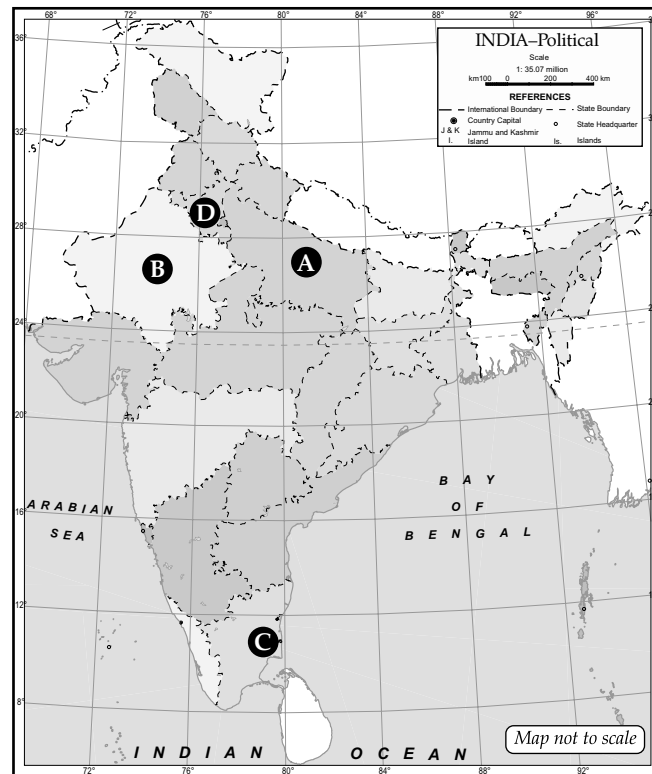
- (iv) The ozone hole was discovered in the mid 80's over the \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) Atlantic Ocean  
(B) Pacific Ocean  
(C) Antarctic  
(D) Arctic Ocean

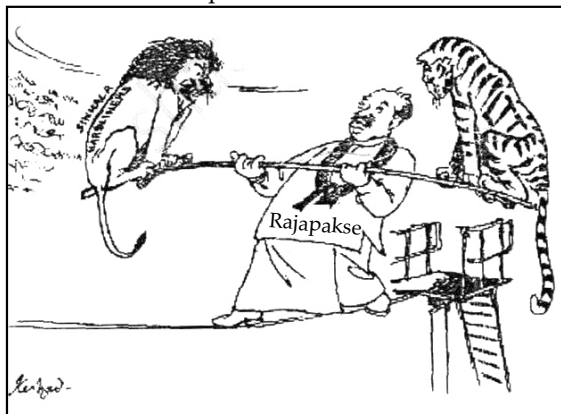
25. In the given outline Map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in the answer book alongwith the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the format that follows:  $4 \times 1 = 4$

Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

- (i) The State to which the former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged.
- (ii) The State from where the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated.
- (iii) The State to which former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.
- (iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 assembly elections.



26. Study the cartoon given below related to Sri Lanka and answer the questions that follow: **1+1+2=4**



- (i) Which community does the tiger shown in the cartoon represent?
- (ii) Which community does the lion shown in the cartoon represent?
- (iii) What did the balancing act by Rajapakse aim at? Explain.

### SECTION- E

(4 × 6 = 24)

27. (a) Analyse any four factors that make the European Union an influential regional organisation of the world. **6**

OR

- (b) Analyse any four objectives of establishing the regional organisations. **6**

28. (a) Describe the composition of the United Nations Security Council and the suggested reforms to make it more relevant. **6**

OR

- (b) Describe any four changes that occurred in world politics after the end of Cold War. **6**

29. (a) Describe any four consequences of the partition of British India in 1947. **6**

OR

- (b) Describe any three problems that were faced during the process of partition of British India. **6**

30. (a) Explain any three important issues on which a consensus has emerged among most political parties of India. **6**

OR

- (b) Explain any three benefits of the coalition governments formed in India since 1989. **6**



**Outside Delhi Set- 2**

59/4/2

Except the following, all other questions are from Outside Delhi Set- 1

**SECTION- B** (6 × 2 = 12)

18. Highlight the reason responsible for the political rise of other backward classes since 1990. 2

**SECTION- C** (5 × 4 = 20)

19. Explain any two Directive Principles of State Policy that promote international peace and security. 4
20. "Shock Therapy brought ruin to the economies of the former republics of the Soviet Union." Justify the statement with any two arguments. 4
22. (a) Explain the four flows related to globalisation. 4

OR

- (b) Explain any four reasons for resistance to globalisation. 4
23. Explain any two reasons for the resentment of the Akalis against the Central Government in the initial years of their rule in Punjab. 4

**SECTION- E** (4 × 6 = 24)

29. (a) Describe any three challenges that India faced immediately after independence.

OR

- (b) Describe the events that led to the merger of princely state Hyderabad with India. 6

**Outside Delhi Set- 3**

59/4/3

Except the following, all other questions are from Outside Delhi Set-1 and 2

**SECTION- B** (6 × 2 = 12)

18. Highlight the main reason for the beginning of the 'Era of Coalitions' in India in 1989. 2

**SECTION- C** (5 × 4 = 20)

19. "Nehru was an ardent advocate of Asian Unity." Justify the statement. 4
20. Explain any two causes of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 4
22. (a) Explain any two economic consequences of Globalisation.

- (b) Explain any two political consequences of globalisation. 4

23. Name the leaders who signed the Punjab Accord and explain any two provisions of this accord. 4

**SECTION- E** (4 × 6 = 24)

29. (a) Describe the process of reorganisation of States in India after independence.

OR

- (b) Describe any three problems faced by India to get the merger of princely states into the India Union.



# ANSWERS

Delhi Set- 1

59/5/1

## SECTION- A

(20 × 1 = 20)

**1. Option (C) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Socialist Revolution in Russia- 1917  
The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan- 1979  
Disintegration of the Soviet Union- December 1991  
Indo-Russian Strategic Agreement- 2001

**2. Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Planning Commission was established through a simple resolution by the Government of India in March 1950.

**3. Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Nizam of Hyderabad initially opposed the joining of Indian Union. He engaged in a Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947, lasting for a year, as negotiations with the Indian government proceeded. In September 1948, the Indian army intervened to control the Nizam's forces (Razakars). Following several days of fighting, the Nizam surrendered, resulting in Hyderabad's integration into India.

**4. Option (C) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Electricity Act encourages the use of renewable energy sources by providing provisions for renewable purchase obligations (RPOs) and feed-in tariffs.

**5. Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* (a) - (i) The first country to liberalise its economy in the South Asian region. - India  
(b) - (ii) Earlier this country had the Sultan as its Head of State. Now, it is a republic. - Maldives  
(c) - (iii) A landlocked country. - Nepal  
(d) - (iv) In the conflict between the military and the pro-democracy groups, the military had prevailed over democracy in this country. - Pakistan

**6. Option (A) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The dangerous decade of 1960s saw fourth general election of 1967 in the background of poverty, rising inflation and unemployment.

**7. Option (D) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Sri Lanka was the first developing country to successfully control the rate of population growth through effective family planning programs and healthcare initiatives. Sri Lanka's efforts in promoting family planning and improving access to healthcare services led to a decline in the population growth rate, demonstrating successful population control measures.

**8. Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Planning Commission of India was replaced with NITI Aayog because it was perceived as becoming outdated and ineffective in addressing the contemporary challenges of development.

**9. Option (A) is correct.**

*Explanation:* In 1964, after her father's death, she was made the information and Broadcasting minister in Lal Bahadur Shastri's cabinet. After Shastri's death in 1966, the Congress legislative party elected Gandhi as the leader over Morarji Desai.

**10. Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Ozone depletion, while contributing to climate change, primarily affects the ozone layer's ability to filter ultraviolet (UV) radiation, not global warming. Therefore, while both the Assertion and Reason are correct, they are not directly related or explaining each other.

**11. Option (C) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The event that marked the end of Communism in the Soviet Union was the disintegration of the Soviet Union itself.

**12. Option (D) is correct.**

*Explanation:* Chhattisgarh was carved out of the state of Madhya Pradesh on November 1, 2000. This division was part of the government's efforts to create smaller states for better governance and administration. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand have not been directly involved in the formation of Chhattisgarh.

## SECTION- B

(6 × 2 = 12)

**13. Two outcomes of the 'Earth Summit' held in June 1992 also known as 'Rio Summit'.**

(i) The Earth Summit in Rio-de-Janeiro in 1992 led to the establishment of key conventions addressing climate change and biodiversity, acknowledging the urgent need for global action to mitigate environmental threats and conserve Earth's ecosystems.

(ii) The summit resulted in the adoption of Agenda 21, a comprehensive action plan for sustainable development, aiming to harmonise economic growth with ecological responsibility.

**14. Environment and natural resources have become part of the World Politics:**

(i) Global cultivable land is stagnating with fertility loss in existing agricultural areas. Overgrazing, overfishing and water depletion due to pollution severely limit food production worldwide.

(ii) Lack of access to basic resources like safe water, rising deforestation in various parts of the world, depleting natural resources have led to geopolitical conflicts over resources like water and oil.

**15. UN General Assembly 1992 resolution highlighted these issues of UN Security Council:**

- (i) UNSC lacks equitable representation and did not represent contemporary political realities in the unipolar world.
  - (ii) Decisions of UNSC largely represented western values and dominated by the veto power countries (United States of America, Britain, France, Russia and China).
16. 1967 was a landmark year in India's political and electoral history:
- (i) The 1967 Election witnessed opposition parties uniting under the banner of "non-Congressism," a term coined by socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia.
  - (ii) Congress secured majority in 1967 Election but with lowest tally of seat since 1952 and it was termed as 'political earthquake'.
17. **Two provisions of Punjab Accord:**
- (i) Chandigarh's transfer to Punjab was agreed upon, along with the appointment of a separate commission to settle the Punjab-Haryana border dispute.
  - (ii) A tribunal would be established to allocate Ravi-Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
  - (iii) The agreement included provisions for compensating and improving the treatment of those impacted by militancy in Punjab and for withdrawing the application of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act in the state.

(Any Two)

**18. Two advantages of coalition government:**

- (i) Coalition government in the 1990s saw rising significance of regional parties in the formation of central government. This was evident in the alliance like UPA (United Progressive Alliance) led by Congress and NDA (National Democratic Alliance) led by BJP.
- (ii) 1990s coalition emphasised on pragmatic consideration rather than ideological positions and it moved from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements. It was evident when despite differing from the BJP's 'Hindutva' ideology, most NDA parties united to govern successfully for an entire term.

**SECTION- C**

(5 × 4 = 20)

**19. Four consequences of globalisation:**

- (i) The increased role of multinational companies has reduced the welfare state model to minimalist state by restricting it to core function like maintaining law and order and national security.
- (ii) Globalisation has led to integrated markets which impact economic policies of the world leading to near to uniform economic policies by different parts of the world.
- (iii) Critiques of economic globalisation call it as re-colonisation of the world, as it has destroyed the

weaker countries, especially the poor populace in favour of the multinational corporations.

- (iv) McDonaldisation has led to cultural homogenisation under the influence of powerful western countries dominating the cultural spheres of cinema, food, fashion, literature, etc.
20. (a) India maintains cordial relations with all post-communist countries, with its strongest tie remaining with Russia.
- (i) Indo-Russian relations are crucial in India's foreign policy, sharing a vision of a multipolar world order and marked by trust and common interests.
  - (ii) India benefits from Russia on issues like Kashmir, energy supplies and balancing relations with China.
  - (iii) Russia benefits from India as its second-largest arms market and through collaboration on scientific projects.
  - (iv) India's reliance on Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan for oil supplies.
  - (v) Russia holds significance for India in nuclear energy and space industry, providing critical support such as the Cryogenic engine when needed.

**OR**

- (b) Soviet System under their socialist economic model was distinct from USA in these ways:
    - (i) USSR was marked by vast energy resources, advanced technologies, manufacturing industries and rich mineral resources like oil, iron and steel.
    - (ii) Soviet system ensured welfare model by ensuring minimum standards of living for all citizens, through subsidies, providing healthcare, education and other welfare schemes.
    - (iii) Soviet system had state ownership of land and productive assets and their economy had no unemployment.
21. (a) **Challenges faced by Pakistan in establishing successful democracy:**
- (i) Since independence on 14 August 1947, Pakistan has experienced prolonged periods of military rule, resulting in the frequent overthrow of elected governments. In 1999, General Pervez Musharraf ousted Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, establishing a military government.
  - (ii) The ongoing conflict with India has furthered the influence of pro-military factions in Pakistan. These groups frequently assert that political parties and democracy in Pakistan are flawed, arguing that selfish agendas and chaotic democracy jeopardise the nation's security, thus justifying the military's continued governance.

**OR**

- (b) SAARC brings together South Asian states:
  - (i) SAARC members signed the SAFTA agreement in 2004, effective from January 1, 2006, aiming to

establish a South Asian free trade zone. It holds the potential to foster peace and cooperation in the region by promoting free trade and lowering trade tariffs.

- (ii) In midst of tense relations between India and Pakistan, the leaders have met in several summits to further confidence building measures. Several bus routes have been established between the two nations, leading to a significant increase in trade between the Punjab regions over the years.

**22. Several circumstances led to protests against the Congress Government during 1974–1975:**

- (i) **Economic Strain:** The Bangladesh crisis and subsequent war with Pakistan strained India's economy. Aid cuts by the US government and skyrocketing oil prices in the international market led to high inflation, causing significant hardship for the people.
- (ii) **Unemployment:** Industrial growth remained low, contributing to high unemployment rates, especially in rural areas. To curb expenditure, the government froze salaries of its employees, leading to dissatisfaction among government workers.
- (iii) **Agricultural Decline:** Monsoon failures in 1972–1973 resulted in a sharp decline in agricultural productivity, with food grain output decreasing by 8%, exacerbating economic woes and food shortages.
- (iv) **Social Unrest:** Dissatisfaction with the prevailing economic situation sparked widespread protests. Student unrest, which had been ongoing since the late 1960s, intensified and Marxist groups, particularly strong in West Bengal, engaged in insurgent activities to overthrow the capitalist order, further de-stabilising the political landscape.

23. After India's independence, Sikkim remained a protectorate with India overseeing defence and foreign relations while internal administration was managed by the Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch. Democratic aspirations among the predominantly Nepali population led to discontent with the Chogyal's rule, supported by anti-Chogyal leaders receiving backing from India. In 1974, Sikkim Congress won the first democratic elections advocating integration with India. The assembly subsequently requested associate state status, then full integration in 1975, ratified by a referendum. Indian Parliament swiftly accepted, making Sikkim the 22nd state. Though the Chogyal and supporters resisted, the merger was widely supported avoiding division in Sikkim's politics.

**SECTION– D**

(3 × 4 = 12)

24. (24.1) Option (C) is correct.

*Explanation:* Muslim League demanded separate state for Muslims, hence India was divided on

religious lines to form India and Pakistan after failed attempts at united independent India.

- (24.2) Option (B) is correct.

- (24.3) Option (B) is correct.

- (24.4) Option (B) is correct.

*Explanation:* The issue of Junagarh was resolved after a plebiscite confirmed people's desire to join India.

Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)	B	Kerala
(ii)	D	West Bengal
(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	C	Punjab

26. (a) United Nations

- (b) Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan

- (c) In June 2006, Israel launched an attack on Lebanon, citing the need to restrain the militant organisation Hezbollah. The assault resulted in significant civilian casualties with numerous public buildings and residential areas subjected to Israeli bombardment.

**SECTION– E**

(4 × 6 = 24)

27. (a) India expenses more on traditional security is owed to its strategic position. India's tense relations with its neighbours have resulted in wars with Pakistan in 1947, 1965, 1971 and 1999 and with China in 1962. To avert these wars and ensure security India has strengthened military preparedness.

India is surrounded by two nuclear states and with both of them, it has tense relations. Therefore, India conducted two successful nuclear tests in 1974 and 1999 to safeguard national security under its 'No First Use' policy on nuclear weapons.

India's internal security since independence has been challenged by regional aspirations as seen in cases such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Kashmir which have often taken violent steps resulting into use of force to restore law and order.

**OR**

- (b) New sources of threat to security:

- (i) **Terrorism:** Terrorism involves deliberate and indiscriminate political violence targeting civilians, impacting multiple countries or territories. Terrorist groups aim to force political change through fear tactics, such as hijackings and bombings in crowded areas. Major terror attacks have primarily occurred in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia.

- (ii) **Poverty:** Half of the world's population growth is concentrated in six countries: India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia. While populations in the poorest nations are expected to triple in the next 50 years,

wealthier countries will experience population decline. This disparity widens the gap between Northern and Southern countries, with sub-Saharan Africa facing the majority of armed conflicts and poverty-related challenges, owing to failed governments, resource crunch and rising insurgencies.

- (iii) **Global Migration:** Poverty in the Global South drives significant migration with individuals seeking better economic prospects in the Global North. Refugees flee war, natural disasters, or persecution to seek safe haven and better opportunities. Armed conflicts in the South generate millions of refugees. War correlates closely with refugee migration, with the majority of refugee flows coinciding with internal armed conflicts in the 1990s.

28. (a) While China's economy has experienced remarkable growth, not all citizens have benefited from reforms.

Since 'open door policy of Den Xiaoping' China has set up special economic zones, become the most favoured place for foreign direct investment and has seen significant economic growth. China's economic prowess has somewhat helped China to counter their outstanding issues with Japan, the US, ASEAN and Russia. Despite all this unemployment has surged, with nearly 100 million seeking jobs. Women face employment conditions as bad as those of Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Environmental degradation and corruption have worsened, increasing economic inequality between rural and urban, as well as coastal and inland residents.

OR

- (b) Following World War II, European leaders faced the "Question of Europe" regarding the continent's reconstruction and future. The devastation of the war led to a reevaluation of traditional rivalries, prompting a shift towards principles and institutions conducive to positive international relations. The Marshall Plan provided significant financial aid for Europe's economic recovery, fostering cooperation through organisations like the OEEC and the Council of Europe. Economic integration progressed with the formation of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1951, followed by the establishment of the European Economic Community in 1957. These steps laid the groundwork for the European Union's creation in 1992, facilitating not only economic unity but also political cooperation. The Maastricht Treaty (February 1992) marked a significant milestone, enabling the EU to develop a common foreign and security policy, as well as cooperation on justice and home affairs. The EU's evolution from an economic union to a political entity reflects the continent's commitment to fostering peace, stability and cooperation in the post-war era. EU presently is power centre of the world as

the second largest economy, big military power and holds significant diplomatic influence to put a threat to USA dominance.

29. **Three major developments of Indian politics of the 1990s:**

- (i) Implementation of Mandal Commission by National Front government gave reservation benefits to the other backward classes in education and employment. This led to intense debates within the country leading up to the extent of violence. This large scale mobilisation led to the rise of political organisation of Dalits and their recognition at national level with parties like Bahujan Samaj Party. These parties, under influential leaders like Kanshi Ram gave political representation to people from backward classes and sought to raise the cause of Bhaujans (SC, ST, OBC and religious minorities).

- (ii) Ayodhya dispute caused by demolition of disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. The demolition sparked a debate on secularism, echoing post-Partition concerns about majority dominance. It raised questions about India's commitment to equal citizenship regardless of religion. The use of religious sentiments in politics was also scrutinised. India's democratic ethos rejects communal politics, yet these have been challenged, like in anti-Sikh riots in 1984 and violence against Muslims in Gujarat in 2002, posing a threat to democracy.

Thirdly, there was a significant shift in economic policy known as the introduction of the structural adjustment program or new economic reforms. Initiated by Rajiv Gandhi, these reforms became prominent in 1991 under PM P.V. Narsimha Rao, altering the course of India's economy since Independence. Despite criticism from various movements and organisations, subsequent governments have persisted with these policies of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.

OR

- (b) In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts after 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties:
- (i) Initially, new economic policies of 1991 were opposed, but most parties have since agreed to them. Successive governments have adopted these policies, and over the decades, they have transformed the economic landscape and uplifted the nation's economy. These policies are now widely seen as instrumental in driving the nation towards prosperity and global economic prominence.
- (ii) 1990s the era of coalition saw the rising significance of regional parties at central level under the alliance parties of NDA, UPA, National Front or United Front government.
- (iii) Political parties acknowledge the need to accept the political and social demands of backward castes, leading to widespread support for reservation of seats in education and employment. Additionally, there's a willingness among parties to ensure adequate

representation and empowerment of Other Backward Classes (OBCs). 1990s also saw the rise in political participation of the backward classes and rise of political organisation of the Dalits.

30. (a) Foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world:
- (i) India aimed to steer clear of military alliances formed by the US and the Soviet Union during the Cold War. India endorsed non-alignment as its preferred foreign policy stance, avoiding entanglements with the US-led NATO and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. Non-aligned did not indicate India's neutrality or being aloof from the world politics, which is evident in the crucial role played in mediating during the Korean War (1950–1953).
  - (ii) Nehru envisioned a significant role for India in global and particularly Asian affairs. His tenure saw the beginning of diplomatic relations between India and newly independent nations in Asia and Africa. Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru passionately championed Asian unity. Under his guidance, India hosted the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, months before gaining independence.
  - (iii) India initially established a cordial relationship with China, being among the first nations to recognise its communist government after the 1949 revolution. The joint declaration of the Panchsheel, or Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, by Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on April 29, 1954, signalled a move toward closer ties between the two nations.

OR

- (b) India has staunch support for the decolonisation process and opposition to racism is evident through several key actions and stances:
    - (i) India, under Nehru's leadership, actively supported the decolonisation process by advocating for the independence of other colonised nations, such as Indonesia. By convening international conferences and actively supporting freedom struggles, India demonstrated its commitment to ending colonial rule and promoting self-determination for all peoples.
    - (ii) India firmly opposed racism, particularly apartheid in South Africa. Nehru and Indian leaders consistently condemned racial discrimination and segregation policies, advocating for equality and justice on the global stage. India's vocal opposition to apartheid highlighted its commitment to combating racial injustice and promoting human rights.
    - (iii) Nehru's role as a co-founder of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) further exemplifies India's commitment to decolonisation and anti-racism efforts. NAM aimed to promote independence, sovereignty and equality among nations, while also opposing colonialism, racism and imperialism. India's leadership in NAM reinforced its dedication to decolonisation and anti-racism principles on the global stage.
- Overall, through its actions, leadership and participation in international forums, India firmly supported decolonisation efforts and stood against racism, embodying its commitment to freedom, equality and justice for all nations and peoples.

Delhi Set- 2

59/5/2

### SECTION- A

(20 × 1 = 20)

1. **Option (C) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* 1. Antarctic Environment Protocol – 1991.  
2. First Earth Summit – 1992  
3. The Energy Conservation Act – 2001  
4. India Signed Kyoto Protocol – 2002
4. **Option (A) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* Shock therapy refers to the shift from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist one. This transition led to a decline in the value of the Ruble, the Russian currency, destruction of the old system of social welfare and widespread inflation throughout the country.
7. **Option (B) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* Pakistan adopted its Constitution in 1956 and in 1958 Ayub Khan assumed control of Pakistan's administration by imposing martial law in the country.
9. **Option (C) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* In May 1967, Indira Gandhi successfully persuaded the Congress Working Committee to approve a Ten Point Programme. This agenda

included measures such as the social control of banks, the nationalisation of General Insurance, urban property and income ceilings, the public distribution of food grains, land reforms and the provision of housing for the rural poor.

### SECTION- B

(6 × 2 = 12)

13. Measures which can be taken to protect our surroundings from pollution:
  - (i) Practice afforestation.
  - (ii) Following National Auto Fuel Policy.
  - (iii) Increased use of renewable sources of energy.

**(Any Two Points)**
15. Some countries question India's inclusion as permanent member of the Security Council on the following basis:
  - (i) Tensions with Pakistan.
  - (ii) Nuclear weapons capabilities.
  - (iii) The inclusion of India could lead to similar demands from other emerging powers like Brazil, Germany, Japan and South Africa.

**(Any Two Points)**

17. Reasons which led to the creation of seven small states in North-East India:
- To foster economic development in the region.
  - To address socio-cultural concerns.
  - Popular demand from the people.

(Any Two Points)

**SECTION- C** (5 × 4 = 20)

19. The reasons for the resistance to globalisation:
- Leftist parties contend that modern globalisation embodies global capitalism, which widens the wealth gap between the affluent and the impoverished.
  - The weakening of the state diminishes its ability to safeguard the interests of its less privileged citizens.
  - Rightist parties express concerns about the political, economic and cultural ramifications.
  - Cultural globalisation is feared to erode longstanding values and traditional cultures.
  - Some critics view globalisation as a modern form of imperialism. The World Social Forum opposes neoliberal globalisation.

(Any Four Points)

22. Outcomes of the mid-term elections of 1980 in India:
- The Janata Party faced a significant defeat, particularly in North India.
  - The Congress party replicated its remarkable 1971 victory by securing 353 seats.
  - Once again, the Congress formed the central government with Indira Gandhi returning as Prime Minister.
  - This served as another reminder that governments perceived as unstable and quarrelsome are severely punished by the voters.

**SECTION- E** (4 × 6 = 24)

27. (a) India has encountered both traditional and non-traditional security threats. In addressing

poverty, terrorism and epidemics, its approach should be as follows:

- To combat poverty, India must focus on economic development to enhance the lives of its citizens, ensuring that significant inequalities are not allowed to persist. The negative impacts of globalisation should be offset by the state's positive interventions.
- To prevent epidemics, proper living conditions, sanitation, access to clean drinking water, implementation of the Swachh Bharat mission, adequate immunisation and public education are essential. It is imperative to enhance the public health system and collaborate with all stakeholders.
- To tackle terrorism, a strong military strategy and intelligence framework, including cyber intelligence, are crucial. Simultaneously, India's democracy should accommodate dialogue and negotiation to address groups such as Maoists and insurgents.

OR

- Traditional security acknowledges the potential for cooperation to restrain violence.
- This cooperation pertains to both the ends and means of warfare. There is widespread acceptance that nations should engage in war only for justifiable reasons, such as self-defense or to prevent genocide.
- Warfare should also be checked in terms of the methods employed. Traditional security perspectives do not exclude other forms of cooperation like disarmament, arms control and confidence-building measures. Disarmament requires states to reduce certain types of weapons.
- Fundamentally, traditional security concepts primarily focus on the actual or potential use of military force. Within this framework, force is considered both the primary threat to security and the principal means of securing it.

Delhi Set- 3

59/5/3

**SECTION- A** (20 × 1 = 20)

- Option (D) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* 1. Formation of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) – 17th September 1949  
2. Tashkent Agreement was signed – 10th January 1966  
3. Creation of Bangladesh – 1971  
4. Assassination of Indira Gandhi – 31st October 1984
- Option (C) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* The global commons include the earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor and outer space.
- Option (B) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* In 1960, India and Pakistan signed the Indus Waters Treaty.

9. **Option (A) is correct.**

*Explanation:* A Soviet coup took place in 1991, encouraged by Communist Party hardliners. Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing coup. He won election and shook off centralised Control.

**SECTION- B** (6 × 2 = 12)

- Common property resources refer to the rights and duties of a group together over natural resources without anybody having property rights over them.  
Example: Community forests, pasture lands, village water bodies, etc.
- Advantages of international organisation:

- (i) Assist nations in resolving conflicts and disputes.
  - (ii) Promote cooperation among countries and improve living conditions for humanity.
17. The Punjab Accord, signed in 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal, comprised the following provisions:
- (i) The termination of the agitation led by Sikh groups advocating increased autonomy for Punjab.
  - (ii) Granting greater regional autonomy to Punjab and other states, addressing calls for decentralisation of power and governance.

**SECTION– C** (5 × 4 = 20)

19. Negative effects of globalisation include:
- (i) Foreign companies prioritise profit-driven projects over social welfare initiatives.
  - (ii) Globalisation has increased income inequality, making rich richer and poor more poorer.
  - (iii) Globalisation has contributed to the depletion of flora and fauna within countries.

(Any Two Points)

22. Lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975:
- (i) The Emergency highlighted both the weaknesses and strengths of India's democracy, but most importantly it demonstrated that it's not possible to eliminate democracy from India.
  - (ii) It amended the Constitution to specify that internal emergencies could only be declared in cases of armed rebellion and such a decision must be advised in writing by the council of ministers and approved by the President.
  - (iii) The Emergency raised awareness about civil liberties, leading to a more active role by the courts in safeguarding individual rights.

(Any Two Points)

**SECTION– E** (4 × 6 = 24)

27. (a) Human security focuses on safeguarding individuals, encompassing the protection of their rights, dignity and self-respect, in addition

to their lives, dignity and honour. While human security is sometimes equated with state security, the security of states does not necessarily ensure the security of their people.

A narrow interpretation of human security only talks about the physical threats to individuals or the shielding of communities and individuals from internal violence. In contrast, a broad view of human security argues that the scope of threats should also include hunger, diseases and natural disasters, as these cause far more casualties than war.

OR

- (b) Traditional security primarily revolves around the use or threat of use of military force. In this framework, force is not only the main threat to security but also the primary method of ensuring security. However, such a security concept poses risks to core national values such as sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. Military actions also endanger the lives of citizens within a nation's borders. Traditional security can be either external, involving threats from other countries, or internal, involving threats from groups or regions advocating secession.

**Components of traditional notion of external security include:**

- (i) **Deterrence:** This involves policies aimed at preventing war, known as deterrence.
- (ii) **Defense:** If a war has already started, nations engage in defensive actions against the enemy to limit or end the conflict.
- (iii) **Balance of Power:** Countries build up their military capabilities to maintain a balance between larger and smaller nations. They may also seek alliances with the enemies of their enemies to make their position stronger.
- (iv) **Alliance Building:** This refers to the formation of coalitions among states to challenge the power of the common enemy. For instance, the United States established NATO, while the USSR created the Warsaw Pact.

(Any Two Points)

**SECTION– A** (20 × 1 = 20)

1. **Option (D) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* (i) The Russian Revolution–1917  
(ii) The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan–1979  
(iii) The disintegration of Soviet Union–1991  
(iv) The end of the World War II–1945
2. **Option (A) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* In Central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years until 2001.

3. **Option (C) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* Confidence building measures should be undertaken to reduce the risk of war.
4. **Option (B) is correct.**  
*Explanation:* Migrants are persons who make 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.



5. **Option (A) is correct.**

- Explanation:* a. Antarctic Treaty – 1959  
b. Montreal Protocol – 1987  
c. Antarctic Environmental Protocol – 1991  
d. Kyoto Protocol – 1997

6. **Option (A) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. This protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan based on the principles defined in UNFCCC.

7. **Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* In the general elections in 1957, the CPI emerged as the largest opposition party. In 1957, the CPI won the state elections in Kerala. This was the first time that an opposition party won control over an Indian state.

8. **Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was Sukumar Sen. He was responsible for conducting the first general elections of independent India.

9. **Option (A) is correct.**

*Explanation:* China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus, removed a historical buffer between the two countries.

10. **Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* **Mizo National Front (MNF):** A group formed in 1959, by Laldenga demanding for a separate state for Mizos.

11. **Option (D) is correct.**

*Explanation:* India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence and made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle.

12. **Option (B) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Karbis mentioned as the Mikir in the Constitution Order of the Government of India, are one of the major indigenous ethnic tribe in Northeast India and especially in the hill areas of Assam.

**SECTION– B**

(6 × 2 = 12)

13. (i) This ruthless economic and political exploitation by successive West Pakistani-dominated governments and military dictatorships drove the east wing in desperation to open revolt.  
(ii) Pakistani Army, the instrument of power which was used or threatened to be used, became the target of Bengali hatred. **2**
14. (i) Terrorism is a war against democracy and a crime against humanity.  
(ii) It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and discriminately to use it as a weapon against national government.

(iii) It has become a global phenomenon because even superpower is not free from terrorist attacks. **(Any two points) 2**

15. **The two models/paths to development were:**

- (i) Capitalism (or capitalist economy) **2**  
(ii) Socialism (or socialist economy).

16. (i) Country's vast size and electorates made these elections unusual.

(ii) The year 1952 it was a big test for poor and illiterate country.

(iii) Till then democracy had been existed only in the prosperous countries mainly in Europe and North America where everyone was almost literate. **(Any two points) 2**

17. (i) Governments are very sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries. They do work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries especially those with whom they have differences or those with whom they have had conflicts in the past.

(ii) A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to build up one's military power. Although economic and technological power are also important since they are the basis for military power. **2**

18. Mandal commission recommended reserving 27 per cent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for OBCs. **2**

**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]****SECTION– C**

(5 × 4 = 20)

19. India got independence with a very difficult situation upfront.

The three main challenges posed before independent India were:

- (i) to shape a united country,  
(ii) to develop democratic practices and  
(iii) to ensure removal of economic evils like poverty, unemployment, instability, etc. **4**

20. (i) Firstly, the names of Indian actors like Raj Kapoor and Amitabh Bachchan are common in the house holds of Russia.

(ii) Secondly, Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world order.

(iii) As India and Russia both visualise the vision of multipolar world, they believe in peaceful negotiation of any international matters.

(iv) Hence, both share the embedded history of common interests and perceptions. **4**

21. (a) Lessons from 1975 Emergency:

- (i) Denial of fundamental rights and curtailment of freedom is not acceptable to the people of India.

- (ii) People value freedom of press.  
 (iii) People disapprove the excesses committed by state authorities. **(Any two points) 4**  
**[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]**

OR

- (b) (i) It invoked Article 352 of the Constitution that federal distribution of powers remain practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union government.  
 (ii) Secondly, the government also gets the power to curtail or restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the Emergency. Strikes were banned; many opposition leaders were put in Jail; the political situation became very tense.  
 (iii) Deciding to use its special powers under Emergency provisions, the government suspended the freedom of the press. The government made extensive use of preventive detention.  
 (iv) Under this provision, people were arrested and detained. Kannada writer Shivarama Karanth, awarded with Padma Bhushan and Hindi writer Fanisharnath Renu, awarded with Padma Shri, returned their awards in protest against the suspension of democracy. **4**
22. (a) (i) Cultural homogenisation is an aspect of cultural globalisation. It refers to the reduction in cultural diversity through the popularisation and diffusion of a wide array of cultural symbols like customs, ideas and values.  
 The impact of the western culture on the rest of the world is the best example of cultural homogenisation.  
 (ii) **Cultural Heterogenisation:** It signifies cultural differences and distinctive nature of cultures to be generated by globalisation. **4**
- OR
- (b) (i) 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.  
 (ii) Advocates of economic globalisation argue that it generates greater economic growth and well-being 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. **4**
23. (i) India's democratic politics allows people and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems.  
 (ii) India's democratic politics focus on regional issues and problems to receive adequate

attention and accommodation in the policy making process. i.e., regional aspirations of Punjab, Assam, Kashmir, etc.

- (iii) Its examples are in the eighties, military erupted in Punjab, problems persisted in the North East, students agitated in Assam and Kashmir valley was on the boil.  
 (iv) The Government of India settled down some negotiations with these regional aspirations to reduce tensions in many regions.  
 (v) Mizoram is an example of political settlement to resolve the problem of separation effectively. **4**

### SECTION– D

(3 × 4 = 12)

24. (i) **Option (C) is correct.**

*Explanation:* The Earth Summit was a conference on environment and development held in Rio-de Janeiro, Brazil in June, 1992.

- (ii) **Option (D) is correct.**

*Explanation:* China accepts the common responsibility system and advocates for the interests of developing countries. During the negotiations of the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, China rejected any proposals that attempted to set substantial legally binding responsibilities for developing countries, including voluntary commitments.

- (iii) **Option (C) is correct.**

*Explanation:*

- (a) The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity and forestry and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.  
 (b) There was unanimity on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. This approach to development is commonly known as sustainable development.  
 (c) A significant accomplishment of the summit was an agreement on the Climate Change Convention which in turn led to the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

- (iv) **Option (C) is correct.**

*Explanation:* '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. **4**

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

- (i) The State to which the former Congress President K. Kamraj belonged.–Tamil Nadu
  - (ii) The State from where the phrase 'Aya Ram, Gaya Ram' originated.– Haryana
  - (iii) The State to which former Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri belonged.– Uttar Pradesh
  - (iv) The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967 assembly elections.– Rajasthan 4
26. (i) Tiger represents the LTTE- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The neglect of Tamil concerns by Sinhala led to its formation. It demands for a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.
- (ii) The lion represents Sinhala community of Sri Lanka, it believes that Sri Lanka belongs to Sinhala's and no concessions to the Tamils should be given.
- (iii) Cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri Lankan leadership in trying to balance the Sinhala hard liners lion or the Tamil militant or the tiger while negotiating peace. The government thinks if it goes according to Sinhala community, actions would be taken by LTTE in Sri Lanka and if LTTE is given preference, Sinhala community would become upset and country would be divided.

1+1+2=4

### SECTION– E

(4 × 6 = 24)

27. (a) Factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation:
- (i) **Influence of EU in economic fields:**
    - (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) Its share of world trade is much larger than that of the US.
  - (ii) **Influence of EU in political fields:**
    - (a) Its two members, Britain and France, hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.
    - (b) It also includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC.
    - (c) The EU has influenced some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.
  - (iii) **Influence of EU in military fields:**
    - (a) The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.
    - (b) Its total population spending on defence is second after the US.
    - (c) Its two members, Britain and France, also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear warheads.

(Any two points from each) [2 + 2 + 2 = 6]

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

OR

- (b) Following are the objectives of establishing regional organisations:
- (i) **To make the economy of the region at par with the global economy:** This can include economic integration through trade agreements, customs unions and common markets, as well as political integration through the establishment of shared institutions and mechanisms for decision-making. By fostering closer ties among neighbouring countries, regional organisations aim to enhance stability, peace and prosperity within the region.
- (ii) **To accelerate the economic growth through social progress and cultural development. :** Regional organisations often aim to enhance political and social cohesion among member states, promoting shared values, norms and objectives. This can involve initiatives to strengthen democratic governance, uphold human rights and promote social inclusion and cohesion within the region. By fostering a sense of belonging and solidarity among member states, regional organisations contribute to the consolidation of regional identity and collective action, enabling more effective responses to shared challenges and opportunities.
- (iii) **To promote regional balance of power:** Regional organisations often play a vital role in conflict resolution and peace building efforts within their respective regions. By providing a platform for dialogue and negotiation among member states, these organisations can help prevent conflicts from escalating and facilitate the peaceful resolution of disputes. They may also deploy peacekeeping missions or mediation teams to areas experiencing conflict, working to restore stability and prevent further violence. Through such efforts, regional organisations contribute to regional security and stability.
- (iv) **Economic development and poverty alleviation:** Many regional organisations prioritise economic development and poverty alleviation as key objectives. By fostering closer economic cooperation and integration, these organisations seek to stimulate growth, create employment opportunities and reduce poverty within the region. This can involve initiatives such as infrastructure development, investment promotion and capacity-building programmes aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of member states' economies. By pooling resources and expertise, regional organisations can leverage economies of scale and address common development challenges more effectively.

28. (a) Composition of the UN Security Council. The Security Council is an important organ of the United Nations Organisation (UNO).

It consists of five permanent members (China, United States of America, United Kingdom, Russia and France) and ten non-permanent members who are elected for a period of two years).

Various suggestions have been made to reform UNSC.

- (i) There is a need to increase the number of new permanent and non-permanent members to UNSC.
- (ii) The new permanent members and non-permanent members should represent Asian, African and South American continents. It should equally cater to the needs and aspirations of Third World countries along with the First World countries.
- (iii) The new permanent members should also be provided with veto power. Otherwise, the new permanent members will be powerless.
- (iv) If the existing permanent members are not ready to provide veto power to the new permanent members, then, the veto power itself shall be abolished.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2018]

OR

- (b) (i) Cold War confrontations would not have ended and the United States of America would not have become the only superpower of the world. The Cold War might have continued with the association of the arms race.
  - (ii) The dominance of the US as economic and military power could not have taken place.
  - (iii) Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would have never got independence.
  - (iv) Civil wars in Soviet Republics and Eastern Europe could have been avoided.
  - (v) Many internationally serious problems like terrorism, neo-colonialism, global warming, etc., would have been tackled by both the superpowers.
  - (vi) Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued and the threat of war situation would have arisen any time.
29. (a) Consequences of partition of India in 1947:
- (i) The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.
  - (ii) There were killing and atrocities in the name of religion on both the sides.
  - (iii) Thousands of women were abducted.
  - (iv) People were forced to abandon their homes and move across the border
  - (v) Women were killed by their own family members to preserve family honour.

(vi) All the intellectuals in various fields expressed their grief and anger.

(vii) Minorities on both sides of border, fled their homes and secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.

OR

(b) The division of British India into the two separate states of India and Pakistan on August 14–15, 1947 – was the “last-minute” mechanism by which the British were able to secure agreement over how independence would take place. At around 25% of its population, Muslims were British India’s largest religious minority. Under the imperial rule, they had grown accustomed to having their minority status protected by a system of reserved legislative seats and separate electorates. After the World War II, Attlee’s Labour government in London recognised that Britain’s devastated economy could not cope with the cost of the over-extended empire. By March 1947, a new viceroy, Lord Louis Mountbatten, arrived in Delhi with a mandate to find a speedy way of bringing the British Raj to an end. Partition triggered riots, mass casualties and a colossal wave of migration. Millions of people moved to what they hoped would be safer territory, with Muslims heading towards Pakistan and Hindus and Sikhs in the direction of India. Estimates of the death toll post-Partition range from 2,00,000 to two million. Women were often targeted as symbols of community honour, with up to 1,00,000 raped or abducted. Both states subsequently faced huge problems accommodating and rehabilitating post-Partition refugees, whose numbers swelled when the two states went to war over the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947–48. Later bouts of communal tension generated further movement, with a trickle of people still migrating as late as the 1960s.

30. (a) The consensus that emerged among most political parties in India in spite of severe competition and conflicts:

(i) First, agreement of new economic policies: While many groups oppose the new economic policies, most political parties support them. Most parties believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.

(ii) Second, acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes: Political parties have recognised that the social and political claims of the backward castes need to be accepted. As a result all political parties now support reservation of seats for the backward classes in the education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.

- (iii) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without political agreement-coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements.

OR

**(b) Benefits of coalition governments in India are:**

- (i) Coalition government is more democratic and hence fairer, because it represents a much broader spectrum of public opinion than government by one party alone. In almost all coalitions, a majority of citizens voted for the parties which form the government and so their views and interests are represented in political decision-making.
- (ii) Coalition government creates a more honest and dynamic political system, allowing voters a clearer choice at election time.
- (iii) Coalitions provide good government because their decisions are made in the interests of a majority of the people. Because a wide consensus of opinion is involved, any policy will be debated thoroughly within the government before it is implemented. Single-party government is much more

likely to impose badly thought out policies upon parliament and people, perhaps for narrowly ideological reasons. When difficult or historic decisions have to be taken, the consent of politicians representing a wide range of interests and opinion is important in committing the country and its people to difficult but necessary courses of action.

- (iv) Coalition government provides more continuity in administration. In countries without a tradition of coalition governments, parties can remain in government or opposition for long periods and an adversarial political culture develops. When a change does occur, the members of the new administration seldom have any experience of government to draw upon and often embark upon a wholesale reversal of the previous regime's policies; neither of these things is in the public interest. In states with coalition politics, however, there are usually at least some ministers with considerable experience under the previous government. A more consensual style of politics also allows for a more gradual and constructive shift of policy between administrations.

(Any three points) [3 × 2 = 6 ]  
[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

Outside Delhi Set- 2

59/4/2

**SECTION- B**

(6 × 2 = 12)

18. The rise of the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Indian politics is a significant development that has changed the political landscape of the country. The OBCs are a diverse group of socially and economically disadvantaged castes and communities that have traditionally been excluded from political power and representation. Here are three factors that led to the rise of the OBCs in Indian politics:
- (i) The Mandal Commission report
- (ii) The decline of the Congress Party
- (iii) Social and economic changes 2

**SECTION- C**

(5 × 4 = 20)

19. The Article 51 of Indian Constitution deals with the "Directive Principles of State Policy" on "Promotion of International Peace and Security":
- (i) Promote international peace and security.
- (ii) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
- (iii) Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another.

- (iv) Encourage settlement of the international dispute by arbitration. 4

22. (a) (i) **Economic consequences**

- (a) It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.
- (b) The restrictions imposed by other countries on allowing imports have been reduced.

(ii) **Cultural consequences**

- (a) The rise of uniform culture called as cultural homogenisation.
- (b) Global culture is the imposition of western culture on rest of the world.

(iii) **Political consequences**

- (a) In place of welfare state it is the market to become the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- (b) The entry and increased role of MNCs all over the world leads to reduction in capacity of governments to take decision on their own.

(iv) **Others**

- (a) The left wing protests against economic liberalisation.
- (b) Indian social forum also raised voices against globalisation.

OR

(b) For meaning of Globalization, Globalization means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

The four reasons due to which Globalization is resisted are:

- (i) Leftist parties argue that contemporary Globalization represents a global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- (ii) Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- (iii) Rightist parties express anxiety over the political economic and cultural effects.
- (iv) The cultural Globalization would harm age old values of people while harming their traditional culture. [1×4=4]

23. (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. 4

**SECTION– E**

(3 × 4 = 12)

29. (a) (i) **Challenge to Shape a Nation:** India was divided among various states at the time of independence. Hence a great challenge arose to unify and integrate country into one bond. Sardar Vallabhai Patel took upon himself to integrate these states either wishfully or diplomatically to be completed into different stages.

(ii) **To Establish Democracy:** India constituted representative democracy based on parliamentary form of government and it was a great challenge to develop these democratic practices in the nation.

(iii) To ensure economic development and well being of the society and to achieve welfare goals with the help of effective economic policies and eradication of poverty and unemployment.

OR

29. (b) The merger of the princely state of Hyderabad with India was a significant event in the history of India's independence. It occurred in 1948 and was marked by a series of events leading up to the integration of Hyderabad into the newly formed Republic of India. Here's an overview of the key events:

(i) **Independence and Partition of India (1947):** India gained independence from British rule on August 15, 1947. The subcontinent was divided into two separate nations, India and Pakistan, based on religious lines. Hyderabad, ruled by the Nizam, remained an independent princely state.

(ii) **The Nizam's Aspiration for Independence:** The Nizam of Hyderabad, Mir Osman Ali Khan, was reluctant to accede to either India or Pakistan. He aspired to maintain Hyderabad's independence or possibly join Pakistan, given its Muslim-majority population. However, Hyderabad was landlocked within India, surrounded on all sides by Indian territory.

(iii) **Integration Pressures from India:** The Indian government, led by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, sought to integrate all princely states into the Indian Union. The integration process involved negotiations, diplomacy and sometimes military action.

(iv) **Operation Polo:** As tensions escalated between the Nizam's government and India, the Indian government launched "Operation Polo" in September 1948. Indian military forces swiftly moved into Hyderabad, facing minimal resistance from the Nizam's forces. The operation resulted in the annexation of Hyderabad into the Indian Union.

(v) **Accession of Hyderabad to India:** Following the success of Operation Polo, the Nizam surrendered and signed the Instrument of Accession, officially integrating Hyderabad into the Dominion of India on September 17, 1948. The Nizam's rule ended and Hyderabad became a part of the Indian Union.

(vi) **Aftermath:** The integration of Hyderabad with India was met with mixed reactions. While it was celebrated in much of India as a significant step towards national unity, it led to resentment and protests among some sections of the Hyderabad population who had favoured independence or merger with Pakistan.

Outside Delhi Set– 3

59/4/3

**SECTION– B**

(6 × 2 = 12)

18. Political parties accepted the political and social claims of the backward castes. All political parties began to support reservation of seats for the backward classes in education and employment.

This gave rise to an era of coalition politics. Coalition governments were formed, i.e., National Front in 1989, the United Front in 1996 and 1997, NDA in 1997, 1998 and 1999 and the UPA in 2004 and 2009. 2

**SECTION- C**

(5 × 4 = 20)

19. Nehru envisaged a crucial role for India in world affairs and in Asian affairs especially. His era was marked by the establishment of contacts between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa. Throughout the 1940s and the 1950s, Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian unity. Under his leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence and made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. 4

20. **Two reasons for the disintegration of the USSR were:**

- (i) Internal weaknesses of the Soviet political and economic institutions.
- (ii) Economic stagnation leading to consumer shortages.
- (iii) Rampant corruption and the inability of the system to correct mistakes.
- (iv) The Communist has become very authoritarian and bureaucratic.
- (v) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic republics Gorbachev's role in producing reforms. (Any two points)

[1 × 2 = 2] [CBSE Marking Scheme, 2019]

22. (a) Refer Answer (b) of Outside Delhi set -1

(b) **Political consequences:**

- (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. 4

23. The Punjab Accord, also known as the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, was signed on July 24, 1985, between the Government of India and representatives of the Akali Dal, a Sikh political party, represented by its president, Harchand Singh Longowal. The Prime Minister of India at that time was Rajiv Gandhi. The accord aimed to resolve the Punjab crisis, which had been marked by violent conflict between Sikh militants and Indian security forces.

**Two key provisions of the Punjab Accord were:**

- (i) **Devolution of Powers:** The accord proposed the devolution of substantial powers to the state of Punjab, particularly in areas such as agriculture, industry and education. This provision aimed to address the demands of the Sikh community for greater autonomy and control over their affairs within the state.

(ii) **Resolution of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution:**

The accord aimed to address some of the grievances outlined in the Anandpur Sahib Resolution, a document that articulated the demands of the Akali Dal and the Sikh community. While not explicitly mentioned in the accord, the spirit of the Anandpur Sahib Resolution was acknowledged and efforts were made to address the economic, political and social concerns of the Sikh community. 4

**SECTION- E**

(3 × 4 = 12)

29. (a) The reorganisation and the formation of the states was a painstaking job for the leaders of newly independent India.

(i) Organising state boundaries on the basis of language initially seemed injurious for the harmony of the country. It was thought that it may provoke separatism among the states. But finally state boundaries were decided on the basis of language and it was not a wrong decision at all.

(ii) 1953, State Reorganisation Commission was appointed to rearrange the boundaries of the states.

(iii) The main recommendations of this commission was to organise states on the basis of language and the boundaries should reflect linguistic aspects.

(iv) The State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which created 14 states and 6 union territories.

(v) These linguistic states enhanced democratic practices.

(vi) The states did not follow the separatist attitude and recognised the regional status of the other states. 6

**OR**

29. (b) The merger of princely states into the Indian Union following independence posed several challenges for India. Here are three significant problems faced during this process:

(i) **Integration Resistance:** Many princely states were initially reluctant to join the Indian Union. Some rulers aspired to maintain their sovereignty or considered the option of joining Pakistan, particularly if they had a majority-Muslim population. This resistance to integration stemmed from various factors, including historical ties with the British, concerns about losing privileges and autonomy and in some cases, religious or cultural affiliations with regions that became part of Pakistan. Overcoming this resistance required a combination of diplomacy, negotiations and sometimes coercion.

(ii) **Geographical Complexity:** The princely states were scattered across the Indian subcontinent, with diverse geographical, cultural and linguistic

characteristics. This geographical complexity complicated the process of integration, as each princely state required individual negotiations and tailored approaches. Some states were contiguous with the newly formed India or Pakistan, while others were enclaves surrounded by Indian territory. This diversity made it challenging to devise a uniform strategy for integrating the princely states into the Indian Union.

**(iii) Military Action and Diplomatic Challenges:** In certain cases, the integration of princely states

required military action to overcome resistance from recalcitrant rulers or to quell internal unrest. Operation Polo, which led to the annexation of Hyderabad, is a notable example of military action undertaken to integrate a princely state into India. Additionally, India faced diplomatic challenges, particularly in cases where princely states had international treaties or obligations with foreign powers. Managing these diplomatic complexities while asserting India's sovereignty and territorial integrity required diplomatic skill and strategic manoeuvring.

