A.1. In Korea (1950-1953), Berlin (1958-1962) etc.

A.2. JL Nehru on the eve of India’s independence.

A.3. The UN Security Council has five permanent members. Any one of the permanent members can ‘veto’ any decision of the Security Council.

A.4. The result of this election jolted Congress at both national & state level.

A.5. Review of agricultural wages, workers participation in management, eradication of bonded labor, land reforms.

A.6. Without overcoming the challenges i.e. poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution, growth and material progress is not possible. For development, therefore, a design or plan was the basic requirement.

A.7. Leaders known by the slogans are: Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan – Lal Bahadur Shastri. Garibi Hatao – Indira Gandhi.

A.8. Match the following:
(a) (ii)
(b) (iii)
(c) (I)
(d) (IV)

A.9. The Assam Movement was led by AASU leaders who demanded the expulsion of foreigners from Assam.


A.11.
1. North Korea (supported by the USSR) versus South Korea (Supported by the USA).
2. North Vietnam (supported by the USSR) Vs South Vietnam (Supported by the USA).
3. Afghanistan (rival factions supported by the US and USSR).
4. Europe (NATO led by the USA) versus Warsaw Pact led by the USSR.
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(ii) Less foreign trade and investment before 1978; more foreign trade and investment after 1978.  
(iii) Economic linkages primarily with communist countries before 1978; economic linkages with capitalist countries such as the USA and Japan after 1978.

A.13.  
(a) Displacement and rehabilitation as an outcome of partition.  
(b) Diversity of language, culture and religion etc.  
(c) To evolve effective policies for eradication of poverty. (Any two)

A.14.  
(a) Assam  
(b) Maharashtra

A.15.  
Agrarian struggles of the eighties are generally referred to as farmer’s movement where better off farmers protested against the policies of the state. The BKU was one of the leading organizations in these movements.

A.16.  
(a) Ch Charan Singh, a congress leader who broke from the party to form Bhartiya Lok Dal, forcefully articulated the case for keeping agriculture at the centre of planning for India.  
(b) He said that planning was leading to creation of prosperity in urban & industrial section at the expense of the farmers and rural population.

A.17.  
(a) One country, one culture & one nation.  
(b) Re union of India & Pakistan in Akhand Bharat.

A.18.  
The two superpowers needed smaller allies due to following reasons:  
1. Vital natural resources such as oil, gas and minerals  
2. Territories, which could be used as military bases  
3. Locations, which could be used for spying  
4. Economic support from small allies by way of providing troops and material  
5. Ideological support from small allies in terms of loyalty to rival ideas. (Any four)

A.19.  
The USA is the sole superpower now. It has the economic and military means to intervene in any part of the world.  
The constraints are –  
1. System of separation of powers among the three organs of the American government  
2. The open nature of American society and political culture  
3. NATO

A.20.  
RTI- Right to Information Act 2005 mandates timely response to citizen requests for government information. It is an initiative taken by Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions to provide a-RTI Portal Gateway to the citizens for quick search of information related to government.

A.21.  
- Initially Nepal was a monarchy. Then a constitutional monarchy was established, but the king retained full control over government.  
- In 1990, there was a strong pro democracy movement and the king was forced to accept the demand for new democratic constitution
During 1990’s the influence of the Maoists had spread in parts of Nepal. They believed in armed struggle.

In 2002, King abolished parliament and dismissed the government ending the limited democracy.

In April 2006, there were massive country wide pro democracy protests. The king was forced to restore the parliament. In this movement the Maoists had joined hands with other pro democracy political parties.

Now Nepal is in process of ending a constituent assembly which will write in constitution.

A22 The four components are:

1. Deterrence: to prevent war, e.g. the nuclear deterrence policy of the two superpower during the Cold War.
2. Defense: to limit or end war, e.g. training of national armed forces to face threats from abroad.
3. Balance of Power: Maintaining a favourable balance of power vis-à-vis others, particularly in the military sector e.g. Arms purchases by India and Pakistan from abroad for military modernization.
4. Alliance-building: Forming a coalition with others to increase one’s own power e.g. the NATO established by the USA and the Warsaw Pact created by the USSR.

A23 Global Commons are areas of the world located outside the exclusive jurisdiction of any one state. So they require common governance by the global community. For example, the earth’s atmosphere, the ocean floor, Antarctica, Arctic Polar Regions and outer space.

1. Activities in these areas should be restricted to scientific research and commercial exploitation should not be allowed.
2. The advanced countries such as the Western countries and Japan should provide environment-friendly technologies to the developing countries to prevent environmental degradation.

A24 Permanent members of the Security Council (after Communist China’s conducting nuclear tests in 1969) imposed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India termed it as discriminatory and refused to sign the same.

In May 1974 India undertook its first nuclear explosion. India, however called it as peaceful explosion and always argued using atomic power for peaceful purposes.

India later conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998 demonstrating the capacity to use unclear energy for military purpose. The international community was critical and imposed sanctions. India’s nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professed “no first use”.

A25

- Factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi became open in 1969.
- President post left vacant after Zakir Hussains’s death.
- Despite Indira Gandhi’s reservation, the syndicate managed to nominate her long term opponent N Sanjeeva Ready as the official congress candidate- Indira Gandhi retaliated and encouraged vice president VV Giri to file the nomination as an independent candidate.
- Morarji Desai was the deputy PM and finance minister- differences between him and the PM resulted in Desai leaving the government.
- PM called for a casting of conscience vote between the two candidates- VV Giri won.
- Defeat of the official congress candidate formalized a split in the party.
A26 The Assam accord was (1979-1985) was against outsiders. In 1979, The All Assam Students Union led this anti-foreigner movement. Eventually, after 6 years of turmoil, Rajiv Gandhi-led govt entered into negotiations with AASU leaders. This accord was signed in 1985 through which it was decided that foreigners who migrated to Assam during Bangladesh war were to be identified & deported. The accord brought peace but it could not resolve the problem of immigration.

A27 NAM in the cold war period was used for the projection of the member countries political ideology of staying out of the 2 camps created by the 2 super powers but after the end of cold war, it has been used as a platform for pressing the economic concerns of the third world countries which crystallized in the formation of NIEO. The challenge for most non aligned countries (a majority of them categorized as LDCs) post cold war, was to be more developed economically & to lift the people out of poverty. Economic development was vital for their independence. The idea of NIEO originated with this realization. Over the years, NIEO has given rise to the demand for a level playing field by the LDCs for their economic independence.

A28 Several factors have contributed to Pakistan’s failure:
   a) The social dominance of the military, clergy & landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments & subsequently the establishment of military governments.
   b) Pakistan’s conflict with India has made the pro military groups more powerful & active.

A29 South Asia includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Srilanka & Afghanistan. Peace & co-operation can be enhanced in the region through organizations like SAARC & steps like SAFTA in political, social, economic & cultural spheres.

A30 **Defining Hegemony as Structural Power:** Hegemony as structural power refers to role of US in providing global public goods i.e. those goods that can be consumed by one person without reducing the amount of good available for someone else. For eg: fresh air, roads etc.  
   **Naval Power:** In terms of global public goods it refers to sea lanes and routes used by merchant ships. It is the naval power of the hegemon that ensures freedom of navigation in international waters.
   **Internet Facilities:** Internet is the direct outcome of the US military research project that began in 1950. It relies on a global network of satellites most of which are owned by the US government.
   **Bretton Woods System:** BWS set up by US after the second world war still constitutes the basic structure of the world economy. It would thus not be erroneous to say that World Bank, IMF and WTO are all the products of US hegemony.

A31 An example of the one party dominant system from around the world can be seen in case of Mexico where PRI always won elections through undemocratic means. The dominance of one party did not mean that India was really not a democracy. Although, the Congress Party dominated the electoral arena, the Indian political system is democratic for the following reasons:
1. Open nature of the Indian Political system.
2. Role of the Congress Party during the freedom struggle.
3. The characteristics of the Congress Party – Political support base.
4. Presence of other political parties in the system.
5. Electoral system – free and fair elections.

**OR**

To overcome the prevailing food crisis, the government adopted a new strategy for agriculture in order to ensure food sufficiency. It was decided to put greater resources like high-yielding variety seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and better irrigation and highly subsidized prices. This helped in increasing production in a very short period. This was the Green Revolution which made India self-sufficient in food grains.

Positive aspects :-
a) Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous.
b) It led to the rise of middle peasant section – farmers with medium sized holdings who benefited from the changes.
c) It raised the availability of latest technology, good equipments, easy loans and various other facilities.

Negative aspects :
a) It increased polarization between classes and regions. Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P. became prosperous while other regions remained backward.
b) Also the stark contrast between the landlords and poor peasantry produced conditions favourable for left wing organizations to organize poor peasants so that they become their vote Banks.

A32 Arguments for
1. The confrontational relationship between the government and opposition.
2. Lack of harmony between the Parliament/Prime Minister and the Supreme Court.
3. The ease with which the emergency was imposed by the Prime Minister no consultation with the cabinet.
6. Inability of judiciary to protect civil liberties.
7. Interference of Sanjay Gandhi in the functioning of Govt.

Arguments against
1. Open and democratic nature of the Indian Political system.
2. Emergency was an extraordinary response to extraordinary crisis.
3. Emergency lasted for less than two years – back to normal democratic functioning.
4. Opposition to the emergency measures.
5. Free and fair elections in 1977 - massive verdict against the Congress Party.
6. Constitutional amendments to remove ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions.

**OR**

Indira Gandhi had no option except to impose emergency as
1. She felt that frequent agitation and strikes by Opposition are not good for democracy.
2. She felt that opposition was not allowing the Govt. to function in normal manner – leading to political instability.
3. She felt that the judiciary was acting as a hurdle to her govt.
4. She alleged that subversive forces were not allowing her govt. to implement the progressive programs, for example, 20 point program.
5. She alleged that subversive forces were attempting to overthrow her government through extra constitutional means.
No need to impose emergency
1. Popular struggle against the government – a legacy of our national struggle for freedom.
2. The Bihar and Gujarat movements were mostly non-violent. Very few cases registered against the detainees.
3. Law and order situation was mostly normal. Emergency was an overreaction on the part of government.
4. There was not threat to the unity and integrity of the nation.
5. Indira Gandhi misused an extraordinary constitutional provision meant for saving the nation to remain in power.

A33
• Challenge post independence was the reorganization of states. It was decided that boundaries would be drawn in a way that linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation.
• During colonial times, reorganization of states was either done as per administrative convenience or simply was coincided with the territories annexed by the British government.
• National movement promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states.
• Post independence and partition there was a dilemma that if states would be reorganized on the basis of language then the social and economic challenges would be ignored.
• The Vishalandhra movement (movement for separate Andhra) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were a part and be made into a separate Andhra province.
• Formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making states on linguistic lines. Central government appointed a States Reorganization Commission in 1953. The commission accepted that the boundaries of states should be reorganized on the basis of languages.
• 1956- States Reorganization Act was passed. This led to the creation of 14 states and 6 Union Territories.

OR
• The Opposition’s main role is to question the government of the day and hold them accountable to the public. The Opposition is equally responsible in upholding the best interests of the people of the country. They have to ensure that the Government does not take any steps, which might have negative implications on the people of the country.
• The role of the opposition in parliament is basically to check the excesses of the ruling or dominant party, and not to be totally antagonistic. There are actions of the ruling party which may be beneficial to the masses and oppositions are expected to support such things.
• In Parliament, Opposition Party should act firmly on behalf of common mass fighting for their common interest and grievances. They should raise immediate protest before a Bill passed, which is against the interest of common-men. Opposition legislators should always bear in mind that they are the representatives from each and every countryman fighting for justified demands and defending all unlawful and unfair practice.

A34 Consequences for disintegration of USSR:
  a) End of the cold war
  b) Coming up of unipolar world.
  c) Dominance of US.
d) Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism.
e) European Union strengthened itself.
f) Some socialist nations got divided.
g) World Bank & IMF started helping the erstwhile republics that adopted democracy.

**OR**
a) To appoint a Peace Building Commission.
b) To establish a Human Rights Council.
c) Creation of a Democracy Fund.
d) Agreement to wind up Trusteeship Council.
e) To increase the number of both permanent & non permanent members of the Security Council.
f) Some countries want the UN to play a greater or more effective role in peace & security missions.

A35

a) The NATO is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic treaty which was signed on 4th April, 1949. The NATO HQ is in Brussels, Belgium and the organization constitutes a system of collective defense whereby member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by an external party. After the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the organization became drawn into the Balkans while building better links with former/potential enemies of the east. In 2009, membership of NATO was enlarged to 28 with the entrance of Albania and Croatia) (Current military spending of all NATO members constitutes 70% of the world’s defense spending, with the US accounting for about half of the total military spending of the world).

b) In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait. After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to quit its aggression, the United Nations mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force. A massive coalition force of 660,000 troops from 34 countries fought against Iraq and defeated it in what come to be known as First Gulf War.

c) - Formation on 7th October, 2002 after signing of the charter at Tashkent.
- Members: Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan.
- CSIO is Russia led defense block of ex-soviet states
- CSIO is often described as a counter-balance to NATO in Central Asia.

d) • DPSP, State should promote peace and security
• Maintain relations between nations
• Foster respect for international law.

*** - - *** - - *** - - ***
**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Question 1-10 are of one mark each. Answer should not exceed 20 words.
3. Question 11-20 are of 2 marks each. Answer should not exceed 40 words
4. Question 21-30 are of 4 marks each. Answer should not exceed 100 words.
5. Question 31-35 are of 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words

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3. Law and order situation was mostly normal. Emergency was an overreaction on the part of government.
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5. Indira Gandhi misused an extraordinary constitutional provision meant for saving the nation to remain in power.

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- c) Dominance of US.
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- b) To establish a Human Rights Council.
- c) Creation of a Democracy Fund.
- d) Agreement to wind up Trusteeship Council.
- e) To increase the number of both permanent & non permanent members of the Security Council.
- f) Some countries want the UN to play a greater or more effective role in peace & security missions.

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**BS_RBLA'14-15**