

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. USA & USSR 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B 11. B 12. B

13. A policy started by Ramnarayan Jaisankar, to give an alternative to Congress' ideology.
14. NAM, Afro Asian Unity (Explanation)
15. Focussed on industrialisation, increased govt. role in the process, controlling resources & distribution
16. Defence, Deterrence, Surrender
17. World Trade Organisation. Gives financial help to countries. Sets rules for world trade. Gives aid for developing countries to develop skills and infrastructure.
18. Removing dynamic rule, bringing political parties together, Marxist ideology.
19. Events leading to formation of Bangladesh
- Formation of East Pakistan
 - Exploitation of Bangla speaking population
 - Interference of Pakistan Army
 - Arrest of leaders.
 - Public opposition of West Pakistan rule
 - India's role -
 - Provided shelter to refugees
 - Provided military support.
 - Provided recognition in world affairs.
- 20 → India is a responsible nuclear power.
- World's largest and oldest democracy
 - Founding member of the UN. Believes in peaceful resolution of disputes
 - Emerging economic and military power.

(Any other relevant points)

Q21. No, its a wrong impression. The following points can prove this.

- ① India has never been an aggressor in the region. Rather it had to face aggression from China and Pak.
- ② Despite its territorial size and military strength, India doesn't try to interfere.
- ③ India believes in non aggression as state policy.
- ④ Believes in peaceful resolution of disputes.

22.

Bharatiya Jana Sangha

- Believed in nationalism
- Promotion of Indian values and culture.
- opposition of western influence

Communist Party

- Believed in the ideas of Leninism and Stalin.
- wanted a violent revolution after independence.
- Contested elections in Bengal, Tripura & Kerala successfully.

These political parties provided an alternative to the Congress ideology. Challenged the Congress' dominance and kept the democracy vibrant.

OR

- Congress was called a social and ideological coalition as
- it represented all social groups of India - Women, Dalits, Industrialists etc.

- It allowed existence of different ideologies. If a person had different views than the leadership, he could still stay in the Congress.

- This coalition like feature it stopped factionalism within the Congress.
- Reduced electoral competition.

- Tibet was an autonomous region which acted as a buffer b/w India and China.
- After Communist revolution in China, it claimed Tibet as a part of China.
- Chinese interference in this region started from 1950.
- 1956 Tibet was fully annexed by China. Spiritual/Political leader Dalai Lama reached India seeking asylum.
- Political asylum to Dalai Lama became a bone of contention b/w India and China.

OR

- After split in 1969 Indira Gandhi started preparing ground for 1971 elections.
- she presented a 20 point programme addressing most important issues of India, like unemployment and poverty.
- she also talked about nationalisation of banks and also took on the agenda of communists.
- Her idea of 'Garibi Hato' resonated well with the public.

Q24.

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Signing of instrument of accession
- (c) The Indian govt used diplomacy and force to deal with the issue

Q25.

B (b.) C (c.) A (d.) B

Q26.

- A ii Bihar
- B i Andhra Pradesh
- C iii Tamilnadu
- D IV UP

Q27.

- EU has a great military strength. Members have nuclear power. Most countries are members of NATO.
- Size of Economy is almost similar to the size of US military.
- Nations are liberal and democratic. Leads in soft power.

Q129

OR

- Traditional concept of security is more concerned with military external and internal threat with force.
- Non traditional concept includes the idea of human security and Global security.
- As per traditional concept military threats at border can be an example of traditional threat which can be managed with developing force.
- Terrorism is an example of non-traditional threats which cannot be dealt with in any country alone. It also threatens peace and harmony.

Q128

The reasons are

- ① Interference of military in political affairs.
- ② Lack of any popular movement for democracy.
- ③ Lack of support by international community, for democracy.
- ④ Increased role of clergy and conservatives in society.

OR

- Unipolarity refers to a situation where there is only one superpower in the world. It behaves like a hegemon.
- Bipolarity refers to a situation of presence of two superpowers which compete with each other for supremacy in world affairs.
- End of Bipolarity can possibly result into a situation of a multipolar world. As hegemon can control only a few regions and states, there is always an opportunity for more powers to emerge and compete with each other.
- After the end of bipolarity a vacuum was created by the demise of USSR which

① 1969 elections took place for the new President of India.

② Congress' official candidate was N. Sanjeeva Reddy

③ Indira Gandhi encouraged the then Vice President V.V. Giri to contest elections.

④ She also encouraged MPs to listen to their inner voice.

⑤ V.V. Giri won the election

⑥ Indira Gandhi and her supporters were expelled from the Congress and split took place.

OR

- Yes, Kashmir issue. The status of Kashmir as a part of India has always been questioned by the Pakistan.

- Only two months after independence and later two wars were fought for Kashmir.

- Pakistan promotes terrorism in the area

- Water treaty brokered by the World Bank

- Indus river system was divided

- Recently India and Pakistan have developed conflicts over the issue.

30. - Planning started under great economic stress. Neither of agriculture nor industry was fully developed in India. Taking inspiration from USSR progress, planning was introduced.

- Two available models were capitalism and socialist structure of economy.

- Capitalism was rejected as it was thought to be against the value system of India and could lead to social and economic problems.

- One success of planning was that it resulted in growth of basic industries.

- One failure was that it left many areas unattended.

(Any other relevant point)

Q30

OR

- They sometimes organised themselves together and came together for constituency elections against the Congress.
- They also provided an alternative ideology and choice during elections.
- They were able to win many seats in 1967 elections.
- They kept the ruling party in check.
- SVD and later on Janata Party took inspiration from the efforts of SVD.
- Left parties mostly kept out of such efforts.