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	SECTION – A		
Q1.	**Explain the term 'Capitalism'.** **OR** **What is meant by 'Eastern Alliance' formed during the Cold War period ?**		
Ans	Capitalism is a system where **(i)** economy is not controlled by the Government. **(ii)** it is based on privatisation. **(iii)** it is based on free market forces Or any other relevant point (Any one point) **OR** • Eastern Alliance was the alliance headed by the former USSR. • The eastern European countries were its members and it was called the Warsaw Pact. • The Eastern Alliance was committed to the ideology of Socialism and Communism. Or any other relevant answer	**1** **1**	**Pg 3, 5-6**
Q2.	**Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect ?** **(a) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.** **(b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.** **(c) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.** **(d) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.**		
Ans	b) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.	**1**	**Pg 37**
Q3.	**Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization.** **OR** **Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security.**		
Ans	The benefits of having an International Organisation – **(i)** It gives a common platform to discuss issues of International concern. Eg Environment, Epidemics, International wars & Peace & other International issues. **(ii)** For maintaining International peace & security. **(iii)** Laying down common norms, rules and procedures for global cooperation. **(iv)** It serves as a platform to promote dialogue and discussion with the US. (Any one) **OR** Arms control regulates the acquisition or development of weapons. Eg : ABM (Anti- Ballistic Missile Treaty), NPT(Nuclear Non - Proliferation Treaty) etc Or any other relevant treaty.	**1** **1**	**Pg 82,83, 84** **Pg 105**

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Q4. **Ans**	**Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument.** **(i)** Reorganisation of states on the basis of language gave the uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries. **(ii)** It underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity **(iii)** It reduces the threat of division & separatism. **(iv)** The path to politics & power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite. **(v)** It was seen as democratic. (Any one point)	**1**	**Pg 22,23**
Q5. **Ans**	**Explain the meaning of 'Coalition Government'.** When no single party has won a majority of seats in the House – then different like minded parties come together to form a majority in the House and to be able to form a government. Such a government formed by an alliance of parties is known as Coalition Government. Eg NDA, UPA, National Front, United Front.	**1**	
	SECTION - B		
Q6. **Ans**	**Describe any two features of the Soviet System.** **OR** **Mention any two effects on the East European countries that the Soviet army had liberated from the fascist forces after the Second World War.** Features of the Soviet System : - **(i)** Primacy to the state & Institution of the Party. **(ii)** Communist Party was the only party allowed to exist. **(iii)** Land & Productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet State. **(iv)** There was no unemployment. **(v)** Government subsidized the basic necessities for all citizens. **(vi)** Soviet System ensured a minimum standard of living to all citizens. **(vii)** Based on the ideals of Socialism and egalitarian society. **(viii)** It abolished Private Property. **(ix)** The economy was planned and controlled by the state. (Any Two points) **OR** Impact that the Soviet Union had on the East European countries was: **(i)** They came under the control of USSR. **(ii)** The political and economic systems of all these countries were modelled after that of the USSR. This was known as the 'Socialist bloc'. **(iii)** The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance, held them together under the leadership of USSR. (Any two points)	**2X1=2** **2X1=2**	**Pg 18** **Pg 18**
Q7.	**Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan.**		

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	OR **How did the Sino - Indian conflict of 1962 affect the Communist Party of India?**		
Ans	Measures to improve relations with Pakistan : **(i)** People to people contact can be encouraged. **(ii)** Trade should be encouraged. **(iii)** Negotiations to be held to resolve various issues of conflict. **(iv)** Visas to be given more freely. **(v)** Confidence building measures should be undertaken to reduce the risk of war. **(vi)** Social activists and prominent personalities must collaborate to create an atmosphere of friendship. **(vii)** More bus and rail routes be opened between the two countries to develop a better transport & communication. (Or any other relevant point) (Any Two) **OR** • It created irreconcilable differences between the Communist Party of India(CPI) • Pro – USSR faction remained within the CPI.The other faction wanted closer ties with China and was against any ties with Congress. • The party split in 1964 and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) was created. • Many leaders of CPI (M) were arrested for being Pro – China.	**2X1=2** **2**	**Pg 78** **Pg 73**
Q8.	**Evaluate the impact of national emergency declared in June, 1975.** **OR** **Assess the role played by 'defections' on Indian politics.**		
Ans	Impact of National Emergency **(i)** Fundamental Rights of the citizens were suspended. **(ii)** It led to the censorship of Press. **(iii)** It restricted the freedom of speech & expressions. **(iv)** It led to misuse of Preventive Detention and arrest of leaders of the opposition. **(v)** Misuse of power by bureaucracy and police officials. **(vi)** It also led to controversial amendments to the Constitutional provisions. **(vii)** Misuse of power by people not in authority. **(viii)** Brought out the weakness & strengths of India's democracy. **(ix)** It highlighted the ambiguities regarding the emergency provisions within the constitution. Or any other relevant point (Any two points) **OR** **(i)** This leads to political instability and fall of government. **(ii)** Larger Ministries to appease leaders for support. **(iii)** lack of support to party ideology for personal benefits. **(iv)** 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' may be given as an example.	**2 X1=2** **2 X1=2**	**Pg 112, 113 & 117** **Pg 91**

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	(Or any other relevant point) (Any two points)		
Q9. **Ans**	**Analyse the main reason for limiting the Dravidian Movement from the whole of South India to Tamil Nadu only.** • The lack of support from other states limited the movement to Tamil Nadu. • Focused mainly on Tamil culture. (Any one point)	**2**	**Pg 152**
Q10. **Ans**	**Match the following in 'Column A' with those in 'Column B' in a meaningful way.** **Column 'A'** **Column 'B'** **(I) Chipko Movement** **(a) Maharashtra** **(II) Narmada Bachao Aandolan** **(b) Uttarakhand** **(III) Dalit Panthers Movement** **(c) Andhra Pradesh** **(IV) Anti-Arrack Movement** **(d) Gujarat** Match column A with Column B **Column A** **Column B** **1.** Chipko Movement **b)** Uttarkhand **2.** Narmada Bachao Aandolan **d)** Gujarat **3.** Dalit Panthers Movement **a)** Maharashtra **4.** Anti – Arrack Movement **c)** Andhra Pradesh	**4X ½ =2**	**Pg 152**
	SECTION - C		
Q11. **Ans**	**Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony.** **OR** **Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.** Constraints on the American hegemony : **(i)** Institutional architecture of the American state itself. **(ii)** Open nature of the American society and free press and mass media **(iii)** Organisation of NATO (Any two points to be explained) **OR** Factors that contributed to Pakistan is failure in building a stable democracy – (i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and land- owning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. (ii) Pakistan conflict with India has made the pro- military groups more powerful and has justified the army's stay in power. (iii) The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule due to fear of ' Global Islamic Terrorism' and fear that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of the terrorist groups.	**2X2=4** **2x 2= 4**	**Pg 44** **Pg 69**

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	(Any Two)		
Q12.	**Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.** **OR** **Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security**		
Ans	Criteria proposed for new permanent and non permanent members of the UN Security Council. **(i)** A major Economic Power **(ii)** A major Military Power **(iii)** A substantial contributor to the UN budget **(iv)** A big nation in terms of its population **(v)** A nation that respects democracy and human rights. **(vi)** A country that would make the Council more representative of the World's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems & culture. (Any Four points) **OR** New Sources of threat to Non – traditional security – **(i)** Terrorism **(ii)** Human Rights violation **(iii)** Global Poverty **(iv)** Migration **(v)** Health Epidemics Or any other relevant point (Any four points to be explained)	**4X1=4** **4X1=4**	**Pg 89** **Pg 107-111**
Q13.	**Explain any two major causes of globalization.**		
Ans	Major Causes of Globalisation **(i)** Technology – Improved & faster means of communication and transportation **(ii)** Interconnectedness with the rest of the world due to availability of improved communication. **(iii)** Disintegration of USSR and promotion of Western Liberal capitalist ideology in a unipolar world. **(iv)** Role of International institutions like the IMF, World Bank and WTO in integrating their economics with the market oriented world economy. **(v)** Ability of people,ideas, capital and commodities to move easily from one point of the world to other. (Any two points to be explained)	**2X2=4**	**Pg 130**
Q14.	**Describe any four features of the ideology of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh 1951.**		
Ans	Ideology of Jana Sangh **(i)** Emphasised on the idea of 'one country ' one culture & one nation' **(ii)** Called for a reunion of India and Pakistan (Akhand Bharat) **(iii)** Was opposed to granting concessions to religious and cultural minorities. **(iv)** Wanted to replace English with Hindi as the official language.	**1X4=4**	**Pg 39**

	(v) Advocated the development of Nuclear weapons by India. **(vi)** Opposed to granting concession to religious and cultural minorities. (Any four points)		
Q15. **Ans**	**Analyse the Nuclear policy of India.** **OR** **Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China** The Nuclear Policy of India **(i)** India was in favour of using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. **(ii)** India refused to sign CTBT & NPT as it considers NPT as discriminatory. **(iii)** India's nuclear policy was to protect its boundaries and there was consensus among political parties on it. **(iv)** India would like complete elimination of Nuclear weapons **(v)** India has declared a unilateral no first use of Nuclear weapons. **(vi)** India conducted the first Nuclear Test at Pokhran and declared it for peaceful purposes **(vii)** While the second Pokhran Test was for increasing India's military capabilities. (Any Two) **OR** Any two causes of conflict between India and China: **(i)** Border issue especially in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin. **(ii)** Tension over India providing asylum to Dalai Lama **(iii)** China's close relations with Pakistan and helping them with their Nuclear programme. **(iv)** China's support to Pakistan in the UN. (Any Two)	**2X2=4** **2X2=4**	**Pg 78,79** **Pg 72 Book2**
Q16. **Ans**	**Examine any four factors that, you think, led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi Government in the early 1970s.** Factors that led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi: **(i)** Indira Gandhi was able to overcome the challenge put forward by the Syndicate. **(ii)** The positive programme introduced by Indira Gandhi such as nationalisation of banks, ceiling on land and other socialist measures. **(iii)** Her slogans, which struck a chord with the poor and down-trodden, like 'Garibi Hatao'. **(iv)** She was able to successfully convert a power struggle into an ideological war. **(v)** She was able to create a support base for herself among the disadvantage groups. **(vi)** After victory in 1971 Indo – Pak war, she was seen as a strong Nationalist Leader. **(vii)** The Congress Party under her leadership won both the General elections and the Assembly elections. Or any other relevant point	**4X1=4**	**Pg 97& 98**

	(Any four points)		
	SECTION – D		
Q17.	**Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow : It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.** **(i) Explain the meaning of Cold War.** **(ii) Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War.** **(iii) Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment.** **OR** **Read the following passage and answer the following questions : India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.** **(i) What is meant by the post-communist countries ?** **(ii) Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.** **(iii) How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy?**		
Ans	**(i)** Cold War referred to the competition, tension and a series of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union backed by their respective allies. It never escalated into a 'hot war' ie a full scale war between these two super powers.		**Pg 3**
	(ii) India's response to the ongoing Cold war was two fold: a) At one level, it took care in staying away from the two alliances. b) On the other, It raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances. c) India adopted the policy of Non alignment which means it did not join any military alliance and spoke on the basis of merit of the issue. (Any two)		**Pg 12** **Pg 12**

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	(iii) Features of India's policy of Non- alignment : **a)** India chose to stay away from the two military alliances led by the USA and the USSR. **b)** India chose to involve other members of the non- aligned group in this mission of reducing tensions. **c)** India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organization which were not a part of alliances led by the USA and the USSR. **d)** Nehru reposed great faith in' a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening Cold War tensions. **e)** India's policy was neither negative nor passive .It was not a policy of 'fleeing away' but actively participating in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. Eg India mediated between the Cold War rivals such as in Korea War in the early 1950's. **f)** India pursued as independent foreign policy and tried to serve its own national interest. (Any two points)	**1+2+2=5**	
	OR		**Pg 27,28, 29**
	(i) The Post Communist countries were the former Soviet republics which gave up communism after undergoing the shock therapy.		
	(ii) Factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia. **a)** Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar World. **b)** Bilateral agreements have been signed between Russia and India as a part of the Indo – Russian strategic Agreement of 2001. **c)** Russia supports India on issues like Kashmir, terrorism. **d)** India is the second largest arms market for Russia. **e)** Russia has come to India's help during its oil crisis. **f)** Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space Industry. **g)** Russia and India have collaborated on various Scientific projects. (Any two points)		**Pg 27**
	(iii) India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy because: **a)** Indo – Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust, culture and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. **b)** India is part of popular memory of the region. Or any other relevant point (Any two points)	**1+2+2=5**	

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Q18.	**Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.** **(i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security?** **(ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security? Explain.** **(iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected.**		
Ans	**(i)** Protection of Individuals **(ii)** Protection of the life of individual from hunger, disease and natural disasters. **(iii)** Threats from which individuals should be protected Global warming International Terrorism Aids Health Epidemics Human Right Violations Poverty and Hunger (Any four to be mentioned)	**1+2+2**	**Pg 106** **Pg 107** **Pg 107-110**
Q19.	**Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:** **India did not follow any of the two known paths to development..... Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy.** **(i) Name the two models / paths to development.** **(ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India ? Give at least one major reason for each.** **(iii) Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said two models.** **OR** **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :** **India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.**		

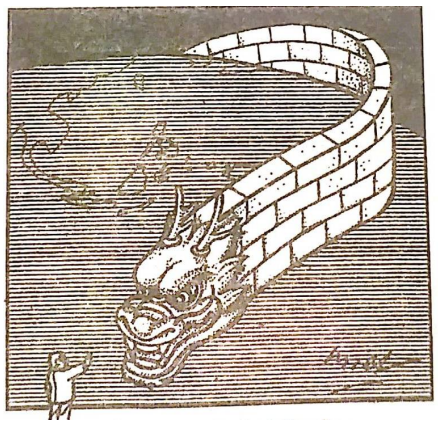
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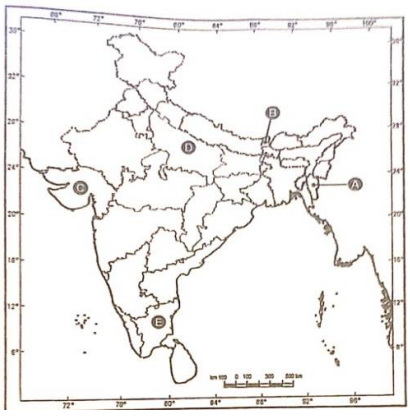
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	(i)	**Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long ?**		
	(ii)	**How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China ?**		
	(iii)	**Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.**	**1+2+2**	**Pg 49,50 Book – II**
Ans	**(i)**	The two models/ paths of development were : the liberal capitalist model used in much of Europe and the Socialist model as used in the USSR.		
	(ii)	**a)** Many in India were against the U.S system as there was a consensus that development could not be left to private actors. **b)** The government had to develop a design or plan for development and alleviation of Poverty. **c)** The socialist model was also not fully acceptable as India was a developing nation, industrialist would have resisted. **d)** Foreign aid was required for development **e)** Non Aligned India wanted to balanced USA and USSR. (Any Two)		
	(iii)	Two features of India's mixed economy were : a) Big industries were under government control. b) Small industries were allowed in the Private Sector. c) There was a public, private and joint sector. d) Railways, airlines , steel and other heavy industries were under public sector Agriculture trade and industrialist ware in the Private Sector.	**1+2+2**	**Pg 35**
		OR		
	(i)	The Congress Party from 1947 till 1977	**1+2+2**	
	(ii)	The one party dominance in India happened under democratic conditions and elections that were held were free and fair where as in China the Constitution only permits the presence of a single party.		
	(iii)	One party rule can lead to a) violation of rights b) corruption and nepotism c) lack of freedom of expression and political choice d) Cabinet dictatorship Or any other relevant Point (Any Two)		
Q20.	**Study the cartoon given above carefully and answer the following questions :** **(i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China ?** **(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.**			

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	(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.		
Ans		**1X2=2**	**Pg 56**
	(i) The Great Wall of China and the Dragon.	**1X2=2**	**Pg 60**
	(ii) **a)** China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started. **b)** It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040 **c)** The strength of its economy, its population, land mass, political resources ,regional location and political influence adds to its power significantly. (Any two)	**1+2+2**	
	(iii) Arguments **a)** China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040. **b)** It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs **c)** China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI **d)** It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role. **e)** Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order. Or any other relevant point (Any two)		
	For Visually Impaired Candidates : **20.1 In your opinion, where does China stand as an economic power?** **20.2 Assess any two conditions which make the United States of America, a super power.** **20.3 "China may be the next superpower in the world.".Justify the statement with two arguments.**	**1+2+2**	
Ans	**For Visually Impaired Candidates :** **20.1 a)**China has been the fastest growing economy since reforms started.		

	b) It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040. (Any one) **20.2** The United States of America has emerged as a super power due to its **a)** Hard power hegemony – military domination **b)** structural power hegemony – Economic power **c)** Soft power hegemony – in the political and ideological spheres. (Any two to be briefly explained) **20.3** **a)** China is becoming a great economic power projected to overtake the US in 2040. **b)** It is engine of East Asian growth thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs **c)** China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment FDI **d)** It has the largest Foreign Exchange Reserves that allow it to make big investments in other countries and develop an outward looking role. **e)** Its entry in the WTO further helps to shape the future economic order . Or Any other relevant point (Any two)		
Q21. **Ans**	**In the political outline map of India given above, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E).** **Identify these states on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet in the Map as per the following format.** **(i) The state where a violent incident took place at Godhara in 2002.** **(ii) The state which was earlier known as Madras.** **(iii) The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.** **(iv) The state to which Laldenga belonged.** **(v) The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India.** 	**1X5=5**	

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Ans

Sr. No of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the Map	Name of the state
(i)	C	Gujarat
(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu
(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	A	Mizoram
(v)	B	Sikkim

1x5=5

Note : the following questions are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Q 21.

21.1 Name the state where a violent incident took place in 2002 at Godhara.

21.2 Which state was earlier known as Madras?

21.3 Which state integrated with India in 1975 as the 22nd state ?

21.4 To which state did Laldenga belong?

21.5 Name the state which has maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.

21.1 Gujarat

21.2 Tamil Nadu

21.3 Sikkim

21.4 Mizoram

21.5 Uttar Pradesh

SECTION - E

Q22. **Describe any four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.**

OR

Describe any four reforms purposed by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for the development of least developed countries.

Ans

Consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union

4 X1.5=6 **Pg 23**

- **(i)** Cold war confrontations between the two blocs ended.
- **(ii)** Rise of unipolar world (US dominance) and spread of capitalism and liberal democracy
- **(iii)** Power relations in the world politics changed.
- **(iv)** Many new countries emerged.

Or any other relevant Point (To be explained)

OR

Reforms proposed by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

4 X1.5=6 **Pg 11**

	(i) Proposed to give the LDCs control over their natural resources. **(ii)** Obtain access to Western markets so that LDCs could sell their products. **(iii)** Reduce the cost of technology from the western countries. **(iv)** Provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic Institutions (To be Explained)		
Q23. **Ans**	**Explain the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and any two consequences of it.** **OR** **Explain any three major events that affected the relations between India and China.** Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka Even being a democratic country ,Sri Lanka thought that it should not give concessions to Tamils because Sri Lanka belong to Sinhalese only. This discrimination led to militant Tamil nationalism and a violent confrontation. **CONSEQUENCES** **(i)** violent clashes between Army and LTTE. **(ii)** India tried to negotiate with Sri Lanka to resolve the issue . **(iii)** India sent IPKF force which could not attain any success and earned the enmity of Tamil people. (Any Two) **OR** Major events affecting the relations between India and China **(i)** Attack of China in 1962. **(ii)** Claim by China on the territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin leading to a military conflict over border. **(iii)** Chinese take over of Tibet and India's support to Dalai Lama. **(iv)** Visits of dignitaries led to improvement of relations. **(v)** Improved economic ties and better trade relations due to signing of treaties. **(vi)** China's support to Pakistan's nuclear programme and other economic investments in Pakistan are viewe as hostile to Indian Interest. **(vii)** China's military relations with Bangladesh & Myanmar act as a deterrent. Or any other relevant Point. (Any three points)	**2+4=6** **3X2=6**	
Q24.	**Analyse India's stand on environmental issues discussed at the international level** **OR** **Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.**		

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Ans	India's stand on environmental issues **(i)** Developed countries are responsible for Greenhouse gas emissions. **(ii)** India accepts the Principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility'. **(iii)** India emphasizes that economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing countries.Thus it relies on the principle of Historical responsibility. **(iv)** Review of the implementation of the agreements at the Earth summit in Rio **(v)** India has signed the Kyoto Protocol. **(vi)** Developed countries must provide financial resources and clean Technologies to enable developing countries to meet their existing commitments under UNFCCC. **(vii)** India supports environment conservation project for SAARC Nations. **(viii)** Initiatives taken by the Indian government Eg : National Auto- fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act, Electricity Act , Use of Renewable energy and Bio diesels etc. Or any other relevant point (Any six) **OR** Cultural consequences of globalization **(i)** Rise of Cultural homogenization. **(ii)** Imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. **(iii)** The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprints on a less powerful society. **(iv)** Cultutral homogenization leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the world. **(v)** Globalization also leads to cultural hetrogenisation. **(vi)** External influence adds to our choices **(vii)** Sometimes outcomes off outside influence is a new combination eg : Khadi Kurta worn with blue jeans or any other examples **(viii)** Consequently each culture is becoming more different and distinctive. Or any other relevant point. (Any six)	**1X6=6** **1X6=6**	**Pg 124-126** **Pg 142-144**
Q25.	**Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.** **OR** **Highlight any three major reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections after independence.**		
Ans	Consequences of the Partition of India		

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	(i) Killings and atrocities on both sides. **(ii)** Hatred spread in the name of religion , formation of communal zones. **(iii)** Political and administrative division led to financial strain and administrative problems. **(iv)** Some Princely States resisted their merger with Union of India. **(v)** Partition was almost abrupt and unplanned – families separated, children orphaned. **(vi)** Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in Refugee camps. **(vii)** Women dishonored, leading to abduction, honour killings **(viii)** Issue of Minority Community- Ideals of Secular nation **(ix)** Trauma of Partition is described as a 'division of hearts' Or any other relevant point (Any six) **OR** <u>Major reasons for the dominance of Congress party</u> **(i)** Congress party inherited the Legacy of the national movement. **(ii)** Off the bloc advantage – a well organized party **(iii)** The party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics. **(iv)** Token representation of opposition parties. **(v)** Social and ideological coalition of the Congress party. **(vi)** Tolerance of factions Or any other relevant point (Any three)	**1X6=6** **3X2=6**	**Pg 9-11**
Q26. **Ans**	**Describe any three important events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.** **OR** **Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.** The three events were: **(i)** Indira Gandhi v/s the Syndicate : Indira Gandhi attempts to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her advisors from outside the party and slowly sidelined the Syndicate. Her left wing Programme (ten point programme) not appreciated by the Syndicates. **(ii)** Her policy measures like the nationalization of banks, abolition of 'privy purse' and led to serious differences between her and Morarji Desai. **(iii)** The main reason was the Presidential election of 1969 when Ms. Gandhi supported V.V.Giri , and independent candidate as opposed to N.Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate. The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the party. The Congress group led by the Syndicate came to be called as Congress	**3X2=6**	**Pg 93-94**

	(organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called Congress (Resquisitionists). Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialist and conservatives between the Pro-poor and pro – rich. **OR** The various reasons that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975 were – **(i)** The various public agitations and students' unrest (Gujarat and Bihar) **(ii)** The railway strike. **(iii)** The conflict with the Judiciary. **(iv)** Jai Prakash Narayan's call to disobey the illegal and unconstitutional orders of the government at the Ramlila Ground rally. **(v)** The decision of the Allahabad High Court. **(vi)** Ill-advise by some people to Indira Gandhi – not to resign **(vii)** Economic problems facing the country and general unrest. (Any three of the above)	**3X2=6**	**Pg 104-108**
Q27. **Ans**	**Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989.** **OR** **Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.** The benefits of coalition governments were- **(i)** To provide an alternative in case no party won clear majority. **(ii)** Representation of diverse views. **(iii)** Regional parties and leaders got the opportunity to be in the Union Government . **(iv)** Regional Expectations and aspirations were taken care of and accommodated. **(v)** There was an emergence of consensus on some issues eg : upliftment of the underprivileged and the new economic reforms. **(vi)** This also shows the emergence of pragmatic politics. **(vii)** It eliminates the possibility of party dictatorship / Cabinet dictatorship. Or any other relevant point (Any three points to be explained) **OR** Three causes of unrest in Jammu & Kashmir **(i)** External factors – Claims by Pakistan **(ii)** Internal factors **(a)** Article 370 – Plebiscite, autonomy, democracy **(b)** Military due to inefficient Administration. **(c)** Dismissal of Government by the Union Government. **(d)** Support to separatists from Pakistan. **(e)** Violence by militants & army ; led to loss of faith in democracy, institutions. Or any other relevant point. (Any three points)	**3X2=6** **3X2=6**	**Pg 117 -180** **Pg 155 & 156**