

उत्तराखण्ड विद्यालयी शिक्षा परिषद्, रामनगर (नैनीताल)

इण्टरमीडिएट परीक्षा  
(उत्तराखण्ड)

'अ' 12 पन्ने

1

Answer - 1 (क)

(i) Boris Yeltsin

Answer - 1 (ख)

~~(iv) 2005~~ (ii) 1968

Answer - 1 (ग)

(iii) US

Answer - 1 (घ)

(iv) Soviet Union

Answer - 1 (ङ)

(ii) 14 states and 8 Union Territories.

Answer - 1 (च)

(ii) 1972

Answer - 1 (छ)

(iii) Jayaprakash Narayan

Answer - 1 (अ)

(iv) Kanshi Ram

Answer - 1 (इ)

(ii) Both A and R are correct but R is not correct explanation of A.

Answer - 1 (अ)

(iii) A is correct but R is incorrect.

Answer - 2

United Nation had 51 founding members.

Answer - 3

In 2002, India signed Kyoto Protocol (1997).

Answer - 4

USA manufactured Barbie doll.

Answer - 5

Bhartiya Janasangh was formed in

1951 by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee.

Answer - 6

Privy Purse system was abolished in 1971.

Answer - 7

27% of reservation was given in govt. jobs through Mandal Commission.

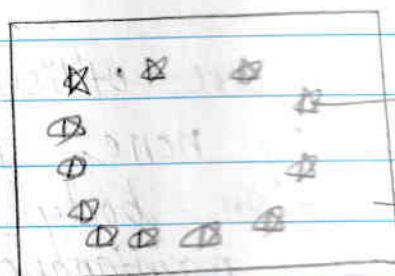
Answer - 8

1) European Union flag has 12 stars on his flag.

2) It symbolise perfection, solidarity and fraternity among countries.

3) whereas Solidarity & fraternity means good relations and unity among countries.

4)



→ Yellow coloured

→ Blue coloured

EU's flag

### Answer - 9

1) IAEA refers to International Atomic Energy Agency.

2) Functions :-

- (i) To promote peaceful use of nuclear Energy.
- (ii) To monitor the development of Nuclear Energy in all over.

India is one of its founding member.

### Answer - 10

1) Global Commons Example are :-

- (i) Antarctica
- (ii) Atmosphere
- (iii) Oceans
- (iv) Ecosystem

These resources are utilised by all, but maintained by none. Hence, requires international body or cooperation for maintenance.

### Answer - 11

2 causes of protest against the Globalisation in India are :-

- 1) Cultural Homogenisation: In India, major protests are against Cultural Homogenisation, which means "the dominance of one's culture on another".  
Ex: Valentines day, short dresses, Clubbing etc...
- 2) Neem Patent: In India, Neem is used for a long period of time, but when west patent it, there were huge protests against it.

### Answer - 12

- 1) Kerala Model of development was based on the principal of decentralisation.
- 2) Under this model, power was distributed.
- 3) Power distribution: Under this model, powers were distributed at local local or even at lower level.

4) Objective: To ensure direct participation of people in decision making.

Answer - 13

1) ASEAN :-

(i) ASEAN refers to Association of South East Asian Nation.

(ii) It was formed in 1967 by Bangkok declaration.

(iii) Founding Members: • Philippines • Malaysia  
• Singapore • Indonesia  
• Thailand.

(iv) Role of ASEAN in Economic development of South East Asia :-

a) It is an Economic, Socio - Cultural Organisation, which together involved in International trade in order to develop Economics.

b) Political Cooperation: In 1994, Asian ASEAN Regional Forum was formed in order to develop political cooperation among countries.

c) Growth: ASEAN is one of the most developing Economies of world.

d) Provides Platform: ASEAN provides a platform where countries can discuss and resolve the conflicts.

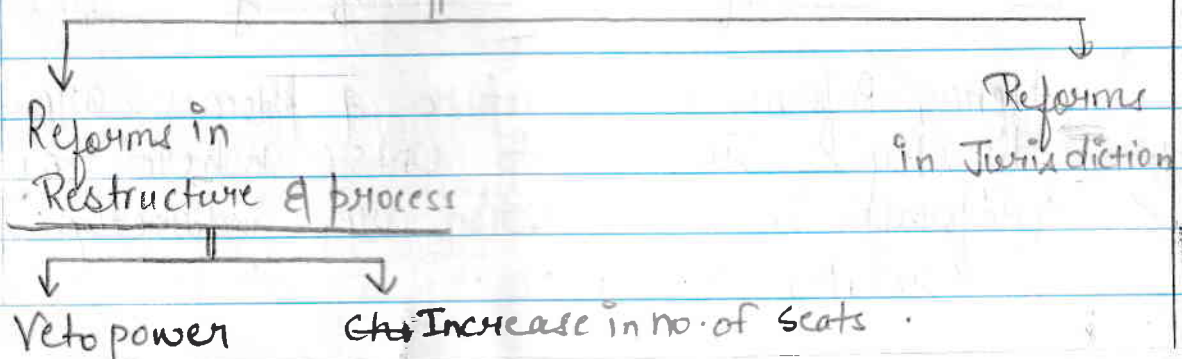
5) Socio-Cultural Cooperation: In 2003, 3 organisations were formed such as :-

- (i) Economic Cooperation Organisation
- (ii) Socio-Cultural Cooperation Organisation
- (iii) Political Cooperation Organisation

Answer - 14

1) I agree with the statement that "Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council" because all the reforms related to reforms in UN are related to UNSC.

2) Reforms in United Nations:-



a) Reforms in structure and process:-

(i) Change in No. of permanent members: Developing nations demand an increase in number of seats in permanent member of United Nation Security Council.

(ii) Veto power: In UNSC, five permanent members enjoy veto power which refers to power of negative vote.

It means that they can nullify any decision through their vote. Hence, there is demand to remove this power.

b) Reforms in Jurisdiction:-

Some nations demand to strengthen the International Organisation by providing Expanding its jurisdiction

For Ex: It should get more power in case of misconduct of government.

Hence, Reforms in structure & process are directly related to UNSC where as reforms in Jurisdiction are indirectly related to UNSC.

Answer - 15

Kyoto Protocol: It is agreement signed in 1997, which impose limitation on green house gas emission on all + nations.

Reasons for relaxation from Kyoto Protocol Compulsion on nations like India:-

1) Common Concerns of Global South: At Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, Global South showed its concern claiming, Gb Global north has contribute more in gas emission. So, it should contribute more in conservation.

2) Common but differentiated responsibilities:

At UNFCCC [United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change], it was decided that, Global North has contributed more in Green House Gas Emission & will also contribute more in its Conservation.

Whereas Global south is exempted.

3) India's Contribution in Gas Emission: India claims that by 2030, India will only release avg. 1.6 tonnes of green house

gas, which is half of world's average of green house gas emission of 2000 i.e. 3.8 tonnes.

Hence, India is Exempted from limitation of Kyoto Protocol.

### Answer - 16

Congress is always considered as grand centrist party due to its nature of social and ideological coalition.

#### Congress as social Coalition :-

- 1) Congress had members from each section of society. For example: Dalits, Brahmins, Upper Caste, lower Caste etc.
- 2) It also had members from different religion such as Sikhs, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhist etc.
- 3) Hence, Congress used to represent, interest, ideas of all sections of society.

## Congress as Ideological Coalition:-

1) Congress had members of different ideologies such as leftist, rightist, extremist, liberal, socialist, liberal, capitalist, communist etc.

2) Due to many factions, congress had always taken balanced decision.

3) It led to tolerance among factions within party.

But, Congress lost its nature of Socio-Ideological coalition in after 1967.

## Answer-17

1) Lal Bahadur Shastri became PM after the death of Nehru in 1964 and he died in 1966.

2) He was prime minister for almost 2 years.

2 Challenges faced by Lal Bahadur Shastri as Prime Minister:-

1) Agricultural Crisis

2) War of 1965.

1) Agricultural Crisis:- (Reasons):

- (i) In the 1960s, had faced frequent monsoon failures, which hampered productivity of agriculture.
- (ii) 2nd & 3rd five year plans: II<sup>nd</sup> and III<sup>rd</sup> five year plans focused on rapid industrialization and neglected agriculture.

(Impact):-

- (i) Food shortage
- (ii) Famine.

2) War of 1965:

- (i) Pakistan attacked Rann of Kacch & Punjab region but Indian Army handled the situation & reached Lahore.

Impact:-

- (i) Increase in military expenditure.
- (ii) Formation of Department of defence prodn in 1963.

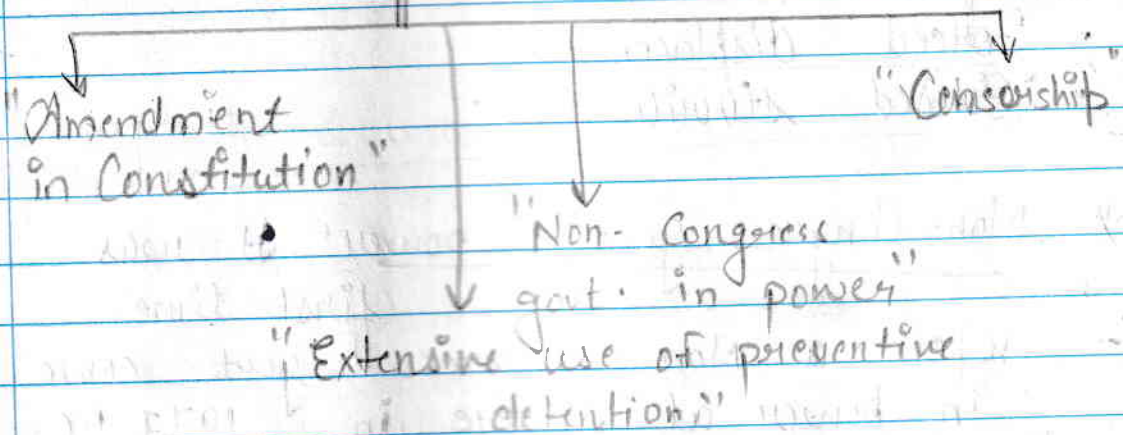
etc.

Hence, Lal Bahadur Shastri gave slogan  
"Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan".

Answer - 1.8

1) On 25 June 1975, National Emergency was imposed in India on the basis of Internal disturbance by president Jarakudin Ali Ahmed on the recommendation of prime minister Indira Gandhi.

Consequences of Emergency :-



\* Censorship: Just after announcement of Emergency, Censorship was imposed which means no newspaper could print anything without permission of government.

Impact :-

(i) Mainstream & Statesman preferred to close

over ~~sub~~ being submit to Emergency.

(ii) Newspaper like Indian express left blank & boxes to metalist.

\* Extensive Use of Preventive Detention!

All the leaders involved in protests were imprisoned.

\* Fall Use of power! Fall use of power even by those who were <sup>not</sup> in power i.e. Sanjay Gandhi such!-

- Forced displacement
- Forced sterilisation

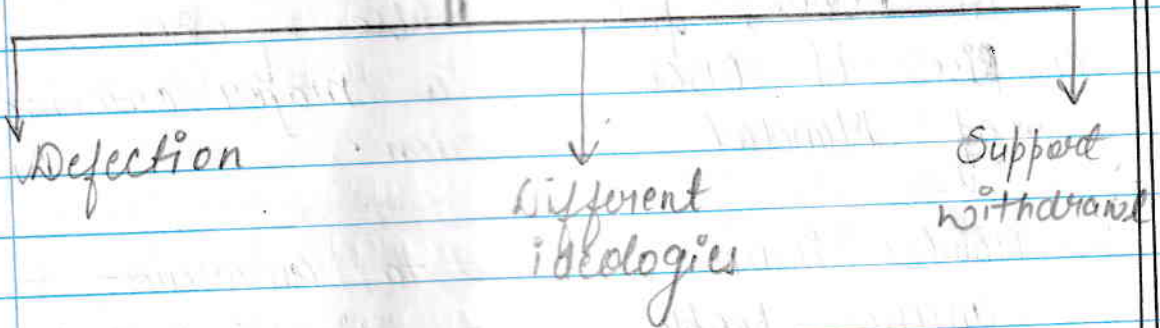
\* Non-Congress govt. in power! It was first time when a Non-Congress govt came in power at Centre in 1977 i.e. Janta party govt.

→ Its time period was 1977 - 1979.

Answer - 19

1) The period after 1989 is remarked as a period of a coalition Era.

27 Under this time period, need and importance of election alliance emerged due to following reasons:-



\* Defection: During coalition era, Defection become very common due to which political instability became common.

\* Different ideologies: Due to different ideology, many parties used to withdraw their support from government.  
For ex: Chaudhary Charan Singh withdrew its support from Janta party govt. in 1978-1979.

\* Support withdrawal: Support withdrawal become very common in coalition era.

So, it become necessary to have pre-elected alliances. In order to eliminate such problems.

Answer - 2014

### Rise of OBCs :-

~~In 1980s, political rise of OBCs~~

1) Rise of OBCs was a major outcome of Mandal Commission.

2) Mandal issue also led to awareness among people about significant role of OBCs.

### Change in Indian politics due to rise of OBCs :-

1) Recognition of Bahujan Samaj :

- Before 1980s & 1990s, Bahuj Samaj didn't had political recognition
- But with implementation of Mandal Commission & formation of Bahujan Samaj Party, they also get recognition in politics.

2) Breakthrough in Hindi-speaking states :

- In 1989 & 1995, ~~Bha~~ Bahujan Samaj Party enjoyed Break through in Hindi-speaking states like UP.

## \* Formation of DS4, Bahujan Samaj Party & BAMCEF

- BAMCEF was formed in 1978 by Kanshi Ram.
- DS4 [Dalit Shoshit, Samaj, Sath Sangharsh Samiti] was formed in 1981.
- Bahujan Samaj Party was formed in 1984.

## Answer - 21

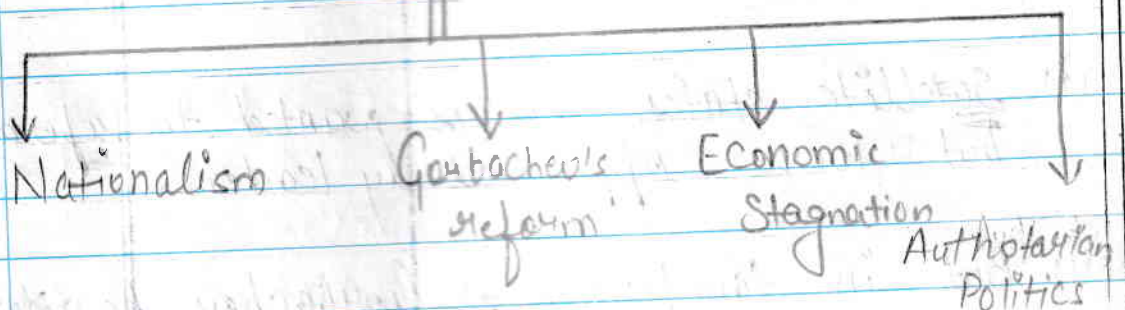
1) Soviet Union refers to USSR, a group of 15 nations formed in 1922.

2) It followed socialist and authoritarian ideology.

## Disintegration of Soviet Union:

1) USSR was disintegrated in 1991.

2) Factors responsible for disintegration are:



## \* Economic Stagnation:

- (i) Arm Race: Due to ARM Race, USSR was investing more & more in defence, which led to decline in other section.
- (ii) Afghanistan war: Due to war its defence exp<sup>s</sup> increased.
- (iii) Socialist Nature: The price salary was increasing rapidly but production remained same.

## \* Political Stagnation:

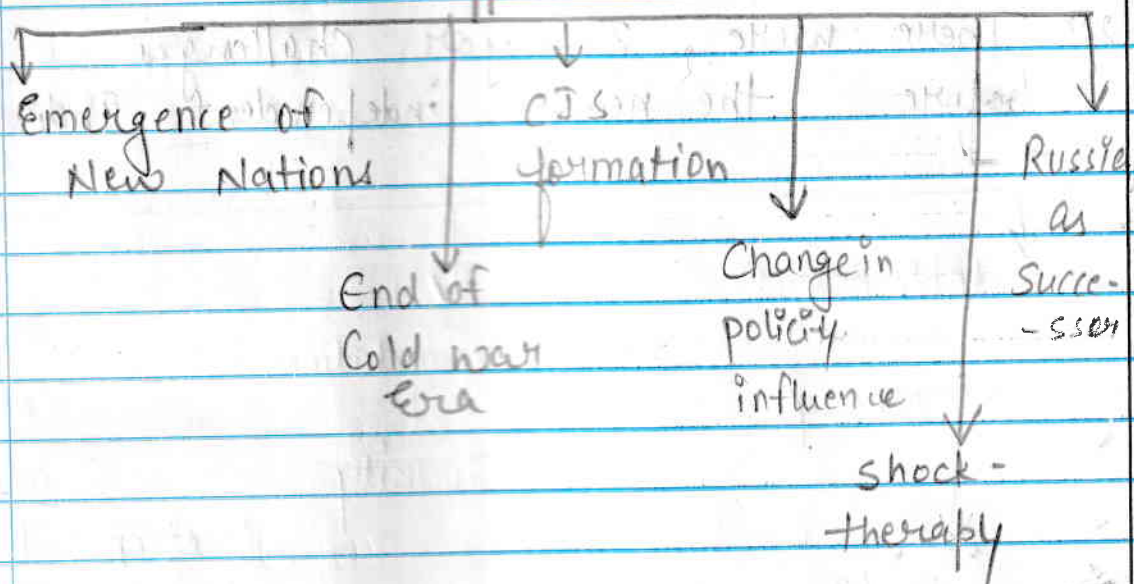
- (i) Centralised: Power is centralised in Russia, which leads to feeling of alienation among nations.
- (ii) Rampant Corruption: It led to immense dissatisfaction among nations.

## \* Nationalism:

- (i) Satellite states always wanted to separate but were oppressed by leaders.
- (ii) But in time period of Gorbachev, he didn't

force them to be part of USSR.

### Consequences of disintegration of USSR

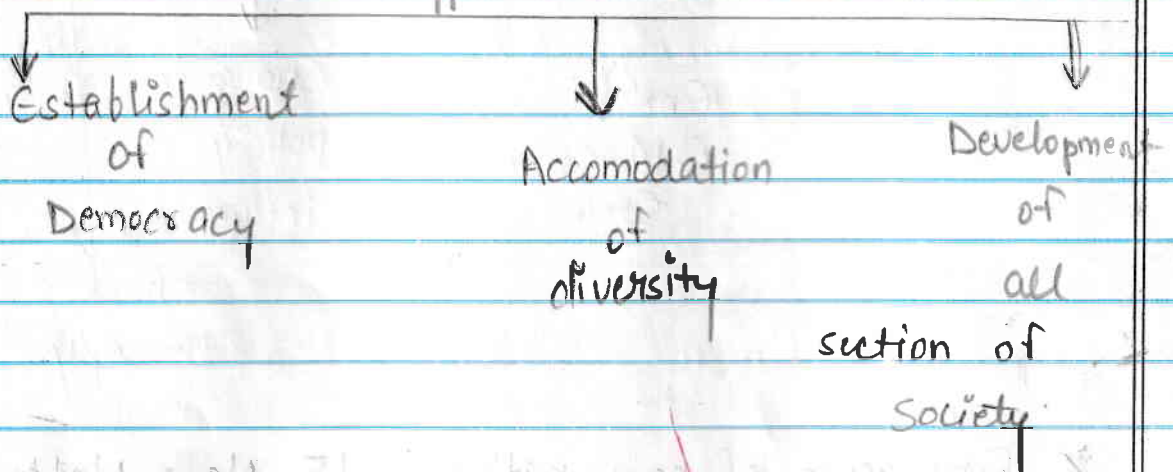


- \* Emergence of new nations: 15 New Nations were Emerged after disintegration of USSR.
- \* End of Cold War: 1991 is remarked as End of Cold War, It ~~is~~ was also the beginning of unipolar world.
- \* CIS formation: Just after disintegration, Common wealth of Independent states were formed.
- \* Shock-therapy: Painful transistion of authoritaria, Socialist Economy into liberal-democratic Economy.

## Answer - 22

1) India got independent in 1947.

2) There were 3 major challenges before the newly independent India:-



\* Establishment of Democracy: At the time of independence, it was believed that a nation with immense diversity & illiteracy can't have democracy.

→ All the Independent states were turning into One-party dominance or faced military coup.

→ But in India, article 365, Under Universal Adult Franchise & with the help of Election Commission free & fair elections were conducted.

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06 पन्ने

→ Another factor responsible for it was Opposition.

### \* Accommodation of diversity:

→ India is a nation with immense diversity in terms of language, culture, food, geography etc. -

→ At that time, it was believed by west that a nation with immense diversity can't remain together -

→ But in India, Our Constitution granted, freed Rto Right to freedom, etc. - which ensured the accommodation of diversity.

### \* Development of all sections of society:

→ At that time, a single religion had many castelins, classes and inequality.

→ So, it was difficult to do development of all section of society & accomodate them.

→ Our Constitution also gave reservation to maintain equality (Article - 16) -

→ Hence, all these issues were solved with the help of our Constitution & its implementation was a major concern after it.

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### Answer - 23

1) Nepal became Republic in 1990-2008, but it involved many events.

Events in Restoration of democracy in their country (Nepal) :-

\* Before 1990s: Before 1990, Nepal had Monarchy but there were pro-democratic democratic protests in Nepal.

\* After 1990: After 1990, Nepal became a constitutional Monarchy, under which parliament was established.

→ But no party was able to complete its term due to intervention of Monarch.

\* Royal Palace Massacre 2001: In 2001, Son of Monarch killed all his family members.

→ Now, it was time to choose new monarch.

→ In 2002: Monarch's brother became the new Monarch.

→ He demolished the parliament.

→ Again Monarchy was implemented in Nepal.

In 2006: In 2006, Maoist, 7 party alliance came together in order to protest for democracy.

2008: In 2008, Nepal became a democracy. But still it didn't had any Constitution.

200 2015: It took a long time but Constitution of Nepal was formed in 2015.

→ It was influenced by Indian Constitution (world's biggest Constitution).

Present: In present Nepal is a democracy, which has good relation with its neighbouring countries.

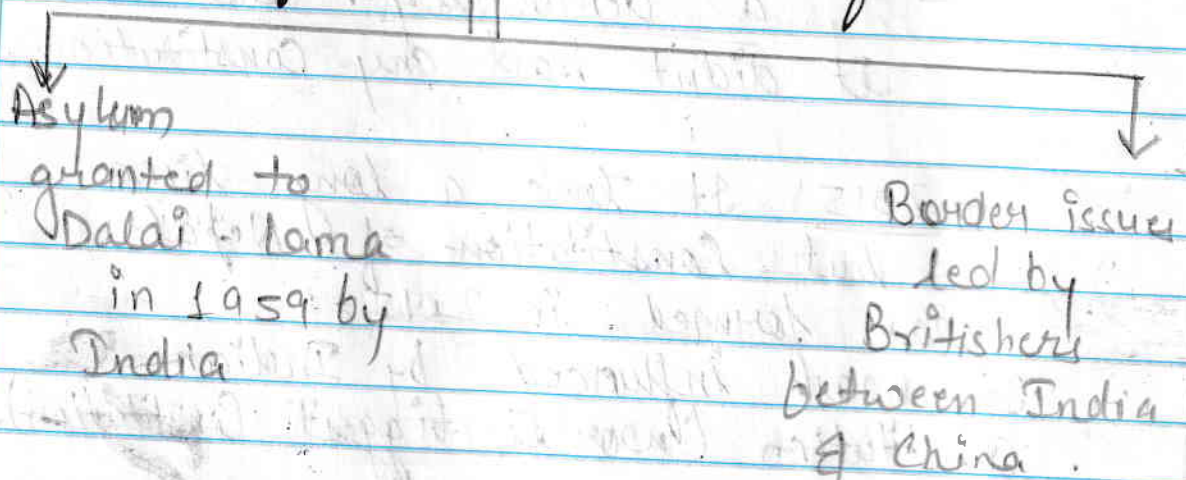
Hence, Nepal became a democracy  
in 2008.

Answer - 24

### Indo - China Conflict :-

- In 1962, China attacked India on the issue of breakdown of panchsheel agreement & border issues left by Britishers.
- It dented India's image deeply.

### Causes of Indo - China Conflict :-



\* Asylum granted to Dalai Lama in 1959 by India :

- Tibet was annexated by China in 1950.

→ Before then, Tibet was a theocratic state & autonomous state.

→ In 1956, Dalai Lama visited India with Zhou Enlai & told his problem.

→ In 1958, there were arm uprising in Tibet.

→ In 1959, Dalai Lama & his followers asked Asylum & India granted it.

→ Which led to the conflict b/w India & China, China saw it as violation of Panchsheel Agreement.

\* Border Issues led by Britishers :-

→ In 1947, Britishers left border issues b/w India & China.

→ In 1960, ~~Br~~ China claimed 2 areas :-

(i) Aksai Chin

(ii) Arunachal Pradesh.

→ For their, annexation, China attacked India in 1962.

## Impact :-

- It dented India's image.
- Nehru lost Key Election.
- North-East became a sensitive region.
- It was first time, when No Confidence motion was started in parliament.

## Answer - 26 (8)

Different forms of cooperation included are :-

- (i) Disarmament
- (ii) Arms control
- (iii) Confidence building.

## Answer - 26 (24)

- (i) Disarmament refers to giving up some kind of weapons.
- (ii) Whereas Arm limitation, refers to limiting the use of some kinds of weapon.

## Answer - 26 (51)

- (i) Some Efforts made for disarmament are :-

- (i) Biological Weapon Convention [BWC]  
(ii) Chemical Weapon Convention [CWC]

Answer - 1 (4)

(i) Soviet Union & US adopt arms control to maintain peace & their dominance in world politics.

Answer - 1 (3)

- Confidence building refers to sharing their ideas, plans in order to maintain faith on each other.
- It is one of the measure of cooperation.

Answer - 2.5

1) "All the regional movement need not lead to separatist demands." This statement is truly true about regional aspirations.

2) Demand for Autonomy [Case of North-East]:

(i) In North-East, all the region was known as Assam.

→ Only Manipur & Tripura were UTs.

### Problem!

(i) Assamese used to impose their language, culture on other tribal group.

(ii) which led to the feeling of alienation among ~~native~~ tribal groups.

### Demand for autonomy.

(i) Eastern Indian Tribal Union was formed which demanded ~~the~~ autonomy for their region.

(ii) In 1972, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, were formed.

(iii) But it was not ~~of~~ end of demand for autonomy in Assam.

(iv) Other group like Jaintias, Jamasas, Bodos also demanded their ~~his~~ regional autonomy.

(v) Bodos & Jamasas were given autonomy under district council.

(vi) Whereas Kabris were given autonomy under autonomous Council -

Hence, Like the case of North East, all regional aspirations for autonomy doesn't mean separation demand but only regional autonomy.

Rollno →

In words →

(vi) whereas kabris were given autonomy under autonomous Council -

Hence, Like the case of North East, all regional aspirations for autonomy doesn't mean separation demand but only regional autonomy.

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