

Political Science 2013 (Outside Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. **What is the main reason for beginning of the US hegemony in 1991 ?** [1]
Answer : US hegemony began in 1991 after Soviet power disappeared from the international scene. US exhibited its hegemony in Gulf War when it interrupted and used its military power to influence the participant countries.
2. **Define the word 'Band wagon Strategy'.** [1]
Answer : Bandwagoning in international relations occurs when a state aligns with a stronger state to take advantage of the opportunity that its hegemony creates such as raising economic growth, increasing trade and investment.
3. **Correct the following sentence and rewrite in your answer book.** [1]
The International Monetary Fund has five member countries and they enjoy equal status.
Answer : The International Monetary Fund has 189 member countries and they do not enjoy equal status.
4. **Mention any two new threats to security of a state.** [1]
Answer : (i) Terrorism and (ii) Poverty
5. **Who was popularly known as 'The Milkman of India ?'** [1]
Answer : Dr. Verghese Kurien.
6. **What was Bombay Plan ?** [1]
Answer : The Bombay Plan is the name commonly given to a World War II-era set of proposals for the development of the post-independence economy of India. The plan, published in 1944/1945 by eight leading Indian industrialists, proposed state intervention in the economic development of the nation after independence from the United Kingdom.
7. **Name the two main contenders who contested the elections for the post of President of India in 1969.** [1]
Answer : (i) V.V. Giri and (ii) N. Sanjeeva Reddy.
8. **Who led the Railway Strike in 1974 ? What was its main demand ?** [1]
Answer : 1974 Railway Strike in India was the strike by workers of Indian Railways in 1974. The strike was held to demand a raise in pay scale, which had remained stagnant over many years. The President of the All India Railwaymen's Federation, George Fernandes led the strike.
9. **Which organization of Assam led the movement against foreign nationals in 1979 ?** [1]
Answer : All India Assam Students' Union.
10. **Shetkari Sanghatana and Rayat Sangha belonged to which two respective states ?** [1]
Answer : (i) Maharashtra and (ii) Karnataka.
11. **Which were the two important features of the Soviet system ?** [2]
Answer : (i) The Soviet system centred around one party and no other political party of opposition was allowed.

- (ii) The system was bureaucratic and authoritarian, the economy was planned and controlled by the state.
12. State any two consequences of the "largest garage sale" in the history. [2]
Answer : (i) It meant the end of cold war confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more.
(ii) Power relations in world politics changed and, therefore, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed.
13. What is meant by hegemony ? [2]
Answer : Hegemony is an international system with only one centre of power. Countries and groups of countries are engaged constantly try to gain and retain power. This power is in the form of military domination, economic power, political clout and cultural superiority.
14. Name any four main organs of the United Nations. [2]
Answer : (i) General Assembly
(ii) Security Council
(iii) Economic and Social Council
(iv) International Court of Justice.
15. What is meant by non-traditional notion of security ? [2]
Answer : Non-traditional notion of security go beyond military threats to include a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. They begin by questioning the traditional referent of security. In doing so, they also question the other three elements of security—what is being secured, from what kind of threats and the approach to security.
16. Mention any two merits of Green Revolution. [2]
Answer : Two merits of Green Revolution are :
(i) Production increased due to intensive use of scientific methods in agriculture. It helped in increasing the production of rice remarkably.
(ii) Financial condition of farmers were improved because of surplus production. Even small and marginal scale farmers got benefit from this.
17. Mention any two important features of Bharatiya Jana Sangh's ideology. [2]
Answer : Two important features of Bharatiya Jana Sangh's ideology :
(i) It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.
(ii) It was opposed to the granting of concession to religious and cultural minorities.
18. What were the two main consequences of Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1971 ? [2]

Answer : Two main consequences of Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1971 :

- (i) The first and most lasting consequence of the war was 'the partition of Pakistan'. The East Pakistan was converted to a free nation 'Bangladesh'.
- (ii) Recognition of India as a major power in South east Asia and surrender of the Pakistan army along with signing a surrender document.
19. Highlight any two issues that dominate the politics of North-East India. [2]
Answer : (i) **Issues of governance :** The Indian government's past and ongoing processes of national integration, state building and democratic consolidation have further aggravated the conflict scenario in the region.
(ii) **Demand for autonomy :** Leaders of the major tribal communities wanted to separate from Assam. They formed the Eastern India Tribal Union which later transformed into a more comprehensive All Party Hill Leaders Conference in 1960.
20. What does a coalition of government mean ? Mention any one example of such a government. [2]
Answer : A coalition government is a cabinet of a parliamentary government in which several political parties cooperate, to form majority in Lok Sabha and government at the centre. At the national level India's first ever coalition government was formed under the Prime Ministership of Morarji Desai which existed from 24th March, 1977 to 15th July, 1979 headed by the Janata Party. The first successful coalition government in India which completed the whole 5 year term was the Bharatiya Janata Party led National Democratic Alliance with Atal Bihari Bajpayee as Prime Minister from 1999-2004.
(Any one example)
21. Why is the policy of non-alignment of India criticized ? Explain any two reasons. [4]
Answer : India has played a significant role in shaping the Non-aligned movement which began as a collective and constructive response of the newly liberated masses of Asia, Africa, Caribbean and Latin America. The movement is responsible for inculcating self-esteem to these newly liberated countries and to a great extent is responsible for the creation of more just and equitable world order.
NAM has failed to help promote peace and many of its members have been involved in internal and external violence (for example NAM could not stop or prevent the civil war in Cambodia, or the war between Iran and Iraq). NAM has also been unable to bear on lingering disputes such as the conflict and the problems in Kashmir, causing tensions between Pakistan and India or in Cyprus which is resulting in tensions between Turkey and Greece.

22. Explain any four factors which make the European Union a highly influential organization. [4]

Answer : Any four factors which make the European Union a highly influential organisation :

(i) Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the U.S.

(ii) Its military power is the second largest in the world. It is the world's second most important source of space and communication technology.

(iii) Its currency Euro poses a threat to the dominance of the U.S. dollar.

(iv) Before 2019, 2 members of Eu-Britain and France were permanent members of UN Security Council. At present, France continues to single-handedly held the steering wheel of power and influence.

23. Explain the hegemony of United States as a hard power. [4]

Answer : The bedrock of contemporary US power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its military power. American military dominance today is both absolute and relative. In absolute terms, the US today has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately, in real time, thereby crippling the adversary while its own forces are sheltered to the maximum extent possible from the dangers of war.

The military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending, but on a qualitative gap, a technological chasm that no other power can at present conceivably span. There are five commands of US military and these are not limited to the area of the United States only. In fact, it extends to include the whole world. This clearly shows the US Hegemony as a Hard Power.

24. Describe India's relation with China from Independence to 1962. [4]

Answer : India began its relations with China on a friendly note and signed the Panchsheel treaty based on five principles of peaceful co-existence in 1954. The China invasion of India in 1962 strained the relations, dented India's image and also that of Nehru and the congress. The war alerted the Indian leadership about the development of isolated regions of North East India. The growing rift between China and Soviet Union resulted in the split of the Communist Party of India and marked the formation of Communist Party of India (Marxist).

25. State any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. [4]

Answer : Reforms of the U.N. Security Council encompassed some key issues like categories of

membership, veto power, regional representation etc. Some of the criteria proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the security council are : A new member should be :

(i) A major economic and military power.

(ii) A substantial contributor to the U.N. budget.

(iii) A big nation in terms of population.

(iv) A nation that represents democracy and human rights.

26. Explain any four factors responsible for the development of globalization. [4]

Answer : (i) Information technology : The Internet has transformed commerce by creating new ways for retailers and their customers to complete transactions. Internet-based communication system made things easier.

(ii) World Trade organization : The World Trade Organization plays a vital role in reducing barriers to trade in services and goods. Globalisation has encouraged countries to negotiate trade agreements but this has been possible only because of the role by World Trade organisation Trade agreements and trade blocs among countries. Countries engaging in trade agreements increase access to foreign markets of their products.

(iii) Human migration : Human migration involves physical movement of humans from one area to another. Since World War I, the cost of migration has continued to decline which has made it easier for individuals to travel to other nations. Reasons that people choose to move their families to another country include wars, political conflicts or seeking better employment opportunities. Globalisation as a process is boosted because of this migration.

(iv) Transportation : Transportation is necessary to connect international trade with domestic consumption and production. Improvements in transportation have made it possible to deliver fresh items quickly to other countries, which has made globalisation possible.

27. Who founded the Swatantra Party in 1959 ? Describe any three policies and programmers of this party. [4]

Answer : The Swatantra Party was an Indian conservative political party that existed from 1959 to 1974. It was founded by C. Rajagopalachari, the party stood out from other parties in terms of its position on economic issue.

(i) The party wanted the government to be less involved in controlling the economy. It believed that prosperity could only be achieved through individual freedom.

(ii) The Party clearly and openly declared its opposition to "Socialism": which it described as "State Capitalism", and its mission was to "Save Freedom", "Preserve Family Economy", "Restore Fundamental Rights" and to provide the country "A Democratic Alternative". "For Farm, Family and Freedom" became the signature slogan of the Swatantra Party.

(iii) It was critical of the development strategy of the state intervention in the economy, centralized planning, nationalization and the public sector. Instead it favoured expansion of private sector.

28. Explain India's nuclear policy. [4]

Answer : India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and refused to sign it. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purpose. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So he pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.

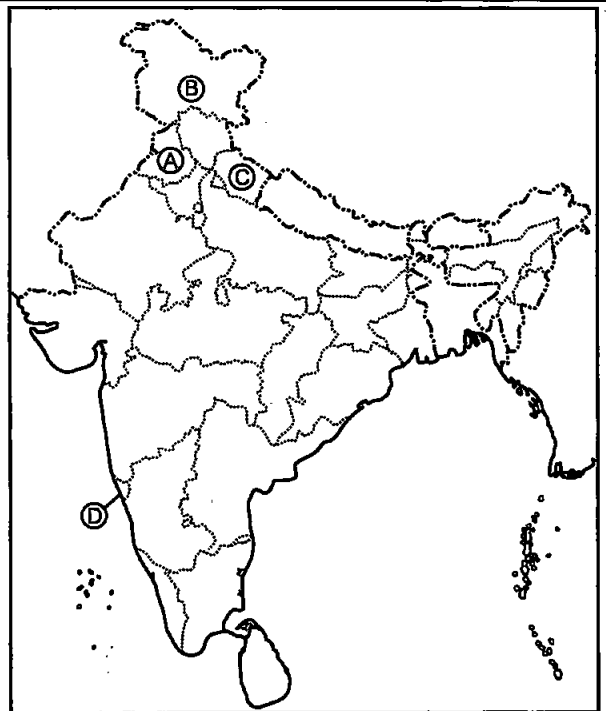
29. What reasons, do you think, were responsible for the declaration of emergency in 1975 ? Examine any two reasons. [4]

Answer : Two reasons responsible for the declaration of emergency :

(i) During the period of 1973-75, political unrest against the Indira-led government was at its peak. The Supreme Court found many initiatives of the government unconstitutional. The opposition parties led by Jay Prakash Narayan announced a nationwide Satyagraha for Indira's resignation on grounds that she had used the services of government servants in her election campaign. This threatend to bring the government activities to a standstill.

(ii) The government cited threats to national security, as a war with Pakistan had recently been concluded and the strikes and protests had hurt the economy of the country. Due to internal threats and disturbances, the government decided to declare an emergency.

30. In the given political outline map of India, four states have been marked A, B, C, D. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial numbers and the alphabets concerned : [4]



- (i) State from where Chipko Movement began
- (ii) State related to Operation Blue Star
- (iii) State which was liberated from the control of Portugal in December 1961.
- (iv) State which has given a special status under Article 370.

Answer :

(i)	C	Uttarakhand
(ii)	A	Punjab
(iii)	D	Goa
(iv)	B	Jammu and Kashmir

31. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions follow:

The collapse of communism was followed in most of these countries by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. Privatization of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. [6]

Questions :

- (i) Why was the process of transition been described as painful ?
- (ii) Which political system existed before the transition and which system replaced it, if any ?
- (iii) What does privatization imply ?

OR

Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions follow :

The two superpowers were keen on expending their spheres of influence in different parts of

the world. In a world sharply divided between the two alliance systems, a state was supposed to remain tied to its protective super-power to limit the influence of the other superpower and its allies. Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and those of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp.

Questions :

- (i) Name the two Superpowers.
- (ii) Why did the allies want to remain tied with one of the superpowers ?
- (iii) Why did the superpowers want to bring other countries into their camps ?

Answer : (i) Because democratic system has emerged due to failure of authoritarian social system.

(ii) Before the transition, authoritarian socialist system existed and it was replaced by the Democratic Capitalist system.

(iii) The transfer of ownership of property or business from a government to a privately owned entity represents transparency, it involves working of the economy without interference of the government.

OR

(i) USA and USSR

(ii) To stand out in world economy, as the superpowers provides them with both military assistance and financial aid.

(iii) They wanted other countries to be in their camp because they were vital sources of oil and minerals. It gave the superpowers their territory to launch their weapons and troops and a location from where superpowers could spy on each other.

32. Explain any three environmental concerns in global politics. [6]

OR

Explain the concept of globalisation and any two reasons for resistance to it.

Answer : The growing focus on environmental issues within the arena of global politics was firmly consolidated at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 1992. This was also called the Earth Summit. Major three environmental concerns in global politics are :

(i) Throughout the world, cultivable area is barely expanding any more, and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility. Grasslands have been over-grazed and fisheries over-harvested. Water bodies have suffered extensive depletion and pollution, severely restricting food production.

(ii) Natural forests which help stabilise the climate;

moderate water supplies, and harbour a majority of the planet's biodiversity on land are being cut down and people are being displaced. The loss of biodiversity continues due to the destruction of habitat in areas which are rich in species.

(iii) A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere (commonly referred to as the ozone hole) poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health. Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydro-fluoro carbons etc. are considered at least partly responsible for global warming – the rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on Earth.

OR

Resistance to globalisation :

The worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade, and communicational integration is Globalisation. In fact it is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of life. It is not always positive; it can have negative consequences for the people. Globalization need not be only about the economic issues, nor is the direction of influence always from the rich to the poor countries.

All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.

Economic globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries. This flow or exchange can take various forms: commodities, capital, people and ideas. Globalization has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.

(i) Those on the left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of the poor, and thus is why globalisation should be resisted.

(ii) Critics of globalisation from the political weight express anxiety over political, economic and cultural effects. Politically, they fear the weakening of the state; economically, they want to return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain

areas of economy; culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

33. "Congress had remained a social and ideological coalition for a long period." Justify the statement. [6]

OR

Access the outcome of early phase of planned development in India.

Answer : The Congress Party evolved from its origins in 1885 as a pressure group for the newly educated, professional and commercial classes to a mass movement in the twentieth century. This laid the basis for its eventual transformation into a mass political party and its subsequent domination of the political system. Thus the Congress began as a party dominated by the English speaking, upper caste, upper middle-class and urban elite. But with every Civil Disobedience Movement it launched, its social base widened. Peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle, lower and upper classes and castes, all found space in the Congress. Gradually, its leadership also expanded beyond the upper caste and upper class professionals to agriculture based leaders with a rural orientation. By the time of Independence, the Congress was transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition broadly representing India's diversity in terms of classes and castes, religions and languages and various interests. In this sense the Congress was an ideological coalition as well. It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the centre. The Congress was a 'platform' for numerous groups, interests and even political parties to take part in the national movement.

OR

The major outcomes of the three objectives that were identified in Independent India, the third objective proved most difficult to realise. Execution of land reforms did not take place effectively in most parts of the country; political power remained in the hands of the landowning classes; and big industrialists continued to benefit and thrive while poverty did not reduce much. The early initiatives for planned development were at best realising the goals of economic development of the country and well-being of all its citizens. The inability to take significant steps in this direction in the very first stage was to become a political problem. Those who benefited from unequal development soon became politically powerful and made it even more difficult to move in the desired direction.

In this period the foundations of India's future economic growth were laid. Some of the largest developmental projects in India's history were undertaken during this period. These included mega-dams like Bhakhra-Nangal and Hirakud for irrigation and power generation. Some of the heavy industries in the public sector—steel plants, oil refineries, manufacturing units, defense production etc.—were started during this period. Infrastructure for transport and communication was improved substantially.

34. Mention any six steps taken for the restoration of dominance of the Congress Party after 1971 elections. [6]

OR

Mention any six factors responsible for defeat of the Congress Party in 1977 elections.

Answer : In the early 1970s the government of Indira Gandhi gained popularity due to various factors such as :

- (i) During this period the government made conscious attempts to project socialist credentials. In contrast to the one programme of the opposition of 'Indira Hatao', she put forward positive programme captured in the famous slogan '*Garibi Hatao*'.
- (ii) Indira Gandhi vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing reform laws and undertook further land ceiling legislation.
- (iii) Not only this, in order to end her dependence on the other political parties and to strengthen her party's position in the Parliament and seek a popular mandate in her programmes, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.
- (iv) The crisis in East Pakistan and the Indo-Pak war leading to the establishment of Bangladesh added one more feather to the popularity of Indira Gandhi.
- (v) In this way, Indira Gandhi and her government was seen not only as protector of the poor and the underprivileged but also as a strong government.
- (vi) Indira Gandhi through her positive programme—*Garibi Hatao*, focused on the growth of the public sector, removal of disparities in income and opportunities and abolition of princely privileges.

OR

- (i) The elections came after the end of the Emergency that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had imposed in 1975; it effectively suspended democracy, suppressed the opposition, and took control of the media with authoritarian measures. The opposition called for a restoration of democracy and Indians saw the election results as a repudiation of the Emergency.

(ii) Gandhi had become extremely unpopular for her decision and paid for it during the elections. On 23 January, she called for fresh elections and released all political prisoners.

(iii) Four Opposition parties, the Congress (Organization), the Jan Sangh, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party, decided to fight the elections under a single banner called the Janata alliance. The alliance used the symbol allocated to Bharatiya Lok Dal as their symbol on the ballot papers.

(iv) The Janata alliance reminded voters of the excesses and human rights violations during the Emergency, like compulsory sterilization and imprisonment of political leaders.

(v) The structural factors allowed voters to express their grievances, notably their resentment of the emergency and its authoritarian and repressive policies.

(vi) One grievance often mentioned was the forced 'Nasbandi' (vasectomy) campaign in rural areas. The middle class also emphasised on the curbing of freedom of speech throughout the country.

35. What are popular movements? Describe any four benefits of popular movement. [6]

OR

Highlight any three issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most of the political parties in India.

Answer : A popular movement is a sustained collective action over time. Such action is aimed against the state and takes shape into demand for a change in state policy or practice. Any such collective action is marked by some degree of organizations. Any popular movement must have a social orientation. Thus, it can be said briefly that popular movements often arise

with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue.

(i) It helps us to understand better the nature of democratic politics.

(ii) These movements came up to rectify some problems in the functioning of party politics and as integral part of our democratic politics.

(iii) They represented new social groups where economic and social grievances were not redressed in the realm of electoral politics. Popular movements ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands.

(iv) Popular Movements suggests new forms of active participation and thus broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy.

OR

In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most parties :

(i) Agreement on new economic policies. Most parties believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.

(ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward classes/castes. As a result, all political parties now support reservation of seats for the 'Backward classes' in education and employment.

(iii) Acceptance of the role of state level parties in governance of the country. The distinction between state level and national level parties has reduced considerably.

(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances. Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to "Power sharing arrangement".

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Political Science 2013 (Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. What is meant by '9/11' in context of U.S.A ? [1]

Answer : '9/11' is important for USA because on that day a group of militant hijackers attacked the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington.

2. Correct the following statement and rewrite: ASEAN stands for 'Association of South East African Nations'. [1]

Answer : ASEAN stands for 'Association of South East Asian Nations'.

3. How many Permanent Members and how many Non-Permanent Members does the UN Security Council have ? [1]

Answer : There are 5 Permanent and 10 Non-Permanent Members in the U.N. Security Council.

4. What is meant by 'Security' ? [1]

Answer : Security is a simple word which means freedom from threat.

5. What is the 'Two Nation Theory' advanced by the Muslim League ? [1]

- Answer :** According to Muslim League in India, before partition 1947, there were two nations, *i.e.*, Hindu Nation and Muslim Nation. They advocated creation of a new separate state for Muslims.
6. **Name the founder President of the Congress Socialist Party. What name was given to this party after 1948 ? [1]**
Answer : Acharya Narendra Deva was the founder President of the Congress Socialist Party. After 1948, this party was known as the Praja Socialist Party.
7. **After which General Election in India did the Congress Party lose its dominance for the first time at the centre ? [1]**
Answer : After the General Election of 1977, Congress Party lost its dominance for the first time at the centre.
8. **After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, which two leaders of the Congress Party contested against one another to become leader of the Congress Parliamentary party ? [1]**
Answer : Sh. Morarji Desai and Smt. Indira Gandhi contested in elections against one another to become the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
9. **Name the popular movement which demanded that no forest exploiting contract should be given to any outsiders ? [1]**
Answer : Chipko Movement.
10. **From which year did the era of Coalition Governments at the Centre begin in India ? [1]**
Answer : The era of Coalition Government at the centre began in India from 1989.
11. **Name the two superpowers responsible for Cold War. When did the world become unipolar ? [2]**
Answer : U.S.A and U.S.S.R were responsible for the Cold War. The world became Unipolar in 1991.
12. **What is meant by 'Shock Therapy' ? [2]**
Answer : With the disintegration of Soviet Union, the process of change from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic socialist system led to great turmoil in terms of changes in society and economy. This was called 'Shock Therapy'.
13. **When was ASEAN Regional Forum established ? What was its main objective ? [2]**
Answer : ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1993 with the objective of economic growth, regional security, regional peace and stability, co-operation and dialogue platform among foreign ministers of ASEAN and its full dialogue partners.
14. **Explain the traditional concept of 'Security'. [2]**
Answer : In traditional concept of 'security', the greatest danger to a country is from military threats. Military threat is always from another country and such action endangers the core value of sovereignty and independence of a country. The military action also endangers the lives of the people.
15. **Why are International Organizations like the U.N. required ? [2]**
Answer : (i) These International Organizations are helpful in preventing wars and establishing law and order in the world.
(ii) The international organizations are helpful in creating better living conditions.
16. **Which four Princely States of India initially resisted to join the Indian Union ? [2]**
Answer : Junagarh, Hyderabad, Kashmir and Manipur are four Princely States of India which initially resisted to join the Indian Union.
17. **Which are the two models of development ? Which model of development was adopted by India ? [2]**
Answer : The two models of development are Liberal – Capitalist model and Socialist Model. India adopted the model which was a combination of both the models.
18. **What is India's Policy of Non-alignment ? [2]**
Answer : The main characteristic of India's foreign policy is Non-alignment. Non-alignment means that India will remain independent by not joining any group. Non-alignment is a policy of peace. Non-alignment does not mean neutrality in international affairs. India's policy of Non-alignment is positive one. India wants to bridge the gap between eastern and western ideologies.
19. **Mention any two issues of concern related to development projects such as Sardar Sarovar Project ? [2]**
Answer : (i) Rehabilitation due to the project affected the villagers.
(ii) The social cost included forced resettlement of the project affected people, a serious loss of their means of livelihood and culture and depletion of ecological resources.
20. **Highlight any two recommendations of Mandal Commission. [2]**
Answer : (i) Twenty-seven percent of the posts in public services should be reserved for OBC.
(ii) Welfare programmes specially meant for OBC should be financed by the Government of India in the same manner and to the same extent as already done in the case of SC's and ST's.
21. **Explain any two reasons for the disintegration of the U.S.S.R. ? [4]**
Answer : The following were the main reasons for the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.
(i) Negation of Political Democracy : After the death of Lenin in 1924, Stalin had succeeded in establishing himself as an absolute dictator. The Parliament of the Soviet Union (Duma) had been reduced to mere rubber stamp giving approval to his decisions. The government exercised strict

controls over all means of communication (i.e., radio, newspaper etc.). The dictatorial character of the regime caused discontentment in public.

(ii) Economic Failure : Because of the emphasis on heavy industries the Soviet Economy failed to meet the expectations of people, especially in terms of food production and the consumer goods. The management and control of agriculture and industry was in the hands of state officials. In order to raise agricultural and industrial production, recourse was taken to violence and terror, but food situation went from bad to worse.

22. List any four 'Directive Principles of State Policy' given in the Constitution of India for the promotion of international peace and security. [4]

Answer : Article 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down certain principles which are the basis of Indian Foreign Policy. Following are constitutional bases of the Indian Foreign Policy:

- (i) To promote international peace and security.
- (ii) To establish just and respectable relations with various nations.
- (iii) To foster respect for international law and order obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another.
- (iv) To encourage the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

23. Describe any two constraints on American Hegemony ? [4]

Answer : At the beginning of the 21st century, the United States was a super power. But history tells us that empires decline because they decay from within. Similarly, the biggest constraint to American hegemony is within. Broadly there are three constraints on American Power :

- (i) The first constraint is the institutional architecture of the American state itself. American system is based on division of power between the three organs of government i.e., legislature, executive and judiciary. These organs put many restrictions on military powers.
- (ii) The second constraint on American power is the open nature of the American Society. It means that there is no government control over mass media.

24. Describe any two major issues of conflict between India and Pakistan leading to the war of 1971. [4]

Answer : (i) The war of 1971 was triggered by the crisis created by the political battle in East Pakistan, between Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman and the leaders of West Pakistan. India extended moral and material support to the freedom struggle in East Pakistan. So, Pakistan accused India of a conspiracy to break it up.

(ii) India had to bear the burden of about 80 lakh refugee who fled East Pakistan and took shelter in neighbouring areas in India. After months of diplomatic tension and military build-up, a full-scale war between India and Pakistan broke out in December, 1971.

25. Identify and explain any four new sources of threat to security. [4]

Answer : New sources of threat are Terrorism, Violation of Human Rights, Global Poverty and Migrants.

(i) Terrorism : Terrorism is a serious threat to human security. Terrorism is unlawful activity used to achieve desired objectives. Terrorism refers to violence which targets the civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. Bomb blasts, human bombs, mass killings etc. are all acts of terrorism.

(ii) Violation of Human rights : Human Rights are those rights which are essential for all round development of a man. Human Rights are commonly understood as those rights that every human being is entitled to enjoy, freely irrespective of his religion, race, caste, sex, nationality or any one of these. In majority of the countries of the world, human rights are not available to their citizens. The violation of human rights is perceived as a threat to human security.

(iii) Global poverty : Global poverty is another big threat to human security. Poverty is increasing in countries with low income and large population whereas richer countries with stable population are becoming richer. The global poverty is affecting the security of the poor countries. Many armed conflicts have occurred in Sub-Sahara Africa, which is the poorest region of the world.

(iv) Migrants : Those who voluntarily leave their home-countries are called migrants. The migrants also create problems for human security.

26. Explain any four consequences of globalization. [4]

Answer : (i) Political consequence helps to maintain both the condition of welfare state as well as police state activities.

(ii) Increase in economic globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe.

(iii) Cultural consequence has led to rise of uniform Cultural homogenisation.

(iv) The ability of flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible largely due to globalisation.

27. Explain any four reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three General Elections. [4]

Answer : Indian National Congress dominated in the first three general elections. Following factors were mainly responsible for the dominance of Congress Party :

- (i) The Congress was seen as the inheritor of the legacy of the national movement. Many leaders who were at the forefront of that struggle were now Congress leaders.
- (ii) It was a well organised party having its organisational networks across the length and breadth of the country till the down to the local levels.
- (iii) It had the “first off the blocks” advantage.
- (iv) It was a party of social and ideological coalition. It brought together peasants and industrialists, lower and upper classes, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners and castes. It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifists, conservatives radicals, extremists and moderates, right and left and all shades of centre.

28. Where and when was the organisation ‘Dalit Panthers’ formed ? Describe any three of its activities ? [4]

Answer : The organisation ‘Dalit Panthers’ was formed in Maharashtra in 1972. It was an organization of educated Dalit youths. Baburao Bagul, Raja Dhale, Namdev Dhasal gave direction to Dalit policies through their poems, literature and biographies. Dalit Panthers openly challenged casteism and Brahmanism for the welfare of Dalits.

- (i) Dalit Panthers’ aim was to unite the Dalits and bring them into their fold.
- (ii) According to the manifesto of Dalit Panthers ‘Dalit’ word includes scheduled castes and tribes, new Buddhists, economically backward workers, women, landless poor peasants and all those persons who were being exploited.
- (iii) According to their manifesto, main problems of Dalit were lack of education, food, water, shelter, jobs, land, unequal social status and atrocities inflicted upon them.
- (iv) According to Dalit Panthers, their problem could be solved only by acquiring economic and political power.

29. Why is the ‘Emergency’ and period around it known as the period of Constitutional crisis ? Explain. [4]

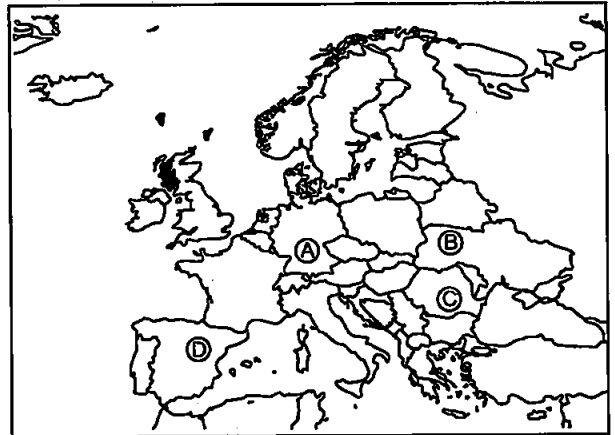
Answer : Internal Emergency was declared on June 1975. The Emergency and the period around it is known as the period of constitutional crisis because it had its origins in the constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the Parliament and the judiciary. Emergency damaged the democratic framework of India. The most disgraceful dimension of

the Emergency was not its imposition but the modus operandi in which almost the entire country succumbed to it.

The rule of law and norms were misapplied during the period of Emergency. This political crisis was more sedate than the constitutional crisis. Along with the arrests of political leaders of opposition parties and the inhibitions on the press, the emergency apparently influenced lives of common people in many ways. Torture and custodial deaths were common incidents during the Emergency. Self-willed translocation of poor people also occurred and cases of mandatory sterilization. Such instances clearly show what happens when the common democratic process is placed under suspension.

30. In the given Political Outline Map of Europe, four member countries of European Union have been marked A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their respective serial number and the alphabet concerned.

- (i) An older member of the European Union located between Portugal and France.
- (ii) An older member of the European Union located near Belgium and Netherlands.
- (iii) Two new members of European Union. [4]



Answer :

(i)	D	Spain
(ii)	A	Germany
(iii)	C	Romania
(iv)	B	Poland

31. Study the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Look at the situation in the eighties—militancy had erupted in Punjab; problems were persisting in North East; students in Assam were agitating; Kashmir

valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements.

Questions :

- (i) How are regional aspirations dangerous for the unity of the country ?
- (ii) What is meant by democratic negotiations ?
- (iii) Who was leading the agitation in Assam ?
- (iv) What steps were taken by the Government of India to respond to the regional aspirations ? [6]

OR

Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

In fact, the BSP under Kanshi Ram's leadership was envisaged as an organization based on pragmatic politics. It derived confidence from the fact that the Bahujans (SCs, STs, OBCs and religious minorities) constituted the majority of the population and were a formidable political force on the strength of their numbers.

Questions:

- (i) Which organization was formed by Kanshi Ram ?
- (ii) Give the full form of BSP.
- (iii) Name any two religious minorities.
- (iv) Why are the Bahujans considered a formidable political force ?

Answer : (i) Regional aspirations are dangerous for the unity of the country because people give more importance to their region than to the country. Even after 71 years of independence some of the issues of national integration are not completely solved.

(ii) Settlement of disputes by peaceful method is known as democratic negotiations. Regional movements should be solved through political settlement i.e., democratic negotiations rather than suppression.

(iii) All Assam Students' Union (AASU) and Asom Gana Parishad (AGP) led the agitations in Assam.

(iv) The Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movement. For example, the Mizoram problem was solved by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi through negotiations. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi made serious efforts to solve the problems of foreigners of Assam and ultimately, an agreement was signed on 15 August 1985. The Govt. of India agreed to take proper steps for the economic development of Assam. Moreover, special provisions are mentioned in the Constitution to satisfy the regional aspirations.

OR

- (i) The Backward and Minority Classes Employees Federation (BAMCEF).

(ii) Bahujan Samaj Party.

(iii) Muslim and Sikhs.

(iv) Bahujans are considered to be a formidable political force because Bahujans are supported by S.C., backward classes, Dalits, etc.

32. 'States have common but differentiated responsibilities towards environment.' Analyse the statement giving suitable examples. [6]

OR

Analyse India's stand on environmental issues.

Answer : The relevant part of the Rio Declaration says that "a State shall co-operate in the spirit of a global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of the global environment degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities. The developed countries acknowledge the responsibility that they bear in the international pursuit of the sustainable development, in view of the pressure, their societies place on the global environment and of the technological and financial resources they command". The largest share of historical and current global emissions has originated in the developed countries. The per-capita emissions in the developing countries are still relatively low. Hence India, China and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol. Under the Kyoto Protocol, industrial countries are required to cut their green house emissions.

OR

India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002. At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of the developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world. India is of view that the major responsibility of curbing emission depends upon developed countries, which have accumulated emission over a long period of time. India's international negotiating position depends on the principles of historical responsibilities, as enshrined in UNFCCC. The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes :

- (i) India's national Auto-Fuel policy mandates cleaner fuel for vehicles.
- (ii) The energy conservation act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency.
- (iii) The electricity act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.
- (iv) India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.
- (v) The government was also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel, using about 11

million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-2012.

33. Explain any three consequences of partition of British India in 1947. [6]

OR

Explain the process and basis of the reorganization of states of Indian Union.

Answer : (i) The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that Indian history has known. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into 'communal zones'.

(ii) Minorities on both sides of the border fled their homes and often secured temporary shelters in 'refugee camps'. They often found unhelpful administration. They travelled to other countries to the other side of the new border by all sorts of means, often by foot. Even during this journey they were often attacked, killed or raped. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. They were made to convert to the religion of the abductor and were forced into marriage. In many cases, women were killed by their own family members to preserve the family honour. Many children were separated from their parents. Those who did manage to cross the border found that they had no home. For millions of these 'refugees', the country's freedom meant life in "refugee camps" for months and years.

(iii) The employees of the government and the railways were also divided. Above all, it was a violent separation of communities who had hitherto lived together as neighbours. It is estimated that the partition forced about 80 lakh people to migrate across the new border. Between five to ten lakh people were killed in partition related violence. Even after large scale migration of Muslims to the newly created Pakistan, the Muslim population in India accounted by 12% of the total population in 1951.

OR

The process of nation-building did not come to an end with partition and integration of princely states. The challenges were to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation.

During colonial rule, the states' boundaries were drawn either on administrative convenience or simply coinciding with the territories annexed by the British

government or the territories ruled by the Princely Powers.

Our national movement had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states. In fact after the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the principle was recognized as the basis of the reorganization in the Indian National Congress Party itself. Many provincial congress committees were created by linguistic zones, which did not follow the administrative divisions of British India.

The government's approach was guided by 3 considerations. Firstly the people of most of the princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian union. Secondly the government was prepared to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions. The idea was to accommodate plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demands of the region. Thirdly in the backdrop of partition which brought into focus the contest over demarcation of territory, the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation had assumed supreme importance.

34. Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments. [6]

OR

Explain any three lessons learnt from the emergency imposed in 1975.

Answer : Declaration of emergency in 1975 was necessary. On 25th June 1975, the President of India declared internal emergency under Article 352 on the advice of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Due to certain circumstances, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was left with no option except to impose emergency. Emergency was justified by the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi she gave a speech to Lok Sabha on July 22, 1975 and said, "This action is totally within our constitutional framework and it was undertaken in order not to destroy the constitution but to preserve the constitution, to preserve and safeguard our democracy."

(i) The government argued that in a democracy the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies.

(ii) It felt that frequent recourse to agitations, protests and collective action were not good for democracy. They also held that in a democracy, one cannot continuously have "extra parliamentary" politics targeting the government. This leads to instability and distracts the administration from its routine task of ensuring development.

(iii) Indira Gandhi wrote to Shah commission that subversive forces were trying to obstruct the progressive programmes of the government and

were attempting to dislodge her from power through extra-constitutional means.

OR

On the advice of Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the President declared internal emergency on 25th June 1975. Thousands of workers and leaders of the opposition parties were put in jail under MISA. Many restrictions were put on the freedom of press. Legislative Assemblies of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu were dissolved. Following three lessons were learnt from the emergency :

(i) Bureaucracy and Judiciary should be independent. Bureaucracy should be unprejudiced and impartial. It should not be committed to the ideology and principles of ruling party.

(ii) The government should run the administration according to the provisions of constitution. Constitution is supreme and its supremacy should be protected by the Judiciary.

(iii) Freedom of press should not be crushed. Freedom of press is very essential for the successful working of democracy. Political consciousness is created among the people by the press.

35. What was the Soviet System ? Assess any four features of the Soviet System ? [6]

OR

Examine the relevance of the Non-aligned movement after the cold war era.

Answer : The Soviet system of economy was planned economy and was managed on basis of state plans for economic and social development. The system of government in U.S.S.R was generally known as Soviet system of government.

Since USSR came into being after the socialist revolution in Russia in 1917 based on the ideas of socialism and the need for an egalitarian society, the soviet system abolished the institution of private property and designed a society based on the principles of equality. Soviet system gave importance

State and the institution of party—The communists. The economy was planned and controlled by the state. The main features, thus were :

(i) The Soviet system was very bureaucratic and authoritarian. U.S.S.R. was a one-party state. The communist party occupied a pivotal position in the socio-political system of soviet union.

(ii) There was lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech.

(iii) Tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people.

(iv) Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.

OR

Outside the U.N. General Assembly, there is no international body as largely representative as the Non-aligned Movement. The Non-aligned Movement is generally traced from the year 1955 when 29 Asian and African nations met at Bandung to devise the means of combating colonialism. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who was one of the moving forces of the conference, said that the coming together of the leaders of Asian and African states was an event of great importance in so far as it marked the birth of Asia and new Africa. The non-aligned movement asserted its continued relevance and its determination to uphold the objective to oppose and struggle against injustice, inequality and underdevelopment. NAM is committed to work for the removal of economic inequalities between the developed and the developing countries. It is necessary :

(i) For securing a place of dignity, honour and equality for the developing countries.

(ii) For the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

(iii) For the democratisation of the international system and its functioning.

(iv) For the progress of disarmament and denuclearisation.

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