

**Political Science 2016 (Outside Delhi)****SET I**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. Which one of the following was NOT given primacy by the makers of the Soviet System ? [1]

- (a) Abolition of Private property.  
 (b) Society based on the principle of equality.  
 (c) No opposition party to be allowed.  
 (d) No state control over economy.

Answer : (d) No State control over economy.

2. What does the logo on the ASEAN flag symbolise ? [1]

Answer : The logo of ASEAN flag-the ten stalks of paddy represent the ten South-East Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity. The Circle represents the unity of ASEAN.

3. Why is it said that history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggles ? [1]

Answer : It is true because world Economy is based on petroleum and immense wealth is associated with oil. It generated political struggles and wars to have control over it.

4. During Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the U.S. ? [1]

Answer : It was because the US bloc claimed to be pro democracy and our leaders felt the need of being closer to nations where democracy was functioning well.

5. How did the farmers associated with Bharatiya Kisan Union differ from the most other farmers in India ? [1]

Answer :

(i) Farmers related to BKU grew cash crops for the market while other farmers in India engaged in subsistence agriculture.

(ii) They were from a prosperous community and belonged to the same region, but other farmers were not so.

6. What constrained the Super powers to go for a full-fledged war inspite of having nuclear weapons ? [2]

Answer : Both the Super Powers, USSR and USA knew very well the intensity of destruction that would take place if a full-fledged war was fought. No political gain could have justified the destruction of their societies and citizens. Property and other resources would have been destroyed. That is why they did not go for a full fledged nuclear war.

7. Assess the role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad towards maintaining communal harmony in India. [2]

Answer : Role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad :

(i) He was a great freedom fighter and was opposed to the partition of India.

(ii) He was a proponent of Hindu-Muslim unity.

8. Match the following in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful way : [ $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$ ]

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Head of the Commission of Enquiry.	(i) Chowdhary Charan Singh
(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1969.	(ii) Jagjwan Ram
(c) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977-79.	(iii) J. C. Shah
(d) Union Minister of India from 1952-1977.	(iv) Morarji Desai

Answer :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Head of the Commission of Enquiry.	(iii) J. C. Shah
(b) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1969.	(iv) Morarji Desai
(c) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977-79.	(i) Chowdhary Charan Singh
(d) Union Minister of India from 1952-1977.	(ii) Jagjwan Ram

9. What was 'Operation' Blue Star' ? Why did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community ?

[1 + 1 = 2]

Answer : Operation Blue Star was an Indian Army action in the Golden Temple, Amritsar to flush out the militants. This operation damaged the historical temple and hurt the sentiments of Sikh community because they saw military action as an attack on their faith.

10. Why and how did the Mizo Movement for secession gain popular support ? [2]

Answer : The movement for secession in the Mizo Hills area gained popular support because some Mizos believed that they were never a part of

British India and therefore did not belong to the Indian Union. The movement for secession gained popular support after the Assam government failed to respond adequately to the great famine of 1959 in Mizo hills which affected the dwellers greatly. This caused a kind of hatred and disappointment.

**11. Describe India–China relations from 1947 to 1962. [4]**

**Answer :** Indo–China relations from 1947–1962 :

- (i) After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognize the Communist Government of China.
- (ii) When China annexed Tibet in 1950, both the countries developed some differences.
- (iii) In 1954, joint enunciation of Panchsheel was made by Indian Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai.
- (iv) In 1959, India gave political asylum to Dalai Lama. This annoyed China.
- (v) In 1962, China invaded the territory of India and relations between both the countries got strained.

**12. What is Human Rights Watch ? Describe its main contribution to the field of Human Rights. [1 + 3 = 4]**

**Answer :** Human Rights Watch is an American founded international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights.

Its contributions :

- (i) Human rights organisation investigates and exposes human right violations, holds abusers accountable and challenges government and those who hold power, to end abusive practices.
- (ii) It help in building international coalitions.
- (iii) It makes efforts to stop the use of child soldiers.
- (iv) It establish the International Criminal court.

**13. What was the 'Earth Summit' ? How far did the summit prove to be useful? Explain. [1 + 3 = 4]**

**Answer :** The increasing focus on environmental issues within the periphery of global politics was firmly consolidated at the UN Conference on Environment. A conference was thus held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in June 1992. It was also called the Earth Summit.

- (i) This Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity and forestry.
- (ii) It recommended a list of development practices called Agenda 21.
- (iii) Under this list, there was consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility, known as sustainable development.

**14. Explain any four reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections in India. [4 × 1 = 4]**

**Answer :** Reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in first three general elections in India :

- (i) The results of the first general election did not surprise anyone as the Indian National Congress was expected to win this election. The Congress party had inherited the legacy of the National Movement. Moreover, it was the only political party to have an organization spread all over the country.
- (ii) The Congress Party had the most popular and charismatic leader in Nehru ji. The final results of the election did surprise many. The party got 364 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha and finished way ahead of any other challenger party.
- (iii) In the second and the third general elections, held in 1957 and 1962 respectively, the Congress Party kept its position intact in the Lok Sabha. It won three-fourth of the total seats the other votes were divided among rival parties thus rendering all of them powerless. It was well-distributed among various regions in the country.
- (iv) Congress was all inclusive a social and ideological coalition, which contributed to its dominance.

**15. Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy. [4]**

**Answer :** Major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy :

- (i) The State controlled key heavy industries provided the infrastructure. It regulated trade in India.
- (ii) Although agriculture was in the private sector, the public sector made some intervention in agriculture. This model laid the foundation of India's future economic growth.
- (iii) Infrastructure for transport and communication was improved substantially.
- (iv) Abolition of Zamindari system was the most significant and successful reform.
- (v) Areas which required lot of investment were taken up by the public sector as they were very essential for the national progress.

**16. Examine the conditions responsible for the growth of Naxalite Movement in India. Suggest ways and means to crush it. [2 + 2 = 4]**

**Answer :** Conditions responsible for the growth of Naxalite Movement :

- (i) Social and economic injustice prevailing in the society.
- (ii) Forced labour.
- (iii) Expropriation of resources by outsiders.

- (iv) Exploitation by moneylenders.  
 (v) The naxalites say it is a fight for improved land rights and more jobs for neglected agricultural labour and poor.

Some suggestions to crush Naxalite Movement :

- (i) Government should provide the basic rights to the people of backward areas and Adivasis.  
 (ii) Forced labour and exploitation by moneylenders must be stopped.  
 (iii) The Government should follow constitutional norms while dealing with the Naxalites.
17. The value of the ruble declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and the government started to import food. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.

Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions:

- (i) What is meant by subsidy ?  
 (ii) How did the disintegration of collective farm system lead to the loss of food security ?  
 (iii) This passage is associated to which country? Why did the government start importing food ? [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

Answer :

- (i) Subsidy is the help usually provided by the government to keep the price of a product or service low as compared to the open market price.  
 (ii) Collective farming was to be replaced by private farming which meant food grains were to be purchased from the open market. The government had no control over the prices as well as the stock. This created loss of food security.  
 (iii) (1) This passage is associated with Russia.  
 (2) The government started importing food due to scarcity of food grains and privatization of agriculture.
18. Globalization does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of the political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions ( law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from

certain domains from which it wishes to. State continue to be important.

Indeed, in some respects state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

Read the passage given above carefully and answer the following questions :

- (i) What are the two most essential functions of the state ?  
 (ii) How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better ?  
 (iii) Justify with the help of an example that globalization gives a boost to the state capacity. [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

Answer :

- (i) (1) To defend and secure the boundaries of the State to maintain national security.  
 (2) To provide justice and maintain law and order.  
 (ii) (1) On the basis of enhanced technologies, the state can keep proper check on its citizens grievance and other problems.  
 (2) Enhanced technologies enable the State to collect important information about its citizens.  
 (iii) Globalisation helps the states to connect better, administrate better through the help of enhanced technologies available for the state to use. This helps it to perform better.
19. Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries. Initially, the Government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian Government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the Government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place within India.

Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions :

- (i) What is meant by 'historical buffer' ?  
 (ii) Why didn't the Government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China ?  
 (iii) How far was it justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to the Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees ? [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**Answer :**

- (i) 'Historical buffer' means the country or area that lies between two large and powerful countries and reduces the risk of war between them.
- (ii) India was a newly independent country and did not want to get involved with war against China unnecessarily. It was an internal matter of China, so India did not want to spoil its relation with China. But on a later stage, India realized its mistake.
- (iii) In 1958, there was an armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. However, more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture by the Chinese forces. Consequently, the Dalai Lama sought and got political asylum in India in 1959, along with thousands of Tibetan refugees. Thus it was fully justified to help them on humanitarian grounds as well as a good neighbour country.

20.



Study the above cartoon carefully and answer the following questions :

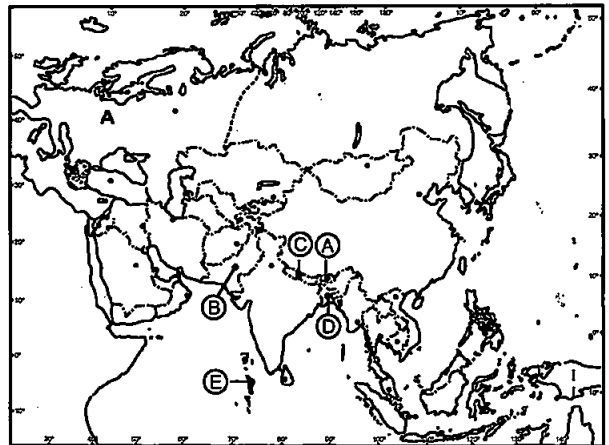
- (i) Who was head of the Government formed by the National Front in 1989 ?
- (ii) Why was the government formed by him called a puppet government ?
- (iii) Identify the puppeteers pulling the strings and the political parties they belong to.

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**Answer :**

- (i) V.P. Singh
- (ii) The National Front Government did not get the clear majority. It was being supported by BJP and the Communist Party from outside. The government of V.P. Singh worked according to the directions of leaders of BJP and CPI so it was called a puppet government.
- (iii) The puppeteers were :
  - (1) Jyoti Basu of Communist Party.
  - (2) L.K. Advani from BJP.

21.



In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) . Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following format :

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The country has experienced civilian as well as military rule both.
- (ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.
- (iii) This country is still a monarchy.
- (iv) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce multi-party system in June 2005.
- (v) This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy via Myanmar.' [5 × 1 = 5]

**Answer :**

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)	B	Pakistan
(ii)	C	Nepal
(iii)	A	Bhutan
(iv)	E	Maldives
(v)	D	Bangladesh

**22. How did the Soviet Union suddenly disintegrate ?****Explain any six reasons. [6 × 1 = 6]****OR****Why was the end of the Second World War considered to be the beginning of Cold War ? Explain.****Answer :** Reasons for disintegration :

- (i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economical institutions.
- (ii) Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining nuclear and military arsenals. The Chernobyl disaster was one of the major effect of negligence. Thus, a large amount was spent to avoid such accident.
- (iii) The Communist party that had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people.
- (iv) Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistake it had made, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government and the centralization of authority in a vast land.
- (v) The party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens.
- (vi) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense.
- (vii) Reforms introduced by Mikhail Gorbachev had also divided the country.

**OR**

Due to the following reasons the end of the Second World War was considered to be the beginning of Cold War :

- (i) The end of the Second World War was also considered to be the beginning of the Cold War. The war came to an end when the US dropped two atom bombs on the Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This action of the US forced Japan to surrender.
- (ii) Virtually, the US action was akin to one upmanship. It was intended to check the USSR from having military and political gains in Asia and other parts of the world.
- (iii) The end of the Second World War created new power equations along with new and changed arenas of conflicts. The fire of the Second World War extinguished but left some cinders.
- (iv) The US and the USSR emerged as two superpowers who were rivals to each other. Both sides had capacity to retaliate against an attack and cause lots of destruction, but neither could afford to begin war.
- (v) Thus, the rivalry between the two superpowers remained a 'cold' and not hot or shooting war. Both

sides followed the logic of deterrence and began to make military blocs. The smaller states were forced to link to the superpowers.

**23. "Resistance is the only option available to overcome the hegemony." Justify the statement by comparing it to other anti-hegemony strategies. [6]****OR****Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association.****Answer :** Hegemony can be overcome by the following the given strategies :

- (i) Band wagon strategy
- (ii) Hide strategy
- (i) **Band wagon strategy :** Some people think that it is strategically more prudent to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the hegemony. For instance, raising economic growth rates requires increased trade, technological transfers and investment, which are best acquired by working with rather than against the hegemony. Instead of engaging in activities opposed to the hegemonic power it may be better to extract benefits. This is called band wagon strategy.
- (ii) **Hide strategy :** Another strategy open to states is to hide. This implies stay away from the dominant power as far as possible. However this wouldn't seem to be viable for the big countries. This strategy can be an attractive policy for small states but it is hard to imagine for mega-states like China, India, Russia and European Union being able to hide for a long time from the influence of US. Resistance seems an easier option than these two because it can be applied for a long time. These strategies together, will definitely be successful in resisting the hegemony.

**OR**

Role of ASEAN as an Economic association :

- (i) The economy of ASEAN region is growing much faster than that of the US, EU and Japan.
- (ii) This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond.
- (iii) ASEAN is trying to create a common market and production base within the ASEAN States.
- (iv) A mechanism is being evolved to settle and resolve the economic disputes.
- (v) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area for investment, labour and services.
- (vi) Its vision 2020 defined an outward looking role for ASEAN in the international community.
- (vii) The current economic strength of ASEAN is being a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China, Singapore and Thailand.



**24. Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies ?**

[2 + 4 = 6]

**OR**

**Describe the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.**

**Answer :** Evolution of the UN :

(i) The United Nations was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945 just after the Second World War.

(ii) The UN was set up through the signing of the UN Charter by 51 Nations.

(iii) It was formed with the hope that it would act to stop conflict and wars.

(iv) By 2006, UN had 192 members. These included almost all independent states. Presently, its Secretary General is Ban ki Moon of South Korea. Antonio Guterres, the ex President of Portugal. Its current strength is 193 members.

**Its Functions :**

(i) In the UN General Assembly, all member nations have one vote each.

(ii) In the UN Security Council, there are five Permanent members – Britain, France, US, Russia and China and 10 temporary members.

(iii) The UN consists of many structures and agencies, like General Assembly, Security Council, Environment Programme, WHO and other agencies which all focus on issues like economic social and cultural issues plaguing the world.

(iv) War, peace, and difference, disputes between the member states are discussed in the General Assembly.

(v) Social and Economic issues are dealt with by many agencies including WTO, UNDP, UNHRC, UNICEF and UNESCO.

**OR**

Following are the security challenges faced by the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War :

(i) The security challenges facing the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa were certainly different from the challenges in Europe in two ways. These new countries faced the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries.

(ii) These countries also had to worry about internal-military conflict. These countries faced threats not only from outside their boundaries or from their neighbours, but also from within.

(iii) Several newly independent countries came to fear their neighbours even more than they feared the US or the USSR or the former colonial powers. They had disputes and differences over borders and territories or control over people or all of these simultaneously.

(iv) Internally the new states were anxious and troubled about threats from separatist movements which desired to make independent countries.

(v) A neighbour might assist or provoke an internal separatist movement leading to a lot of tensions between the two neighbouring countries.

**25. Analyse any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947.** [6 × 1 = 6]

**OR**

**Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India.** [6]

**Answer :** Consequences of partition of India in 1947:

(i) The Year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.

(ii) There were killing 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) People were forced to abandon their homes and move across the border.

(v) Women were killed by their own family members to preserve family honour. Many children were separated from their parents.

(vi) All the writers poets in various fields expressed their grief and anger.

(vii) Minorities on both sides of border, fled their homes and secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.

**OR**

Outcomes of early phase of Planned Development in India.

(i) The foundation of India's future economic growth was laid down.

(ii) Some of the largest development projects in India's history were undertaken during this period.

(iii) Infrastructure for transport and communication was developed.

(iv) Land reforms did not take place effectively in most parts of the country.

(v) Political power remained in the hands of land owning classes.

(vi) Big industrialists continued to benefit and thrive while poverty did not reduce much.

(vii) Those who benefitted from unequal development soon became politically powerful and made it even more difficult to move in the desired direction.

26. Examine the major changes that the country witnessed at the time of fourth general election in 1967. [6]

OR

Why is emergency considered to be one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics? Analyse any three reasons. [3 × 2 = 6]

Answer : Major changes country witnessed at the time of Fourth General Elections :

(i) Two Prime Ministers died in quick succession and the new Prime Minister, who was being seen as a political noble, had been in office for less than a year.

(ii) The period was fraught with grave economic crises.

(iii) Widespread drought and decline in agricultural production.

(iv) Serious food shortage.

(v) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves.

(vi) Drop in industrial production and exports.

(vii) Combined with sharp rise in military expenditures and diversion of resources from planning and economic development.

OR

Due to the following reasons the emergency became controversial :

(i) The Constitution simply mentioned internal disturbance as the reason for declaring emergency. Before 1975 emergency was never proclaimed on this ground.

There was no specification regarding which acts could be considered "internal disturbances".

(ii) People had the right to politically protest against the government. Bihar and Gujarat agitation were mostly peaceful and non-violent. Those who were arrested were never tried for any anti-national activity.

(iii) The Home Ministry, which is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the internal situation of the country, also did not express any concern about the law and order situation in the country.

Hence, most people did not find any concrete reasons for the emergency to be proclaimed. This was why, it was considered controversial.

27. Who were Dalit Panthers? Describe their main activities.

OR

Describe the story of Goa's liberation from the Portuguese to its becoming a state of the Indian Union. [2 + 4 = 6]

Answer : Dalit Panthers were a militant organization of the Dalit Youth which was formed in Maharashtra in 1972 as a part of these assertions.

Main Activities of Dalit Panthers :

(i) Their activities always mostly centered around fighting against atrocities on Dalits in various parts of the State.

(ii) Their main ideological agenda was to destroy the caste-system.

(iii) To build an organization of all the oppressed sections like the landless poor peasants and urban industrial workers along with Dalits.

(iv) It provided a platform for the Dalit educated youth to use their creativity as a protest activity.

(v) Dalit writers protested against the brutalities of the caste system.

(vi) Dalit Panthers got involved in electoral compromises to strengthen their position.

OR

Although the British empire in India came to an end in 1947, Portugal refused to withdraw from the territories of Goa, Diu and Daman which were under its colonial rule since the sixteenth century. During their long rule, the Portuguese suppressed the people of Goa, denied them civil rights, and carried out forced religious conversions. After India's Independence, the Indian government tried very patiently to persuade the Portuguese government to withdraw. There was also a strong popular movement within Goa for freedom. They were strengthened by socialist satyagrahis from Maharashtra. Finally, in December 1961, the Government of India sent the army which this liberated territory after barely two days of action. Goa, Diu and Daman became Union Territories. Another complication arose soon. Led by the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (MGP) one section desired that Goa, as a Marathi speaking area should merge with Maharashtra. However, many Goans were keen to retain a separate Goan identity and culture, particularly the Konkani language. They were led by the United Goan Party (UGP). In January 1967, the Central Government held a special 'opinion poll' in Goa asking people to decide if they wanted to be part of Maharashtra or remain separate. This was the only time in independent India that a referendum-like procedure was used to ascertain people's wishes on a subject. The majority voted in favour of remaining outside of Maharashtra. Thus, Goa continued as a Union Territory. Finally, in 1987, Goa became a State of the Indian Union.

**Political Science 2016 (Outside Delhi)****SET II**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

**Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.**

6. Mention any two of the agreements signed between the two super powers starting in the 1960s. [2×1 = 2]

**Answer :** (i) **Limited Test Ban Treaty :** It banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. It was signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5th August, 1963.

(ii) **Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty :** It allows only the nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them.

11. In spite of the improvement in the Chinese economy, there have been negative consequences affecting the people of China. Mention any four such consequences. [4 × 1 = 4]

**Answer :**

(i) Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs.

(ii) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as in Europe of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

(iii) Environment degradation increased.

(iv) Corruption has increased.

(v) Rise in economic inequality between rural and urban residents.

(vi) Rise in economic inequality between coastal and inland provinces.

12. What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy? What are its advantages? [2 + 2 = 4]

**Answer :** Alliance building as a component of traditional security policy is a coalition of states that coordinates their actions to deter or defend against military attack. Most alliances are formalised in written treaties and are based on a fairly clear identification of who constitutes the threat. Countries make alliances to exchange their effective power relative to another alliance.

Its advantages are :

(i) It increases their effective power relative to another country or alliance.

(ii) Alliances are based on national interests and can change when national interests change.

13. Explain the concept of "Common property resource" with the help of an example from India. [4]

**Answer :** The concept of common property resource means common property for a group. The underlying norm is that members of the group have both rights and duties with respect to the nature, levels of use and the maintenance of a given resource. For example, the management of sacred groves on state-owned forest land along the forest belt of South India. The institutional arrangement for the actual management of the sacred groves on state-owned forest land appropriately fits the description of a common property regime.

14. Explain the functioning of the Congress Party as an ideological and social coalition. [2 + 2 = 4]

**Answer :**

(i) **As a social coalition :** 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. It brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory. Peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle, lower and upper classes and castes, all found space in the Congress.

(ii) **As an ideological coalition:** 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. In pre-Independence days, many organizations and parties with their own constitution and organizational structures were allowed to exist within the Congress.

24. Which three complaints related to the U.N. Security Council were reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992? Describe any three criteria that have been proposed for new permanent members of the Security Council. [6]

**OR**

**What is meant by non-traditional notion of security? Differentiate between the narrow and the broad concept of human security.**

**Answer :** The three complaints were :

(i) The Security Council no longer represents contemporary political realities.



(ii) Its decisions reflect only western values and interests and are dominated by a few powers.

(iii) Security Council lacks equitable representation.

The three criteria are : A new member should be :

- (1) A major economic power.
- (2) A major military power.
- (3) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
- (4) A big nation in terms of its population.
- (5) A nation that respects democracy and human rights.
- (6) A country that would make the Council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems, and culture.

**OR**

**Non-traditional notions of security** goes beyond military threats. It includes 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.

The narrow concept of human security focuses on violent threats of individuals.

The broad concept of human security on the other hand, advocates the 'broad' concept of human security and argues that the threat agenda should include hunger, disease and natural disasters because they kill far more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.

**27. Describe any six advantages of popular movements. [6]**

**OR**

**What is the social and political composition of Jammu and Kashmir? Describe the roots of 'Kashmir Issue' which compelled the Indian Government to maintain autonomy in this state.**

**Answer :** Advantages of popular movements :

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

(ii) They reduced the possibility of deep social conflict and disaffection of these groups from democracy.

(iii) Popular movement suggested new forms of active participation and thus broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy.

(iv) They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations.

(v) They make people aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions.

(vi) They have been involved in educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.

**OR**

Jammu and Kashmir comprises three social and political regions: Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The heart of the Kashmir region is the Kashmir valley; the people are Kashmiri speaking and mostly Muslim with a small Kashmiri speaking Hindu minority. Jammu region is a mix of foothills and plains, of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and speakers of various languages. The Ladakh region is mountainous, has very little population which is equally divided between Buddhists and Muslims.

**Roots of Kashmir Issue :**

(i) When Maharaja of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession with Government of India, it was also agreed upon that once the situation got normalised, the views of the people of J & K would be ascertained about their future.

(ii) India agreed to maintain the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir.

(iii) Since then the politics of J & K always remained controversial and conflict ridden both for external and internal reasons. Externally, Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be part of Pakistan.

(iv) There is a dispute among Kashmiri citizens about the status of the state within the Indian Union.

(v) Article 370 and 371 give special status to J & K; the state has its own constitution. Not all provisions are applicable to J & K. Laws passed by the Parliament apply to J & K only if the state agrees. So, the problem persists.

●●

**Political Science 2016 (Outside Delhi)****SET III**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

**Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.**

6. Name any four founders of NAM and the countries they belonged to respectively.

[4 × ½ = 2]

Answer :

Founder	Countries they belonged
(i) Josip Broz Tito	Yugoslavia
(ii) Jawahar Lal Nehru	India
(iii) Gamal Abdel Nasser	Egypt
(iv) Sukarno	Indonesia

11. What were the two major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership in the 1970s ?

[2 × 2 = 4]

Answer : Major decisions taken by China in 1970 :

- (i) China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the USA in 1972.
- (ii) Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the four modernisations— Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and Military in 1973.
- (iii) Den Xiaoping announced the “Open Door” policy and rapid economic reforms in China.

12. How do per capita income and population growth affect the economic disparity in the world? Suggest any two ways to reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level.

[2 + 2 = 4]

Answer : Per Capita income and population growth :

- (i) Per Capita income and population growth affect in the economic disparity in the world. As we know that high per capita income and low population growth make rich countries or rich social groups, richer.
- (ii) On the other hand, per capita low income and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor countries and poor groups, poorer.

Two ways to reduce Economic Disparity :

- (i) To reduce economic disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level, countries affected by this economic disparity will have to slow down population growth and raise incomes.
- (ii) Countries hit by the economic disparity will have to use their available resources judiciously. They will

have to strengthen their political, economic, social, cultural and demographic structures as to abridge the gap of economic disparity.

13. Explain India's stand on environmental issues. [4]

Answer : India's stand towards environmental issues has always been thoughtful and positive.

- (i) India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) India's international negotiating position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility as enshrined in UNFCCC.
- (iv) India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

14. Distinguish between the economic ideologies of the Congress Party and the Swatantra Party formed in 1959. [4]

Answer : Difference between the economic ideologies of the Congress Party and the Swatantra Party :

- (i) At the Nagpur session in 1959 Congress passed the resolution, which called for:
  - (1) Land ceilings.
  - (2) Take over the food grains trade by the state.
  - (3) Adoption of cooperative farming.
- (ii) In the same year Swatantra Party was formed with a different ideology as the following:
  - (1) Government should be less involved in controlling the economy.
  - (2) It was not in favour of economic development through centralized economy.
  - (3) It believed that prosperity could come only through individual freedom.
  - (4) It was in favour of private sector.
  - (5) It was also opposed to cooperative farming.

24. Describe the composition of U.N. Security Council. What is the major difference in the privileges given to its permanent and non-permanent members ? [6]

OR

Describe any three new sources of threat to security giving examples for each. [6]

**Answer :** The Security Council is an important organ of the UN which is mainly responsible for ensuring peace in the world. The Security Council of 15 members of which 5 are permanent members and 10 are elected by the General Assembly after every two years. The non-permanent members are not eligible for immediate re-election. Each member of Security Council has one vote. The approval of all the permanent members is necessary on important matters. In the event of a threat to peace or occurrence of war between two or more countries, the Security Council has the power to take appropriate measures to restore peace and security. U.N. Security Council is an important organ of United Nations. It has fifteen members – five permanent and ten elected by the General Assembly for two year terms.

Difference in the privileges between permanent and non-permanent members :

- (i) The main privileges of the permanent members are permanency and the veto power, which can neglect any resolution of the Security Council.
- (ii) The non-permanent members serve for only two years at a time. A country cannot be re-elected immediately after completing their term. They do not have Veto power.

**OR**

New source of threat are :

(i) **Terrorism :** It refers to political violence that targets civilians indiscriminately. International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than our country. They use civilians as a weapon against national government to change a political context or condition they do not like.

**Example :** Plane hijacking, planting bombs at crowded places etc.

(ii) **Human rights :** These are in the form of political, economical, social rights and the rights of colonized people or ethnic and indigenous minorities.

**Example :** Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, Indonesian military's killing of people in East Timor.

(iii) **Health epidemics :** Due to migration, business, tourism etc. epidemics like HIV–AIDS, bird flu, and SARS have rapidly spread across countries. By 2003, an estimated 4 crore people were infected with HIV–AIDS worldwide. Treatment of these epidemics have proved to be a major factor in driving the region backward into deeper poverty.

**27. Describe the journey of the movement for Right to Information which ultimately culminated into an Act i.e. RTI Act, 2005. [6]**

**OR**

**Describe the internal and external disputes responsible for making the politics of Jammu and Kashmir continuously controversial. [6]**

**Answer :** Movement for Right to Information Act, 2005 :

- (i) The movement started in 1990 by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan who adopted the initiative in asking for records of famine relief work along with accounts of labourers.
- (ii) The villagers asserted their right to information.
- (iii) The movement had a small success when they could force an amendment in the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act.
- (iv) In 1966, MKSS formed National Council for People's Right to Information in Delhi to raise RTI to the status of National Campaign.
- (v) In 2002, a weak Freedom of Information Act was legislated but never came into force.
- (vi) In 2004, RTI Bill was tabled and received Presidential assent in June 2005.

**OR**

The politics of Jammu and Kashmir always remained controversial and conflict ridden both for external and internal reasons. Externally, Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be the part of Pakistan. Pakistan sponsored a tribal invasion of the State in 1947, as a consequence of which one part of the State came under Pakastani control. India claims that this area is under illegal occupation. Pakistan describes this area as 'Azad Kashmir'. Ever since 1947, Kashmir has remained a major issue of conflict between India and Pakistan.

Internally, there is a dispute about the status of Kashmir within the Indian union. Kashmir was given a special status by Article 370 and 371 last year in Indian Constitution at work. Article 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir compared to other States of India. The state has its own Constitution. All provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to the state. Laws passed by the Parliament apply to J & K only if the State agrees.

This special status has provoked two opposite reactions. There is a section of people outside of J & K that believes that the special status of the state conferred by Article 370 does not allow full integration of the State with India.

Another section, mostly Kashmiris, believe that the autonomy conferred by Article 370 is not enough.

A section of Kashmiris has expressed at least three major grievances. First, the promise that accession would be referred to the people of the state after the situation created by tribal invasion was normalised, has not been fulfilled. This has generated the demand for a 'Plebiscite'. Secondly, there is a feeling that the

special federal status guaranteed by Article 370, has been eroded in practice. This has led to the demand for restoration of autonomy or 'Greater State Autonomy'. Thirdly, it is felt that democracy which is practiced in the rest of India has not been similarly institutionalized in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.



## Political Science 2016 (Delhi)

## SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

- Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false ? [1]
  - It symbolized the division between the Capitalist and the Communist worlds.
  - It was built immediately after the Second World War.
  - It was broken by the people on 9th November, 1989.
  - It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany.

Answer : (b) It was built immediately after the Second World War.

- Why was ASEAN established ? [1]

Answer : ASEAN was established :

- To accelerate the economic growth in member countries.
  - For social progress and cultural development.
  - To promote regional peace and security.
- Which one of the two is more essential-construction of mega dams or an environmental movement that opposes it and why ? [1]

Answer : The construction of mega dams is essential for development and progress of country. However relocation and rehabilitation of the affected people should be done but without environmental degradation.

- Which two objectives Jawaharlal Nehru wished to achieve through the strategy of Non-alignment ? [1]

Answer : Jawahar lal Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through NAM :

- To preserve the hard earned sovereignty
  - To protect territorial integrity
  - Peaceful co-existence for securing world peace.
- Highlight the most novel aspect of the Chipko Movement. [1]

Answer : The most novel aspect of Chipko Movement was the active participation of women.

- Mention any two major military features of the Cold War. [2]

Answer : Following are two military features of Cold war :

(i) The two superpower and the countries in the rival blocs led by the super powers were expected to behave as rational and responsible actors.

(ii) The two superpowers and their blocs were not to encourage war or use of weapons.

- "The leaders of the newly independent India did not see politics as a problem : They saw it as a way of solving the problems." How far do you agree with the statement ? [2]

Answer : The above statement is absolutely true because most of the leaders of national movement joined politics and tried to be in power to solve the problems of the people. They actively engaged themselves in all political activities. Even the opposition was indulged in constructive criticism. They tried to face the challenges alongwith trying to look for their appropriate solution.

- Match the following : [2]

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) A politically controversial appointment.	(i) Charu Majumdar
(ii) Led the Railway strike in 1972.	(ii) Jayaprakash Narayan
(iii) Declined to join Nehru's Cabinet.	(iii) George Fernandes
(iv) Died in police custody.	(iv) Justice A. N. Ray

Answer :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) A politically controversial appointment.	(iv) Justice A. N. Ray
(ii) Led the Railway strike in 1972.	(iii) George Fernandes
(iii) Declined to join Nehru's Cabinet.	(ii) Jayaprakash Narayan
(iv) Died in police custody.	(i) Charu Majumdar

**9. While the rest of the country was reorganized on linguistic lines in 1950s, why did Punjab have to wait till 1966 ? [2]**

**Answer :** (i) In Punjab there were two linguistic groups, Hindi speaking and Punjabi speaking. Punjabi speaking groups were not getting full support from non-Punjabi groups, hence they wanted a separate state for themselves.

(ii) Akali Dal was leading the Punjabi Susa movement without getting full support of non-Sikhs and other castes within Sikhs. This movement was not as strong as in other states. So Punjab had to wait.

**10. How was the reorganisation of North-East India completed and by when ? [2]**

**Answer :** Reorganisation of North-East was almost complete in 1972. Meghalaya was carved out of Assam in 1972. Manipur and Tripura too emerged as separate states. The states of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram came into being much later in 1987. Nagaland became an independent state in 1963.

**11. In which four ways did the new economic policy of China benefit its economy ? [4]**

**Answer :** (i) The state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy.

(ii) Privatisation of agriculture in 1982.

(iii) New trading laws and creation of special economic zones.

(iv) High personal savings in the rural economy led to an exponential growth of rural industry.

**12. What is Amnesty International ? State its main functions. [4]**

**Answer :** It is an international NGO that campaigns for the protection of human rights. Its main functions are :

(i) It prepares and publishes reports on human rights.

(ii) It believes that human rights are indivisible and interdependent.

(iii) It promotes respect for all the Human right in the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

**13. What are 'global commons' ? Why is it said that international cooperation over the global commons is not easy ? [4]**

**Answer :** Global commons are the resources which are not owned by any country but rather owned by the international community. For example, Earth's atmosphere, Antarctica, the ocean floor and the outer space. They are also called, *Res communis humanitatis*. It is difficult to achieve consensus on common environmental agenda. There have been significant agreements such as Antarctic treaty (1959), Montreal protocol (1987) and Antarctic Environmental

Protocol (1991). History of outer space as a global common shows that the management of these areas is influenced by North-South inequalities. The benefits of exploitative activities in outer space are far from being equal either for the present or the future.

**14. What distinguished the dominance of the Congress Party in India from other examples of one party dominance in other countries ? Explain. [4]**

**Answer :** The dominance of the Congress Party in India was different because of the following reasons :

(i) In India, democracy was not compromised by dominance of one party.

(ii) In India, multiparty system prevailed where as in other countries like China and Russia dominance of one party was due to one party system.

(iii) There was no military interference like in Myanmar and Egypt.

(iv) Dominance of Congress party was due to its own popularity.

**15. Critically examine the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy. [4]**

**Answer :** Outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy :

(i) Much of the agriculture, trade and industry were left in private hands.

(ii) The state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and some crucial interventions in agriculture.

This led to the growth of both private and public sector which became the basis for future development.

**16. How did Janata Party make the 1977 elections into a referendum on the Emergency imposed in 1975 ? Explain. [4]**

**Answer :** All the opposition parties joined hands against Congress and gave a choice to the people to choose anyone out of two. Janata Party advocated the cause of democracy and called the period of emergency as the absence of democracy. JP Narayan became the icon of the opposition and provided an alternative against the current government. Janata Party asked the voters to choose between democracy and dictatorship.

**17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions : [5]**

Each of these countries was required to make a total shift to a capitalist economy, which meant rooting out completely any structures evolved during this period. Above all, it meant that private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property. Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective



farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism in agriculture. This transition ruled out any alternate or 'third way'.

- (i) Name any two countries which were required to make a total shift.
- (ii) Why were the collective farms to be replaced by private farming ?
- (iii) Since the 'third way' had been ruled out, what were the only two ways of controlling the economy ?

**Answer :**

- (i) Armenia, Georgia, Uzbekistan or any other country created after disintegration of USSR were required to make a total shift.
- (ii) Due to the end of state controlled economy and introduction of privatisation and liberalisation.
- (iii) Two ways to control the economy were state controlled economy (socialism) and capitalism.

**18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions : [5]**

At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is the ability of government to do what they do. 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.

- (i) What do the worlds 'erosion of state capacity' imply ? Explain with the help of an example.
- (ii) Why is the concept of welfare state giving way to a minimalist state ?
- (iii) How has market become the prime determinant of social priorities ?

**Answer :**

(i) 'Erosion of state capacity' means reduction in the capability or power of the government to fulfill or take up responsibilities. Now-a-days, the governments of various countries are obliged to obey the international norms for preservation and conservation of environment.

(ii) Due to privatisation, most of the economic activities are now under control of the private sector. States do have a role to facilitate the economic development by maintaining law and order and providing security to the citizens. As such, welfare activities are getting reduced.

(iii) Multi-national companies have come into the field of economic growth. They are in search of markets to sell their products. Now markets have become the determinants of social priorities. It had lead to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decision on their own.

**19. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions : [5]**

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 purposes. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation.

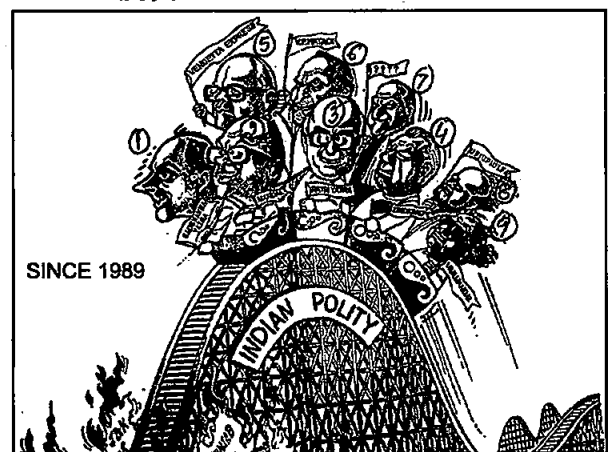
- (i) When did India conduct its first nuclear test and why ?
- (ii) Why was the period, when the nuclear test was conducted in India, considered to be difficult period in domestic politics ?
- (iii) Which international event of 1970s was responsible for high inflation in India ?

**Answer :**

- (i) In May 1974 at Pokhran (Rajasthan). To use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.
- (ii) Prices were rising due to Arab - Israel war. There was a hike in oil prices. So, India was facing difficulties on the economic front.
- (iii) The Arab-Israel war of 1973 created the oil shock through out the whole world.

**20. Study the cartoon given below and answer following questions : [5]**

- (i) Identify any four national leaders from the above cartoon and mention the serial number of each.
- (ii) Which was the most controversial issue of the period related to leader No. 2 as Prime Minister of India ?
- (iii) What was the position of the party led by leader No. 1 in the Lok Sabha elections of 1989 ?



**Answer :**

- (i) 1. Rajiv Gandhi
- 2. V. P. Singh
- 3. L. K. Advani
- 4. Devi Lal
- 5. Jyoti Basu
- 6. Chander Shekhar
- 7. N. T. Rama Rao
- 8. P. K. Mahanto
- 9. K. Karunanidhi

(ii) Implementation of Mandal Commissions recommendations.

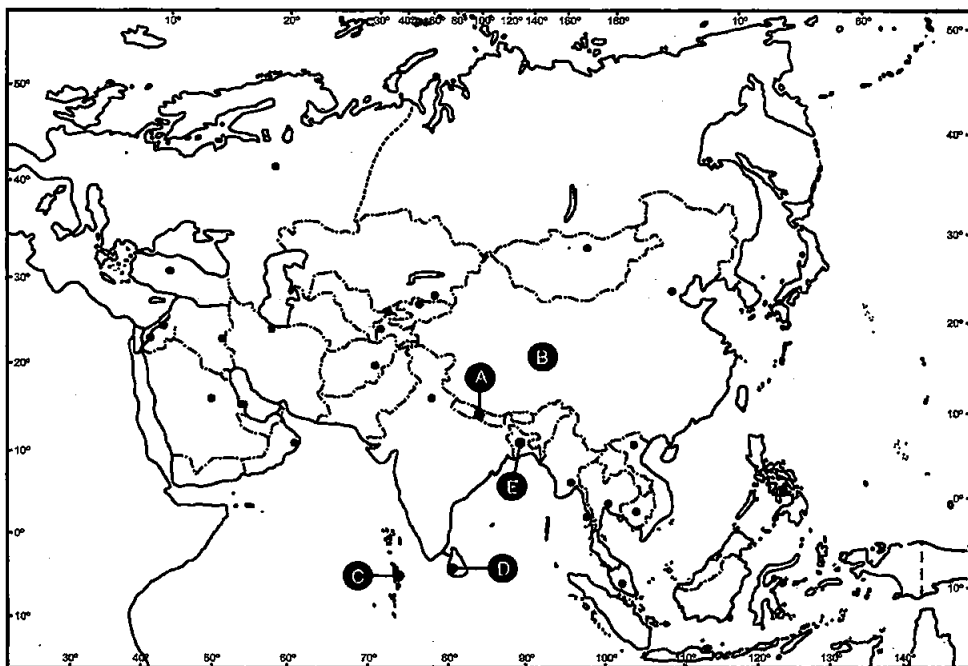
(iii) The party lead by leader no. 1 was badly affected in 1989 and could not muster clear majority (reduced from 415 to 189).

21. In the given political outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial

number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format : [5]

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) An important country but it is not considered to be a part of South Asia.
- (ii) The country has a successful Democratic System.
- (iii) This country has had both Civilian and Military rulers.
- (iv) This country had Constitutional Monarchy.
- (v) An Island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968.



**Answer :**

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)	B	China
(ii)	D	Sri Lanka
(iii)	E	Bangladesh
(iv)	A	Nepal
(v)	C	Maldives

22. Highlight any three positive and three negative features each of the Soviet system in the soviet Union. [6]

OR

How far is it correct to say the international alliances during the Cold War era were determined by the requirements of the superpower and the calculations of the smaller states? Explain.

**Answer :** Positive features :

- (i) Soviet system was more developed than rest of the world except USA.

(ii) Minimum standard of living was ensured for all the citizens.

(iii) The Govt. subsidized the basic needs including health, education, child care & other welfare schemes.

(iv) There was no unemployment.

Negative features :

(i) System was very bureaucratic and authoritarian.

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

(iii) There was only one party system (Communist party of Soviet Union).

(iv) The party did not recognize the aspirations and feelings of people.

**OR**

Superpowers used their military power to bring countries into their fold.

(i) Soviet Union used its influence in Eastern Europe backed by the large armies of countries of its alliance.

(ii) On the other hand, the United States built alliance called SEATO and CENTO on the question of North Vietnam, North Korea and Iraq, Russia and China came closer.

(iii) Eastern alliance known as Warsaw Pact was led by USSR, came into existence in 1995. Alliances were made for the requirement of vital national resources.

(iv) Superpowers needed territories to launch their weapons and troops. In return they helped them in many ways.

(v) Smaller states wanted financial, territorial and political security and that was why, they joined the power blocs. This guaranteed them a safe and secure future.

**23. Analyse the three different views within India about the type of relationship India should have with the United States of America. [6]**

**OR**

**Evaluate any three major factors responsible for making the European Union a political force being an economic force. [6]**

**Answer :** (i) Both India and US can prove beneficial for each other in terms of economy and politics.

(ii) India should take advantage of US hegemony and national understandings to establish best possible options for itself.

(iii) India should take the lead in establishing a coalition of countries from developing world.

(iv) Both US and India should established stronger trade relationships between themselves.

(v) However one view says that India should maintain its aloofness from the US, and should focus upon increasing its own comprehensive national power.

**OR**

(i) The Council of Europe established in 1949 was a step forward in political cooperation.

(ii) European Economic Community in 1957 acquired a political discussion leading to creation of European Parliament.

(iii) Disintegration of Soviet Union put Europe on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of the European Union in 1992.

(iv) It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency.

(v) EU being the world's biggest economy has its own political influence also.

**24. Describe any three international challenging issues that can only be dealt with when all the countries work together. [6]**

**OR**

**What is meant by traditional notion of external security? Describe any two components of this type of security.**

**Answer :** The three international challenging issues :

(i) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than one country. Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like by force or threat of force. Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and to use the unhappiness of the public as a weapon against national governments or other parties in conflict.

(ii) Human rights have come to be classified into three types. The first type is political rights such as freedom of speech and assembly. The second type is economic and social rights. The third type is the rights of colonised people of ethnic and indigenous minorities. Another threat is the violation of human rights. Since the 1990s, developments such as Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, the genocide in Rwanda, and the Indonesian military's killing of people in East Timor have led to a debate on whether or not the UN should intervene to stop human rights abuses.

(iii) Global poverty is another source of insecurity. World population—now at 650 crore—will reach 700 to 800 crore within 25 years and may eventually level out at 900 to 1000 crore. Poverty in the South has also led to large-scale migration to seek a better life, especially better economic opportunities, in the North. This has created international political frictions.

**OR**

Traditional conception of external security is mainly when military actions from other countries threaten the peace and security of a country. Basic values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity

is questioned in such cases. Not only soldiers but ordinary citizens are also at risk.

(i) When war breaks out, Government has a choice to defend itself, by surrendering when actually confronted by war. This prevents the war and is known as the policy of deterrence.

(ii) Governments can also choose to avoid the war completely, by refusing to fight, rather by negotiation.

(iii) Governments may choose to form alliances with powerful neighbouring countries to ensure peace and balance of power. Negotiation etc, is involved and military, economic and technological power are maintained and enhanced.

25. "The accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic." Justify the statement with three suitable arguments. [6]

OR

Examine the different areas of agreement and disagreement with respect to the model of economic development to be adopted in India after independence.

Answer : Arguments to justify the statement :

(i) It is almost 60 years that the formation of linguistic states have changed the nature of democratic politics in a positive and constructive way.

(ii) Formation on the basis of language became a uniform basis for drawing the state boundaries.

(iii) It has united the country rather than causing it to disintegration.

(iv) Regional aspirations when fulfilled, give strength to the people and make democracy a success. Many regional aspirations are being accommodated to strengthen the democracy.

OR

Areas of Agreement :

(i) Development of India should mean both economic growth and social and economic justice.

(ii) The matter of development cannot be left to businessmen, industrialists and farmers only but the government should play key role.

(iii) The task of poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution was seen as the primary responsibility of government.

Areas of disagreement :

(i) Disagreement on the kind of role to be played by the government.

(ii) Disagreement over the importance attached to the needs of justice if it differed from the economic growth.

(iii) Disagreement on the issue of giving priority to industries v/s agriculture and private v/s public sector.

26. Analyse the circumstances that favoured Indira Gandhi to become Prime Minister after the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Mention any four achievements of Indira Gandhi that made her popular as a Prime Minister. [6]

OR

Analyse the circumstances responsible for the declaration of a state of emergency in India on 25th June, 1975.

Answer : (i) Indira Gandhi was the daughter of popular ex-Prime Minister J.L. Nehru.

(ii) She became Congress President in 1958.

(iii) She had been Union Minister for information in Shastri's cabinet from 1964-66. Her personality was powerful and she was a very capable leader people saw her as a successful politician who could handle.

Four Achievements :

(i) She had given a famous positive slogan 'Garibi Hatao'.

(ii) She focused on growth of public sector.

(iii) She had imposed the ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property to remove disparities in income and opportunity.

(iv) She had abolished the princely privileges to prevail the principles of equality and social and economic justice.

(v) Decisive victory in the 1971's India-Pakistan war soared Indira Gandhi's popularity.

(vi) First nuclear explosion in 1974 also increased her popularity.

OR

Circumstances that led to imposition of emergency :

(i) Clash between the executive (Government) and judiciary.

(ii) The government diverted all energies for the maintenance of law and order, as a result development was not taking place.

(iii) Students' movements in Bihar and Gujarat against price rise and corruption.

(iv) Railway strike led by George Fernandes.

(v) A big rally at Ram Lila Maidan was organised and call to the employees including police/army not to obey the undemocratic orders.

(vi) Judgments of Allahabad High Court setting aside the election of Indira Gandhi.

All these led to the atmosphere of distrust against Indira Gandhi who hurriedly tried to save her position by imposing emergency.

27. Describe any six factors which made the farmers movement run by Bharatiya Kisan Union as the most successful popular movement. [6]

OR

Which three lessons do we learn from regional aspirations and their accommodation as an integral part of democratic politics? Describe. [6]

Answer :

- (i) Kisan Andolan led by BKU was one of the most disciplined agitation.
- (ii) BKU used traditional caste panchayats to bring them together on economic issues.
- (iii) BKU used clan networks for generating funds and resources.
- (iv) The demands raised by BKU were very clear to farmers and were readily accepted by the farmers.
- (v) BKU kept itself a political and worked as a pressure group.
- (vi) BKU used the pressure tactics and showed the strength and power of the farmers.

OR

Lessons :

- (i) Regional aspirations are a very important part of democratic politics and expression of regional issues is a normal phenomenon.
- (ii) Democratic negotiations are the best way to resolve the regional issues.
- (iii) Regional matters can be resolved by power sharing within constitutional framework.
- (iv) Regional balance and economic development decrease the feeling of regional discrimination. Therefore the problem of backwardness of regions should be addressed at a priority.
- (v) Constitutional provisions already incorporated resolving of regional issues. The sixth schedule of the Constitution allows different tribes complete autonomy of preserving their practices and customary laws.
- (vi) Federation should be given respect in true sense.

••

## Political Science 2016 (Delhi)

## SET II

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.

6. What is meant by Cuban Missile Crisis ? [2]

Answer : The Cuban missile crisis was a 13 day confrontation between the U.S.A. and Soviet Union, initiated by American ballistic missile deployment in Italy and Turkey, with consequent Soviet ballistic missile deployment in Cuba.

This confrontation is often considered, the closest the cold war came to escalating into a full-scale nuclear war. The two world leaders who played a crucial role in this crisis were President Khrushchev of USSR and John F. Kennedy of U.S.A.

11. Mention any four significant changes in Indo-China relations that have taken place after the Cold War. [4]

Answer :

- (i) Their relations now have a strategic as well as an economic dimension.
- (ii) Both view themselves as rising powers in global politics.
- (iii) Both would now like to play a major role in Asian economy and politics.
- (iv) Bilateral trade between India and China has increased from \$ 338 million in 1992 to more than

\$ 18 billion in 2006.

12. What is the full form of WTO ? When was it set up ? How does it function ? [4]

Answer : Full form of WTO is "World Trade Organisation". Its an international organisation set up on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1995 as the successor to the general agreement on trade and tariffs. In brief, the WTO is the only international organisation dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. But the major economic powers such as US, European Union and Japan have managed to use the WTO to frame rules of trade in advance in their own interest.

13. "The Indian Government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes related to environmental issues." Give any four examples to support the statement. [4]

Answer :

- (i) India's National Auto Fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for automobiles.
- (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) Recent trends in importing natural gas and encouraging the adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making real efforts to address environmental issues.

14. Highlight the circumstances that compelled the socialists to form a separate Socialist Party in 1948. Mention any two grounds on which they criticized the Congress Party. [4]

**Answer :** The Congress Socialist Party was formed within the Congress in 1934. In 1948, the Congress amended its constitution to prevent its members from having a dual party membership. This forced the Socialists to form a separate Socialist Party in 1948. They criticized the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and the peasants.

24. Describe the two basic reforms of the U.N. on which almost everyone agrees that they are necessary after the Cold War. [6]

OR

**Explain balance of Power as component of traditional security policy. How could a state achieve this balance ?**

**Answer :** Two basic reforms :

(i) Reform of the organisation's structures and processes- On this, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of the Security Council. Demand for increase in Council's permanent and non-permanent membership. US and other western countries want improvements in the UN's budgetary procedures and its administration.

(ii) Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the UN. Some countries want the organization to play greater or more effective role in peace and security missions while others want its role to be confined to development and humanitarian work.

OR

**Balance of Power :** When countries find bigger and stronger countries around them, they to who might be a threat in the future. For instance, a neighbouring country may not say it is preparing for an attack, but the fact that this country is very powerful is a sign, that at some point in the future it may choose to be aggressive. Governments are therefore, sensitive to the balance of power between their country and other countries.

They work hard to maintain a favourable balance of power with other countries, especially those close by, those with whom they have differences, or with those they have had conflict in the past. A good part of maintaining a balance of power is to build up one's military power, although economic and technological power are also important.

27. Describe the issues associated with the Anti-arack Movements in Andhra Pradesh which drew the attention of the entire country. [6]

OR

**Describe the advantages of democratic approach to the question of diversity in uniting a large country like India.**

**Answer :** A women's protest against the sale of alcohol was organized in Andhra Pradesh. It demanded prohibition on sale of arrack. This demand was linked to social, economic and political issues of the region which affected women's lives. Groups of local women tried to address the issue of nexus between crime and politics. They also dealt with the issue of domestic violence emerged due to consumption of alcohol, or the destruction of rural economy which happened because of their habit of drinking. It became a part of a women's movement. This movement was a spontaneous mobilisation of women demanding a ban on sale of alcohol in neighbouring places. The movement emerged because of the adult literacy drive which encouraged the women enrolled to fight against the injustice meted out to them, along with the gender discrimination they were facing.

The movement demanded equal representation of women in politics.

OR

India adopted a democratic approach to support its diverse population. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. There is one basic principle of the Indian regional and linguistic groups to retain their own culture. With a democratic approach, we live a united social life without losing the diversity of the numerous cultures that constitute it. Indian nationalism sought to balance the principles of unity and diversity. Regional issues and problems receives adequate attention and accomodation in the policy making process.



**Political Science 2016 (Delhi)****SET III**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

**Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.**

6. Which two ideologies were involved in a conflict during the Cold War era and why ? [2]

**Answer :** An ideological conflict was between the communist Soviet Union and the capitalist liberal democratic United States. The Soviet Union was a communist country, which was ruled by a dictator, whereas U.S.A. was a capitalist democracy, which valued freedom and feared communism.

11. While the Chinese economy has improved dramatically, why has every Chinese not received the benefits of the reforms ? Give any four reasons. [4]

**Answer :** Reasons are :

- (i) Unemployment has risen.
- (ii) Work conditions were not good.
- (iii) Environmental degradation increased.
- (iv) Corruption has also increased.

12. Why do some countries question the issue of India's inclusion as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council ? Explain. [4]

**Answer :** (i) Strained relations with Pakistan.

(ii) Some countries are concerned about India's nuclear capabilities.

(iii) China is also not in favor of India due to strategic reasons.

(iv) If India is accommodated, other developing countries will also ask for permanent membership.

(v) Some others feel that Africa and South America must be represented before India receives representation.

13. Explain the role of environmental Movements to meet the challenge of Environmental Degradation. [4]

**Answer :** (i) Some of the environmental movements work at the international level whereas most of them work at the local level. They are amongst the most vibrant, diverse and powerful social movements across the globe. It is within social movements that new forms of political action are created or reinvented.

(ii) These movements raise new ideas and long term visions of what one should do and what one should not do in our individual their lives.

(iii) Some examples are the forest movements of the south, in Mexico, Chile, Brazil, Malasiya and India

against forest cleaning which is rising at an alarming rate. Minerals industry movements regarding use of chemicals, pollution of waterways, displacement of communities are making news in this category.

(iv) Another group of movements are those involved in struggles against mega-dams. Anti-dam movements are pro-river movements for more sustainable and equitable management of river systems and valleys.

14. How did the coalition like character of the Congress Party give it an unusual strength ? [4]

**Answer :** (i) A coalition accommodates all those who join it and helps in striking a balance on almost all issues.

(ii) There is a greater tolerance of internal differences and ambitions of various groups and leaders are accommodated.

(iii) This character of Congress helped it to retain a party inside it even if a group was not happy.

(iv) Internal factionalism became a strength of the Congress Party, which is usually a weakness.

24. State any six post Cold War changes that have necessitated reforms to make the U.N. work better. [6]

**OR**

**What is meant by traditional notions of internal and external security ? [6]**

**Answer :** Presently, United Nation has 193 member states. The UN's most visible public figure, and the representative had, is the General secretary Antonio Guterres who is the ex Prime Minister of Portugal. Reform and improvements are fundamental to any organisation to serve the needs of a changing environment and post cold war changes has necessitated the reforms.

The UN was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War. The way it was organised and the way it functioned reflected the realities of world politics after the Second World War. After the cold war, those realities are different. Here are some of the changes that have occurred :

(i) The Soviet Union has collapsed.

(ii) The US is the strongest power.

(iii) The relationship between, Russia, and the US is much more cordial.

(iv) China is fast emerging as a great power, and India also is growing rapidly.

(v) The economies of Asia are growing really fast.

**OR**

The 'Traditional notion of Security' covers both the external and internal threats of a country's security. Internal threats include maintenance of internal peace and security and order, to recognise cooperative security to limit violence, internal military actions and separatist movements. External security includes danger from outside military threats, deterrence, defence and balance of power and alliance building.

**Traditional notion of Internal security :** Traditional security must also concern itself with internal security. After the Second World war, for the most powerful countries on earth, internal security was more or less assured. After 1945, the US and the Soviet Union appeared to be united and could expect peace within their borders. In Europe, most of the powerful countries faced no threat from groups or communities living within their borders. However, newly independent countries of Asia and Africa faced problems of Civil war.

**Traditional notion of external security :**

The period after the Second World war was the Cold war period in which the US-led western alliance faced the Soviet-led Communist alliance. The two alliances feared a military attack from each other. Some European powers, in addition, continued to worry about violence in their colonies, from colonized people who wanted Independence.

27. What is Sardar Sarovar Project ? Which benefits are expected to be if the project becomes successful ? Also state the issues of rehabilitation and relocation associated with it. [6]

**OR**

While trying to forge and retain unity in diversity in India, there are many difficult issues which are yet to be tackled. Describe any three such areas of tension.

**Answer :** Sardar Sarovar Project is an ambitious developmental project launched in the Narmada Valley. It's a mega dam project consisting of 30 big dams, 135 medium dams and around 3000 small dam to be constructed in Madhya

Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

**Benefits :**

(i) Water for irrigation : About 75% of the command area in Gujarat is drought prone, while entire command in Rajasthan is drought prone. Assured water supply will soon make this area drought free.

(ii) Generation of electricity.

(iii) Flood control : In addition to helping farmers, dams help in prevention of life and property caused by flooding. Flood control dams impound floodwaters and then either release them under control to the river below the dam or store or divert the water for other uses. For centuries, people have built dams to help control devastating floods.

**Issues :** About 245 villages have been affected and people belonging to these villages have to be relocated and rehabilitated. Resettlement sites lack basic facilities. Compensation to the displaced people, often comes in the form of land unsuitable for farming or living.

**OR**

(i) Areas of tension in the way of retaining unity in diversity : The issue of Jammu and Kashmir. Some issues of North-East about which there was no consensus regarding them being a part of India or not. Strong movements in Nagaland and Mizoram demanding separation from India.

(ii) Mass agitations in many parts for the formation of new state on the basis of language.

(iii) First phase of nation building was not enough. New challenges came up in Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttrakhand.

●●

## Political Science 2015 (Outside Delhi)

**SET I**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

- How did the U.S. respond to the 9/11 attacks ? [1]  
**Answer :** The U. S. launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom' against all those suspected to be behind the attack of 9/11, particularly Al-Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.
- Highlight any one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the Capitalist economy. [1]  
**Answer :** The Soviet economy was planned and controlled by the state only whereas the capitalist

economy was enjoyed by the people or group of people as well as by the state.

- How far do you agree that the proclamation of emergency weakened the federal distribution of power in India ? [1]

**Answer :** During the emergency, distribution of powers was suspended. All the powers came into the hands of the central government because of the Presidential Rule.

4. Justify that "Regionalism is not as dangerous as Communalism". [1]

**Answer :** Under Regionalism, the set of demands raised by the people are for the development of that particular region within the country which is the key feature of democracy, whereas communalism represents the demands of a particular religious community for a separate independent religion to rule over or for their own vested interests.

5. Why do some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked ? [1]

**Answer :** Some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked because they believe that the special status of the state conferred by this article does not allow full integration of the state of Kashmir with India.

6. Mention any two benefits of globalization. [2]

**Answer :** Benefits of Globalization :

- (i) There is increase in the volume of trade in goods and services.
- (ii) Inflow of private foreign capital gets enhanced.
- (iii) New jobs are created by MNCs.
- (iv) Improved production efficiency and healthy competition.

7. Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan. [2]

**Answer :** Suggested measures :

- (i) Cultural exchanges by prominent personalities.
- (ii) Economic cooperation should be encouraged by both the countries.
- (iii) Movement of citizens to interact and understand each other.
- (iv) Mutual action against Militants.

8. Which characteristics made the Congress an ideological coalition during the freedom movement of India ? [2]

**Answer :** Congress was an ideological coalition because :

- (i) Different groups merged their identity within the Congress. Very often they continued to exist within the Congress as groups and individuals holding different beliefs.
- (ii) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremists and moderates as well as the right, left and all shades of the centre. It was a platform for numerous groups.

9. Identify the most important outcome of the Rio Summit. [2]

**Answer :** Outcomes of Rio Summit :

- (i) The Rio Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity, forestry etc.
- (ii) It recommended a list of developmental practices called 'Agenda 21.'
- (iii) There was consensus on sustainable development.

10. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration ? [2]

**Answer :** (i) Cold War ended and the US became the sole super power.

(ii) The capitalist economy became the most dominant economic system internationally.

(iii) It signifies the collapse of the ideological conflict between the Socialists and the Capitalists.

11. Describe any four demands made by the Bharatiya Kisan Union after 1980. [4]

**Answer :** Demands made by the Bharatiya Kisan Union after 1980 :

- (i) Higher official floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.
- (ii) Abolition of restrictions on the inter-state movement of farm produce.
- (iii) Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.
- (iv) Waiving off repayments due on loans to farmers.
- (v) The provision of a government pension for farmers.

12. State any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan. [4]

**Answer :** Difference between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan are :

- (i) First Five Year Plan started with a thrust on agriculture development where as the Second Five Year Plan stresses on heavy industries.
- (ii) The First Five Year Plan had emphasised on patience and Second Five Year Plan wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.

13. Explain the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees. [4]

**Answer :** (i) China annexed Tibet in 1950 and started the suppression of Tibetans.

(ii) The large section of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover. So, in 1958 there was armed uprising in Tibet against China's occupation. This was suppressed by the Chinese forces.

Under these circumstances, a large number of Tibetans sought refuge in India along with many other countries of the world.

- (i) Many political leaders and parties in India supported the cause of Tibet's independence.
- (ii) Many places like Delhi and Dharmshala became the largest refugee settlements of Tibetan refugees.
- (iii) The Government of India as well as many state governments extended help to resettle the Tibetan refugees.

14. Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security. [4]

**Answer :** Internal notion of traditional security :

(i) Internal military conflicts : The security challenges faced by newly-independent countries were military conflicts, not only with neighbours, but also from within over border issues, territories or control of people and populations.

(ii) Separatist movements : The new states faced threats from separatist movements, which wanted to form independent countries. Eg, the Khalistan

movement, movements in Kashmir, demand for separate states in Tripura, Assam etc.

External notion of traditional security :

(i) Danger to a country from military threats : In the external notion of traditional security, the greatest danger to a country is from military threats from another country, which endangers the lives of citizens and the sovereignty and independence of the country.

(ii) Alliance building : An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions to deter or defend against military attack, mostly formalised in written treaties. Alliances are based on national interests and can change when national interests change.

**15. In what way do the coalition governments prove to be more democratic than the one-party governments ? [4]**

**Answer :** Coalition governments prove to be more democratic from the one-party governments in many ways :

(i) It eliminates the fear of one-party dictatorship.  
(ii) Different groups and regions get due representation in the government. A coalition government would bring in the representation of the smallest of communities/ideologies.

(iii) Due to coalition government many parties come, together on different issues. The amalgamation of different ideologies would fetch all-round results.

(iv) Coalition government keeps in view the regional aspirations and interests.

**16. "Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia." Justify the statement. [4]**

**Answer :** The following points justify the given statement :

(i) Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all the countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy.

(ii) Surveys in SAARC countries show that there is widespread support for democracy everywhere.

(iii) Ordinary citizens view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.

(iv) The people think that democracy is most suited for their country.

(v) According to some, democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world, however democracy can work in countries with all types of economical status. It works well with developing countries like India.

**17. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions : [5]**

**Above all, the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity. When we say that India adopted democracy, it does not simply mean that India embraced a democratic constitution, nor does it merely mean that India adopted the format of elections. The choice**

**was larger than that. It was a choice in favour of recognising and accepting the existence of differences which could at times be oppositional. Democracy, in other words, was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life.**

(i) What is meant by 'linguistic states' ?

(ii) Why were linguistic states formed in India ? Explain any two reasons.

(iii) How is democracy in India associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life ?

**Answer :**

(i) Linguistic states are organized or created on the basis of its regional language.

(ii) (1) It was felt that if the demands for separate states on linguistic basis are accepted, the threat of division and separation would reduce and establish unity in diversity.

(2) Accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were seen as more democratic because of language and religious differences.

(iii) India is a country of different religions and ideologies. Still, the people have freedom to express their views and have equal representation in the decision making bodies.

**18. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions : [5]**

**The Naxalite Movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. Its supporters advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals. In spite of the use of preventive detention and other strong measures adopted by the West Bengal government..., the Naxalite Movement did not come to an end. In later years, it spread to many other parts of the country.**

(i) Why did the Naxalites prefer to use violence ?

(ii) Assess the positive role of the Naxalite Movement in spite of using violence.

(iii) Suggest any two measures to contain this movement.

**Answer :**

(i) Naxalities preferred to use violence because they argued that democracy in India was a sham and the legal process would not help them. So they preferred to take law in their own hands.

(ii) The Naxalite movement has used force to snatch land from the rich land owners and give it to the poor and the landless in order to enable them to meet as well as achieve their political goals.

(iii) (1) Government should provide the basic rights to the people of backward areas and Adivasis.

(2) Forced labour, and exploitation by money lenders must be stopped.



(3) The Government should follow constitutional norms while dealing with the Naxalites.

19. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions : [5]

**Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context.**

..... with the disintegration of USSR and the end of Cold War in 1991, non-alignment, both, as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness.

- (i) Why did India adopt non-alignment ?
- (ii) Explain any two reasons for the loss of its relevance by the Non-Aligned Movement.
- (iii) How far do you agree that the Non-Aligned Movement has become an international movement ?

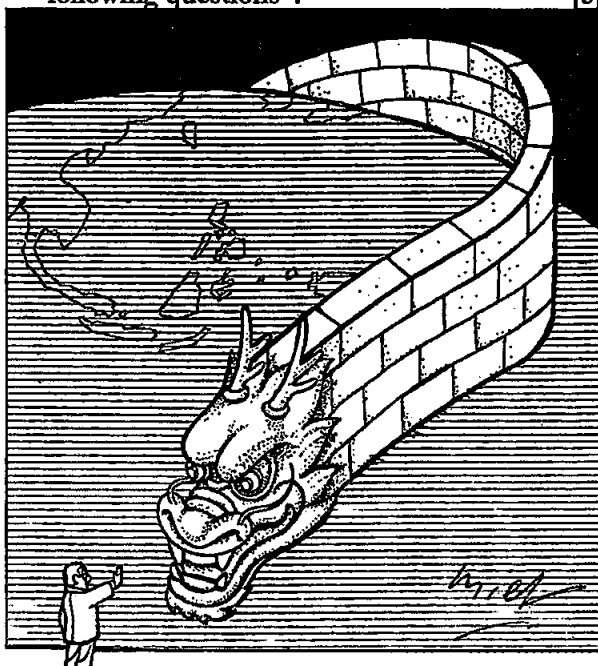
**Answer :**

(i) India adopted Non-alignment to make international policies and decisions in a free manner and to actively intervene in world affairs to soften Cold War Rivalries.

(ii) With the disintegration of USSR and the end of the Cold War in 1991; non-alignment, both as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness.

(iii) NAM has become an international movement because it is based on a resolve to democratise the international system. It provides an alternative world in order to redress the existing inequalities in various countries, especially the newly independent countries.

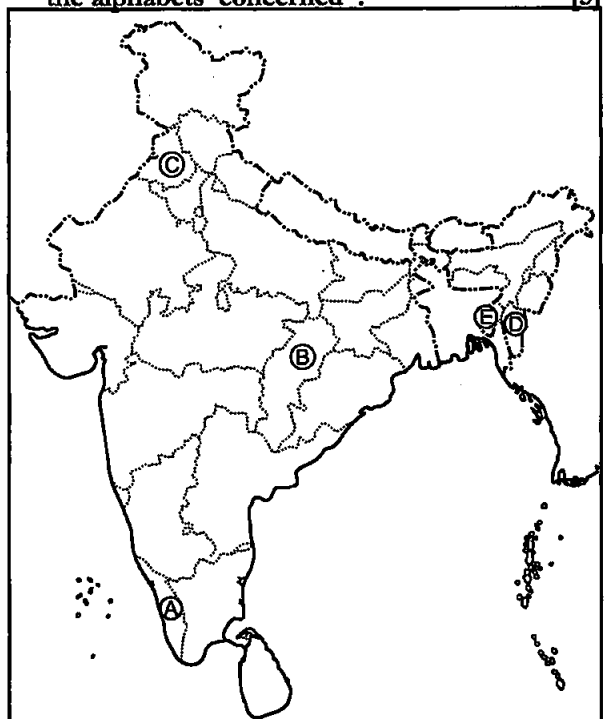
20. Study the cartoon given below and answer following questions : [5]



- (i) Which country does the given cartoon refer to ?
- (ii) Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country.
- (iii) Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics ?

**Answer.** (i) China, (ii) The Great wall of China and Dragon (iii) The cartoon depicts China's economic rise which made it a big power. It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.

21. In the given political outline map of India, five States are marked A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book with their respective serial numbers and the alphabets concerned : [5]



- (i) The State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.
- (ii) The State which opposed its merger with India after independence.
- (iii) The first State of free India having a Communist government.
- (iv) The State adjoining Pakistan territory up to 1971.
- (v) The State which became agriculturally prosperous due to Green Revolution.

**Answer :**

(i)	B	Chattisgarh
(ii)	D	Manipur
(iii)	A	Kerala
(iv)	E	Tripura/Assam
(v)	C	Punjab

**22. Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check the environmental degradation. [6]**

**OR**

**Describe any three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.**

**Answer :** Steps taken by the Indian government to check the Environmental Degradation :

**(i) National Automobile-fuel policy–Indian National Automobile Fuel Policy** mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.

**(ii) Energy conservation act :** The Energy Conservation Act passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency. The Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.

**(iii) National mission on biodiesel :** The Indian Government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel, using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel, and India has one of the largest renewable energy programmes in the world.

**OR**

Cultural effects of globalization may be positive as well as negative :

**(i) External influences** simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the tradition. For example, the burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and, therefore, does not pose any real challenge. In the same way blue jeans can go well with a homespun Khadi Kurta.

**(ii) Globalisation** broadened our cultural outlook and promotes Cultural Homogenisation. While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the above process also generates precisely the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This process is called Cultural Heterogenisation.

**(iii) The culture** of a developed society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society and the world begins to look more like a dominant power which it wishes to be.

**(iv) This is dangerous** not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

**23. Which three major developments took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century ? Describe. [6]**

**OR**

**Briefly describe the story of Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.**

**Answer :** Major developments in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century are :

**(i) Decline of congress :** The most crucial development of this year was the defeat of the

congress party in the elections held in 1989. It could win only 197 seats in Lok Sabha. The congress improved its performance and came back to power soon after the mid-term elections held in 1991, but the elections of 1989 marked the end of the Congress dominance over the Indian party system and brought in an era of coalitions.

**(ii) Rise of mandal issue :** The Mandal issue started with the National Front Government's decision to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission, that members of OBC be granted reservations to 27% of jobs under the government and public sector undertaking thus making the total reservations for SC, ST, OBC to 49%. This led to widespread and violent anti-mandal protests in different part of the country, claiming lives of many students and protestors.

**(v) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi :** The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi occurred as a result of suicide bombing in Sriperumbudur, Chennai in May 1991 by Dhanu, a member of the LTTE (Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam). His assassin and 14 others were killed too. In the 1991 elections, Congress emerged as the single largest party. P.V. Narsimha Rao was elected as the Prime Minister of India.

**OR**

At the time of independence, Sikkim was not a part of India. It was a Protectorate of India. Its defence and foreign relations were looked after by India but not administrated by India. Monarchy system of Chogyal was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people of Sikkim. Majority of Sikkim's population was Nepalis and Lepcha-Bhutia community was in minority. The anti-Chogyal leaders of both the communities got support from the government of India. The first democratic elections were held in 1974. The Assembly first sought the status of an associate state and then in April, 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India. The Indian parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22<sup>nd</sup> State of Indian Union.

**24. Explain any three causes of the split in the Congress Party in 1969. [6]**

**OR**

**Explain the circumstances that led to the mid-term elections in 1980.**

**Answer :** Three causes of the split in the congress party in 1969 :

**(i) Differences with the syndicate :** After the 1967 elections, PM Indira Gandhi had to deal with the syndicate, a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the congress, who had played major role in her election as the leader of the party. These

leaders expected her to follow their advice. However, Indira Gandhi gradually attempted to strengthen her position and carefully sidelined the Syndicate. Their rivalry came in the open in 1969 over the president elections following President Zakir Hussain's death and also differences over the reforms introduced by Indira Gandhi.

(ii) Presidential Elections 1969 : Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of the president of India fell vacant in 1969. Despite Mrs. Gandhi's reservations, the 'Syndicate' nominated her long time opponent, N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official Congress candidate. Gandhi retaliated by encouraging Vice-president V. V. Giri to file his nomination as an independent candidate. The defeat of N. Sanjeeva Reddy formalised the split in the party into Congress (organisation) and that led by Indira Gandhi as Congress (Requisitionists).

(iii) Reforms by Indira Gandhi : Revolutionary steps taken by Indira Gandhi were not welcomed by the Congress leaders. She had launched a series of initiatives like public distribution of food grains, land reforms, nationalisation of fourteen private banks abolition of the 'privy purse' or the special privileges given to former princess. Her policies were opposed by Morarji Desai and older leaders, too, had serious reservations about this left programme.

**OR**

Circumstances that led to the mid-term elections in 1980 :

(i) The Janata party was not cohesive. There were internal conflicts in the party and a power struggle within. Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram, who had quit the congress, both were member of the Janata Alliance, but were at loggerheads with Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

(ii) The Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. This government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies, pursued by the congress earlier. Their slogan was 'Indira Hatao', whereas that of Indira Gandhi was 'Ganbi Hatao'. Moreover, the committees formed to investigate human rights abuse during the emergency appeared vindictive against Indira Gandhi.

(iii) Internal fund between Janata Party leaders and the political instability in the country worked in favour of Indira Gandhi and reminded the voters of her strong government. Another government headed by Charan Singh, was formed on the assurance of support by the congress, but which later withdrew its support, with the result that Charan Singh government resigned just after four months. As a result, fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980.

**25. Suppose there had been no Cold War, how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy ? [6]**

**OR**

**If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics ?**

**Answer :** If the Cold war had not taken place, it would have affected Indian foreign policy in the following ways :

(i) India would have vigorously pursued independent foreign policy, instead of remaining non-aligned. India then would have joined hands with many like minded powers for mutual benefit in many fields.

(ii) Since the rivalry between many major powers would have increased hatred and enmity. India would have been compelled to join the arms race to become a strong nation to defend its independence and sovereignty, since it would still face hostile enemies in China and Pakistan.

(iii) India would have become a super power in Asia because of her large territory, human resource and strategic location. Since its relations with other democratic nations have significantly improved they would have significantly helped her reach the pinnacle.

**OR**

(i) Cold War confrontations would not have ended and the United States of America would not have become the only super power of the World. This would have resulted in major changes in terms of bloc-alliances and politics. The world would have been divided into 2 blocs.

(ii) Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would have never got independence. Colonisation would have had continued and the people belonging to these countries would have been deprived of basic human rights.

(iii) Accumulation of nuclear weapons would have continued endlessly.

**26. Give any three suitable arguments to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council. [6]**

**OR**

**How are the threats faced by the people in the Third World different from those faced by the people living in the First World ? Support your answer with examples.**

**Answer :**

(i) India is second most populous country in the world comprising almost one-fifth of the world's Population.

(ii) India is also the world's largest democracy and has virtually participated in all of the initiatives of the U.N.

(iii) Its role in the UN's peace keeping efforts has been a long and substantial one.

(iv) India's economic emergence on the world stage, due to its policies of liberalization and globalization, has enhanced its stake for membership.

(v) India has also made regular financial contribution to the UN and never faltered on its payments.

**OR**

The differences in the threats that people in the Third World faced and those living in the First World were totally different :

(i) The third world countries face the threats not only from outside their borders, but also from within. On the other hand, most of the First World countries face threats only from outside their borders.

(ii) Third world faces threats from separatist movements. There was no such threat to the First World Countries.

(iii) For the newly independent third world Countries, external and internal wars posed a serious challenge to their security than the first world countries faced.

**27. Analyse the political impact of hegemony of the U.S. on the world. [6]**

**OR**

**Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation.**

**Answer :** Political impact of hegemony of the U.S. on the world :

(i) The first notion of U.S. hegemony lies in the overwhelming superiority of its military dominance. The U.S. today spends more on its military capability than next 12 powers combined.

(ii) The U.S. hegemony is also reflected in the role played by the U.S. in providing public goods. In the context of world economy, the best examples of public goods are SLOCs (Sea-lanes of

Communication), sea-routes used by merchant ships, which enable free trade in an open world economy.

(iii) It is the naval power of the hegemony that underwrites the law of the sea and ensures freedom of navigation in international waters. Since the decline of British naval power after the Second World War SLOCs is under the control of the multi-oceanic U.S. navy.

(iv) The U.S. also accounts for 15 percent of world trade. There is not single sector of the world economy in which an American product does not feature in the "top three" list. The U.S. share of the world economy remains an enormous 28%, as it is present in all sectors the world economy and in all areas of technology.

(v) The Bretton Woods system set up by the U.S. after the Second World War, still constitutes the basic structure of the world economy. Thus, we can regard the World Bank, IMF and WTO as products of U.S. hegemony.

**OR**

Factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization :

(i) Influence of EU in economic fields : The EU is the world's biggest economy. Its currency the Euro can pose threat to the dominance of the US dollar also. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. Its share of world trade is 3 times larger than that of the US.

(ii) Influence of EU in political fields : Its two members hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council. It also includes several non- permanent members of the UNSC. The EU has influenced some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.

(iii) Influence of EU in military fields : The EU's combined Armed Forces are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defence is second after the US. Its members have nuclear 550 nuclear war heads.



Students don't need to purchase any Guide, Question Bank or Sample/model paper from market. All material will be available on this website in the form of free PDFs by 30 September. On website [www.cbsepdf.com](http://www.cbsepdf.com) following materials will be provided :

1. NCERT Solutions
2. Previous Years Papers (2011-2019)
3. Previous Years Chapterwise Question Bank
4. 20 Solved Sample Paper

Students can download from following website

[www.cbsepdf.com](http://www.cbsepdf.com)

A mission for free content for all.