

Political Science 2017 (Outside Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. **Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualised by both Russia and India.** [1]
Answer : Russia and India share a vision of multi-polar world order. It is the co-existence of several powers in the international system, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts.
2. **What was the significance of 'Operation Iraqi Freedom' ?** [1]
Answer : On March 19th, 2003 the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the code name 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'. Its purpose was to prevent Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) and to end the regime of Saddam Hussain.
3. **Give a suitable example to show that globalisation need not always be positive.** [1]
Answer : As a consequence of globalisation, some farmers bought very expensive seeds supplied by the M.N.Cs, but the crops failed and they committed suicide.
4. **Why does development have different meanings for different sections of the people ?** [1]
Answer : Development has different meanings for different sections of the people. For example: An industrialist who is planning to set up a steel plant, is a development for industrialists and if same land is used for agriculture, it's a development for farmer.
5. **Why is violence between two communities considered as a threat to democracy ?** [1]
Answer : Violence between two communities disrupts the functioning of the government, delays decision making and destabilizes the routine of democracy affecting the religious freedom of individual.
6. **In which way did the policy of non-alignment serve India's interests ?** [2]
Answer : Policy of non-alignment helped India in following ways :
 (i) Non-alignment allowed India to be independent and take international decisions and steps which were for its own good.
 (ii) India could also balance one super power over the other and could easily maintain its stance of neutrality.
7. **Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.** [2]
Answer : Following are the two major political developments of 1940s that led to the creation of Pakistan :
 (i) An important resolution was passed by Muslim League on 23rd March, 1940. They demanded autonomy for the Muslim majority areas on the sub-continent.
 (ii) Mohammad Ali Jinnah was adamant to become the head of the nation.
8. **Match the following meaningfully from the names in Column 'A' with the information in Column 'B' :** [4 × ½ = 2]

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Indira Gandhi	(i) A member of Parliament from 1952 till his death.
(b) Ram Manohar Lohia	(ii) Symbol of opposition during emergency of 1975.
(c) Jai Prakash Narayan	(iii) Nationalisation of banks.
(d) Jagjiwan Ram	(iv) Best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru.

Answer :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Indira Gandhi	(iii) Nationalisation of banks.
(b) Ram Manohar Lohia	(iv) Best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru.
(c) Jai Prakash Narayan	(ii) Symbol of opposition during emergency of 1975.
(d) Jagjiwan Ram	(i) A member of Parliament from 1952 till his death.

9. How far did the Rajiv Gandhi—Longowal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab ? [2]

Answer : After coming power to following the elections in 1984, the new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi initiated a dialogue with moderate Akali Dal leaders in July 1985. He reached an agreement with Harchand Singh Longowal, which was known as Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord.

It was agreed that Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab. A separate commission would be appointed to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana and a tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi-Beas water dispute among Punjab-Haryana-Rajasthan and agreed to give compensation for better treatment for those affected by the militancy of Punjab and the withdrawal of application of Armed Forces Special Power Act in Punjab.

10. What will happen if the regions are not given their due share in decision-making at the national level ? [2]

Answer : Power sharing is very significant for a democratic nation. The groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the State level. The regions must have a share in deciding the destiny of the nation. If regions are not given a share in the national level decision making, the feeling of injustice and alienation can spread.

So it becomes very important that the state level administration is also given their due share in nation building.

11. What was the main objective behind China's adoption of the Soviet model of economy ? In which two ways was China benefitted by it ? [4]

Answer : The main objectives behind China's adoption of the Soviet model of economy were :

- (i) To create a state-owned heavy industries sector from the capital accumulated from agriculture.
- (ii) As it was short of foreign exchange that it needed in order to buy technology and goods on the world market, China decided to substitute imports by domestic goods.

China has benefited by it in many ways :

- (i) This model allowed China to use its own resources to establish the foundations of an industrial economy that did not exist before.
- (ii) Employment and social welfare was assured to all citizens.
- (iii) China moved ahead of most developing countries in educating its citizens and ensuring better health for them.

12. Describe terrorism as a new source of threat to security. [4]

Answer : Terrorism is a new source of threat to security because :

- (i) It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
- (ii) International terrorism involves the citizens or territory of more than one country.
- (iii) Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public as a weapon against the national government or other parties in conflict.
- (iv) Classic cases of terrorism involve hijacking of planes, planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded places.
- (v) One of the biggest terrorist attacks so far took place on 11th Sep., 2001 on the World Trade Centre in New York, U.S. Other many big attacks occurred in the Middle East, Europe, Latin America and South Asia.

13. Explain any four negative consequences of globalisation for the people of India. [4]

Answer : Negative consequences of globalisation on India are :

- (i) Expensive seeds purchased from MNCs compelled farmers to commit suicides due to crop failure.
- (ii) Slowly and gradually MNCs started buying Indian companies, resulting in instability in market.
- (iii) While some advances were made in certain arenas, critical sectors such as health, housing and primary education did not receive the attention they deserved.
- (iv) India had a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth even after globalisation. The desire for higher

rates of economic growth have not been fulfilled they are yet to be achieved.

(v) De-regulated various sectors including trade and foreign investment or any other relevant consequences.

14. Highlight any four consequences of the partition of India in 1947. [4 × 1 = 4]

Answer : Following are the consequences of the 1947 partition of India :

(i) 1947 was the year of largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of the population. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border.

(ii) In the name of religion, people of one community were ruthlessly killed and they maimed people of the other community.

(iii) People were forced to abandon their houses and move across border which led to immense suffering and pain.

(iv) In many cases, women were abducted on both sides of the border and during the journey, they were attacked and raped.

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

Answer : Congress party dominance in India was different from one party dominance system of other countries in following ways :

(i) Indian dominance was not under compromised democratic conditions.

(ii) Unlike other countries where only one party was recognized, in India many parties contested in the free and fair elections. In spite of a large number of parties contesting, Congress won the elections fair and square.

(iii) In India, there was no military interference like that in Myanmar and Egypt.

(iv) Thus, dominance of one-party, i.e., Congress, was not because of some democratic compromise, all types of parties were given opportunities and freedom to contest, out of which Congress won elections after elections fair and square.

16. Examine the dramatic changes that took place in the party system in India during 1969 to 1977. [4]

Answer : Many dramatic changes took place in the party system in India during 1969 to 1977 like by November 1969, the congress group led by the Syndicate came to be referred as the Congress and the other group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called as The Congress Requisition. These two parties were also referred as Old Congress and New Congress.

Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between socialists and conservatives, between the pro-poor and pro-rich. First formation of Janta government in 1977 was the result of an accommodative attitude of the constituent political groups. Morarji Desai headed the four party Janta Government for two years, from 1977-1979, following the 1977 general elections.

17. Study the following carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes. They got the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. The alliance systems led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. This division happened first in Europe. Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and those of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why, these were also called the 'western' and the 'eastern' alliances.

(i) Name one organisation each related to the 'western' and the 'eastern' alliances.

(ii) Why were the smaller states interested in joining the super alliances ?

(iii) How did the 'alliance system' threaten to divide the world ? [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

Answer :

(i) Western Alliance was formalised into the NATO while Eastern Alliance formalised into Warsaw pact.

(ii) Smaller states joined the super alliance for their own motive as they were promised protection, weapon and economic aid against their local rivals.

(iii) Alliance system was led by the two superpowers, which threatened to divide the entire world into two camps.

18. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons. Given their fear of the threat of what they call 'global Islamic terrorism' and the apprehension that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

- (i) What is meant by 'global Islamic terrorism' ?
 (ii) Why did Pakistan lack genuine international support for democratic rule ?
 (iii) Why was the military regime in Pakistan considered as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia ?

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

Answer :

- (i) Global Islamic Terrorism can be defined as any terrorist act or campaigns committed by individuals or groups funded by various Islamic nations.
 (ii) United states and other western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in the past for reasons such as fear of 'Global Islamic terrorism' and never supported genuine democratic rule in Pakistan.
 (iii) The military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of western interest in West Asia and South Asia as Pakistan nuclear arsenal is in their control.

19. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Critics of popular movements often argue that collective actions like strikes, sit-ins and rallies disrupt the functioning of the government, delay decision-making and destabilise the routines of democracy. Such an argument invites a deeper question : why do these movement resort to such assertive forms of action ? We have seen that popular movements have raised legitimate demands of the people and have involved large scale participation of citizens. It should be noted that the groups mobilised by these movements are poor, socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society from marginal social groups.

- (i) Popular movements resort to which two types of assertive actions ?
 (ii) How far do you agree with the arguments given by the critics ?
 (iii) Why are groups involved in popular movements mostly from marginal social groups ?

[1+2+2=5]

Answer :

- (i) Popular movements resorts to generally two types of actions (a) Strikes, (b) Rallies.
 (ii) We agree with the argument of critics that such movements disrupt the functioning of the government, delay their decisions etc., but, popular movements have also raised legitimate demands of the people, who belong mostly to economically weak sections of society.

- (iii) The groups mobilised by these movements are poor, socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society from marginal social groups because they get less attention from political parties and suffer a lot. This causes disappointment and hatred in them.

20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :



- (i) Identify and name the person who is holding the balancing beam between the public sector and the private sector.
 (ii) Why has a big tilt towards the public sector been shown in the cartoon ?
 (iii) How did the over-emphasis on public sector adversely affect the Indian economy ?

[1+2+2 =5]

Answer :

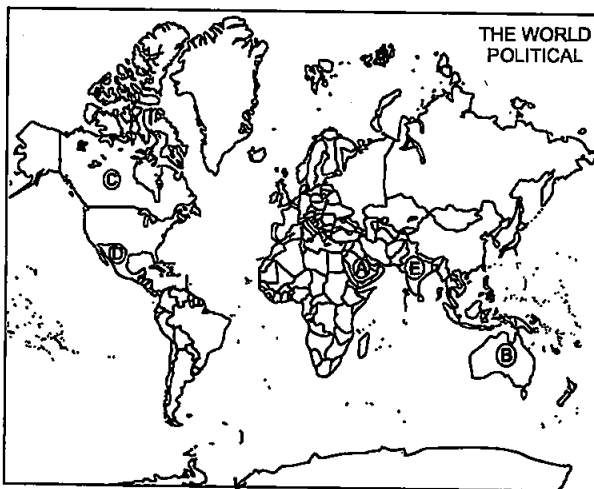
- (i) The person holding the balancing beam between the public sector and the private sector is Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru.
 (ii) India did not accept the capitalist model of development in which development was left entirely to the private sector nor did it follow the socialistic model. Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together public sectors given majority holdings by government to handle. Heavy industries and other important works/ departments were given to public sector.
 (iii) The enlarged public sector under the control of government, with powerful vested interests of government ministers and ministerial secretariat has created enough hurdles for private capital specially in giving licenses and permits to private sector. A new class, middle class was created because of this. The state controlled more things than were necessary and this led to inefficiency and corruption.

21. In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been shown as (A), (B), (C),

(D) and (E). With the help of the information given below, identify these countries and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following format in your answer-book :

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

- (i) The country where Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987.
- (ii) This country is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing gas emissions rests with the developed countries.
- (iii) This country is known for its forest movements.
- (iv) The first anti-dam movement aimed to save the Franklin River and its surrounding forests was launched in this country.
- (v) The largest producer of mineral oil in the world.



[5 × 1 = 5]

Answer :

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)	C	Canada
(ii)	E	India
(iii)	D	Mexico
(iv)	B	Australia
(v)	A	Saudi Arabia

22. Highlight the circumstances which gave birth to the idea of New International Economic Order

(NIEO). Explain any two factors that weakened this initiative. [3 × 2 = 6]

OR

In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the world politics ? Explain.

Answer : The idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with the realisation that United Nation Conference on Trade and Development brought out a report in 1972 entitled towards a new trade policy for development.

- (i) Give the LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.
- (ii) Obtain access the western market so that LDCs sell their product and make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.
- (iii) Reduce the cost of imported technology from the western country.
- (iv) Provide the LDCs with a greater role in the international economic institution.

Reasons of weakening of NIEO :

- (i) It had faded mainly because of the stiff opposition by the developed countries.
- (ii) NAM became an economic pressure group and struggled to stay united.

OR

The collapse of Soviet Union and the Socialist systems in Eastern Europe had profound consequences on World Politics.

- (i) It meant the end of Cold war. This led to the end of ideological disputes over whether Socialist system is better or Capitalist. Since this dispute had triggered massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons and existence of military blocs; now with its end, arms race ended and gave hope for a new peace in the world.
- (ii) The end of Soviet Bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Some states like Baltic states (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Georgia) and the Eastern European states wanted to join the European Union and become part of the NATO. The Central Asian countries wanted to take advantage of their geographical location, so they continue to have close ties with Russia at one side and with West, the US, China on the other side.
- (iii) The Power Relation in the World also changed and so did the relative influence of ideas and institutions. The end of Cold War left the possibility of :

- (1) Either strengthening of one of the superpowers remaining *i.e.*, US would dominate and create a unipolar system.
- (2) Different countries or group of countries could become important players in the international

system, thereby bringing a multipolar system where no one power could dominate.

23. Examine the U.S. hegemony as a structural power.

OR

Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association. [6]

Answer : The sudden collapse of Soviet Union left US hegemony to begin and stay in 1991. US did not start behaving like a hegemonic power overnight, infact there was a gradual increase in power and after 1991 it became clear that the world was living in the period of hegemony. US has hegemony in all aspects.

(i) This power can be in the form of military dominance, economic strength, political influence/power and cultural superiority. US share of world economy is a big 28 percent. This gives it a strong hold on world economy.

(ii) Internet is an outcome of us military research project, and connects the world, through largely relies on US.

(iii) US is present in all parts of world, economically culturally or any other way.

(iv) US has full dominance on world's hard power. The base of US power lies in the superiority of the military power. American military dominance today is both absolute and relative.

(v) US hegemony is a structural power therefore, this hegemony means economic superiority is reflected by the roles played by the US in providing global public goods.

(vi) US's naval power also establishes its hegemony.

OR

ASEAN is principally an economic association :

(i) Where ASEAN as a whole is much smaller than US, EU, Japan but yet its economy is growing faster than US, European Union and Japan. ASEAN is also showing growth in these regions and beyond.

(ii) Objectives of ASEAN as an economic community are as follows :

(1) To create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region.

(2) This community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN dispute settlement mechanism to resolve economic disputes.

(3) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTA's with ASEAN.

24. Mention the six principal organs of the United Nations and describe the functions of any two of them. [2 + 4 = 6]

OR

Describe the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War. [6]

Answer : The principal organs of United Nations systems :

(i) Security Council

(ii) International Court of Justice

(iii) General Assembly

(iv) Secretariat

(v) Economic and Social Council

(vi) Trusteeship Council

Security Council : It has five permanent members (with veto right) and ten elected members *i.e.*, total fifteen members.

(i) It is liable for the maintenance of international peace and security.

(ii) May adopt compulsory resolutions.

International Court of Justice : Fifteen judges are elected for nine years by absolute majority in both General Assembly and Security Council based in Hague.

(i) Handling disputes between the states and recognize its jurisdiction.

(ii) Issues legal opinions.

(iii) Renders judgement by relative majority.

OR

The newly independent third world countries of Asia and Africa are facing the following challenges :

(i) The new countries face the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries.

(ii) Internally, these countries are worried about threats from 'Separatists Movement' which want to form independent countries based on language and religion.

(iii) Many lives were lost in some of these arenas like Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan but the world was spared a nuclear war and global hostilities.

(iv) Sometimes, countries outside the two blocs, for example the non-aligned countries, played a role in reducing cold war conflicts.

(v) Starting in the 1960s, the side *i.e.*, US and USSR signed three significant agreements within a decade. They were : (1) Limited test ban treaty, (2) Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and (3) Anti Ballistic missile treaty. They fear external wars with superpowers.

25. Do you agree with the statement that "the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world" ? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.

[3 × 2 = 6]

OR

Give any three suitable arguments in favour of "India being a staunch supporter of the

decolonisation process and in firm opposition to racialism”.

Answer : Aim of the India’s Foreign relations was to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.

(i) One major object of Foreign Policy was to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty. Nehru wished this through his strategy of Non-Alignment. Parties and groups in the country believed that India should be friendly with the bloc led by US.

(ii) Another objective was to protect territorial integrity. Our leaders opposed communism. They believed India should be friendly with the bloc US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.

(iii) Third objective was to promote rapid economic development. Our country had many economic problems. Nehru adopted such a foreign policy which could help in our economic progress.

OR

India is a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firm opposer of racialism. In support of this statement, following explanation is given :

(i) Under the leadership of Nehru, India convened the Asian Relation Conference in March 1947. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism and apartheid in South Africa.

(ii) Prior to India’s independence, there were contacts between the Indian nationalist leaders and those of other countries, united as they were in their common struggle against colonisation and imperialism.

(iii) Condemned Racial Discrimination—India fought racism in a determined way. The Eighth summit in 1986, under the leadership of Rajiv Gandhi, established the “Africa Fund” with the objective of assisting Front Line states in South Africa to end the inhuman apartheid regime and India was entrusted with the chairmanship of the Fund Committee.

26. Highlight the acts of dissent and resistance of the Emergency imposed in 1975. In your opinion, how did these acts affect the public opinion ?

[2 + 4 = 6]

OR

Analyse the issue ‘Indira vs the Syndicate’. What type of challenges did the issue pose before Indira Gandhi ?

Answer : On 12th June, 1975 Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi’s Lok Sabha election as invalid. Opposition demanded resignation from Indira Gandhi. There were many rallies and sabhas but in response

government declared a state of emergency on 25th June, 1975.

Acts of dissent and resistance of the emergency imposed in 1975 :

(i) Many political workers who were not arrested in the first wave, went underground and organised protests against the government.

(ii) Newspapers like the Indian Express and the Statesman protested against censorship by leaving blank spaces, where news items had been censored. Magazines like the seminar and the mainstream close to close down rather than submit to censorship.

(iii) Kannada writer Shivarama Karanth, awarded with Padma Bhusan and Hindi writer Fanishwarnath Renu awarded with Padma Shri, returned their awards in protest against the suspension of democracy.

Effect of public opinion :

(i) The emergency made everyone aware of the value of civil liberties. The courts, too, have taken an active role after the emergency to protect the civil liberties of individuals.

(ii) After the declaration of emergency, the urban middle classes were generally happy over the fact that agitations came to an end and discipline was enforced on the government employees.

(iii) The poor and rural people also expected effective implementation of the welfare programmes the government had promised. Thus, different sections of society had different expectations from the emergency and also different viewpoints about it.

OR

The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the public in 1969. The challenges faced by Indira Gandhi were :

(i) After the death of Zakir Hussain, for the post of President, Syndicate managed to nominate their long time opponent N. Sanjeeva Reddy as candidate for the presidential election.

(ii) She had a strong opposition for electoral contest (1971) and had already lost the elections of 1967.

(iii) Lok Sabha elections of 1971, were as dramatic as was the decision to hold these elections. The Congress(R)-CPI alliance won more seats.

(iv) Indira Gandhi’s party got more than one fourth of the votes i.e., while congress [O] achieved only 16 seats. Thus Congress (Indira Gandhi’s) Party was declared the real Congress.

(v) She focussed on the growth of the public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity and abolition of Privy Purse.

27. Describe any three areas of tension which are yet to be solved to retain unity in diversity in India.

[3 × 2 = 6]

OR

Describe any three elements of growing consensus among most of the political parties of India after 1989.

Answer : India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. It allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. But there are problems in the concept of unity in diversity.

(i) Problems in Kashmir valley have not been resolved until now. Some Kashmiris want to be a part of India and some Muslims wanted to be a part of Pakistan.

(ii) In some parts of North-East, there was no consensus about being a part of India.

(iii) Nagaland and the then Mizoram witnessed strong movements demanding separation from India.

In the south, some groups from the Dravid movement briefly toyed with the idea of a separate country.

OR

After 1989 three elements of growing consensus among most of the political parties are :

(i) The defeat of the Congress party marked the end of Congress era and an era of multi-party system had begun so, Alliance Politics was seen. In different elections coalition government was made after 1989. A long phase of coalition politics began.

(ii) The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and backward classes. Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertion as well. First coalition government came to power in 1996. BJP did not support it but it was supported by the Congress.

(iii) Many other parties at the national level were formed viz., Janta party, Bhartiya Kranti Dal and Sanyukta Socialist Party. Some parties had a powerful rural base among sections of OBC. In election it has become necessary to reserve quota for OBC.

●●

Political Science 2017 (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.

3. Assess the impact of Valentine's Day on Indian culture. [1]

Answer : Valentine's Day is considered shameful in Indian culture because it negatively affects the mindset of teenagers and kids.

11. Describe Indo-China relations from 1947 to 1962. [1]

Answer : Nehru's foreign policy towards neighbours: Due to the foreign policy with neighbouring countries, India-China border problem created a lot of damage. India and China had the same experience with foreign rule for more than two hundred years.

(i) After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognise the communist government.

(ii) On 29th April 1954, a peaceful co-existence between Zhou Enlai and Nehru was a step in the direction of stronger relation between the two countries.

(iii) The plateau of the central Asian region called Tibet, is one of the major issues that historically caused tension between India and China. In 1950, China took over the control of large part of Tibet, but the population of Tibet demanded their freedom. Hence, Panchsheel agreement was

signed in 1954. In 1958, it was decided Tibet will be given greater autonomy than what they enjoyed. But many refugees came to India and other parts of the country. Dalai Lama also set up his home in Dharamshala. But due to these tensions, China invaded India in 1962, for which India demanded help from other countries. The attack lasted one week and Chinese forces captured some areas in Arunachal Pradesh. But after this, China declared a cease-fire. The current relations between the two countries are better.

12. What is the full form of WTO? When was it set up? How does it function? [1+1+2=4]

Answer :

(i) Full form of WTO is "World Trade Organisation".

(ii) It is an international organisation that was set up on 1st January, 1995 as the successor to the general agreement on trade and tariffs. 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. Explain any four economic consequences of globalisation. [4]

Answer : Economic consequences of globalisation are as follows :

- (i) Globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among the different countries. Some of these are voluntary and some are forced by the international institutes.
- (ii) It has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe, the restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced.
- (iii) Movement of capital across the countries have also been reduced in operational terms. It means that investors in the rich countries can invest their money in countries other than their own.
- (iv) It has also led to flow of ideas across national boundaries which helps developed economies more and developing economies have to suffer.

23. **“Resistance is the only option available to overcome the U.S. hegemony.” Justify the statement by comparing it to other anti-hegemony strategies.**

OR

“Nepal and India enjoy a very special relationship that has very few parallels in the world.” Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments. [3×2=6]

Answer : The definition of ‘Hegemony’ is leadership or dominance, especially by one state or group over others either in physical power or economic power. The US hegemony began in 1991 after sudden collapse of USSR and disappearance of Soviet Union from the international scene.

Some people believe that resistance to American hegemony will be a better way to handle the situation.

Resistance to hegemony :

- (i) The challenge to American hegemony will emerge in the economic and cultural realms, and will come from combination of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), social movements and public opinion.
- (ii) It may come from sections of media and intellectuals, artist and writers. However, resisting against it shall not be helpful, rather than that, working with it might help to reap extra efforts.
- (iii) These prominent public figures may well form link across national boundaries, including Americans, to criticise and resist US policies.

Normal way of Anti-Hegemony strategy :

- (i) **Bandwagon strategy :** It emphasises on not to oppose hegemonic power, but to take opportunities to extract benefit by operating within hegemonic system.
- (ii) **Hide strategy :** It implies to stay as far as possible from the dominant power. This strategy is applicable

to small states but states may not be able to hide for substantial length of time.

OR

India and Nepal have a very special relationship that has few parallels in the world.

- (i) A treaty between the two countries allows the citizens of the two countries to travel and work in each other’s countries without Visas and Passports.
- (ii) Despite various differences about trade, common natural resources, electricity generation and water management grids together, these countries continue to share friendly relations, the two countries had trade dispute in the past.

Nevertheless, Indo-Nepalese relationship is fairly stable and peaceful.

- (iii) There is a hope that the consolidation of democracy in Nepal will lead to improvements in the ties between the two countries.

24. **Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its various structures and agencies ? [4+2=6]**

OR

What is meant by global poverty ? Suggest any two ways to reduce disparity between the poor and the rich at the global level. [2+4=6]

Answer : The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945 immediately after the second World War. The UN organisation was set up by signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 states. The UN’s objective is to prevent international conflict and to facilitate cooperation among the states. It was founded with the hope that it would help to stop the conflicts between states escalating into war and if war broke out, to limit the extent of hostilities.

We sum up the UN as “The United Nations was not created to take humanity to heaven, but to save it from hell”.

The UN functions through its various organs and subsidiaries arms :

- (i) **Economic and Social Council :** Looks into the economic and social welfare of member countries.
- (ii) **International Court of Justice :** Resolves disputes between and among member countries.
- (iii) **International Atomic Energy Agency :** Safety and Peaceful use of nuclear technology.
- (iv) **Security Council :** Preservation of international peace and security.
- (v) **UN High Commission for Refugees :** Provides shelter and medical help during emergencies.
- (vi) **World Trade Organisation :** Facilitates free trade among member countries.

- (vii) International Monetary Fund : Overseas and Global financial system.
 (viii) General Assembly : Debates and discusses global issues.
 (ix) World Health Organisation : Providing good health for all.
 (x) Secretariat : Administration and Co-ordination of UN affairs.

OR

Global poverty : It refers to miserable overpopulated countries suffering from low incomes and less economic growth.

Ways to reduce the disparity between the poor and rich at the global level :

(i) Economic inequality can give wealthier people an unacceptable degree of control over the lives of others.

If wealth is very unevenly distributed in a society, wealthy people often end up in control of many aspects of the lives of poorer citizens: over where and how they can work, what they can buy, and in general what their lives will be like. As an example, ownership of a public media outlet, such as a newspaper or a television channel, can give control over how others in the society view themselves and

their lives, and how they understand their society. Therefore government should try reduce this economic gap.

(ii) Improving public schools

There's no surer ticket out of poverty than a solid education. But that education has to be affordable and it has to be equally distributed.

(iii) Raising the minimum wage

It's impossible to live on today's minimum wage, which is substantially lower, when adjusted for inflation. Throughout the world, it is convenient for employers to argue they can't pay higher wages. Their profits indicate otherwise as the industry owners are becoming rich every year. The American dream is to work hard and get ahead. That is not a reality today, even for people who are working full-time.

(iv) Reduction in the "gap" between inequalities

The report published by social sciences highlights the need for more cooperation across disciplines, borders and inequality specialisations to help governments to develop more effective policies to create more inclusive societies, everywhere in the world.

International networks, open data sources, open access to publishing and software are vital to achieve this.

(Any two)



Political Science 2017 (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.

3. Why does mineral industry invite criticism and resistance in various parts of the globe ? Give any one major reason. [4 × ½ = 2]

Answer : The mineral industry's extraction of earth, its use of chemicals, its pollution of waterways and land, its displacement of communities invites criticism and resistance in various parts of globe.

11. Describe any four long-term implications of the conflict of 1962 between India and China.

[4 × 1 = 4]

Answer : After 1957, various contentious issues arose in Indo-China relations :

(i) In 1962, military conflict over a border dispute over the MacMohan line resulted an unwarranted claim by China which lies now in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin regions of Ladakh.

(ii) Differences arose from Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950 which was protested by India against China.

(iii) The aftermath of the war saw sweeping changes in the Indian military to prepare it for similar conflicts in the future and to strengthen its own defences. A shift from Nehru's failed policy of brotherhood with China ended soon after the end of the war. The Indian government passed the 'Defence of India' Act in December 1962, permitting the detention in custody of any person suspected of being of hostile origin. Finally, India doubled its military manpower and worked very hard to become the second largest army in the world.

(iv) Series of talks, initiated in 1981 to resolve border issues was also one implication China's policy became more pragmatic.

12. What is Amnesty International ? State its main functions. [1 + 3 = 4]

Answer : Amnesty International is an N.G.O. that campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.

(i) It promotes respect for all the human rights in the universal declaration of "Human Rights".

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

(iii) It prepares and publishes reports from various countries on human rights.

13. Explain any four cultural consequences of globalisation with examples. [4]

Answer : Four cultural consequences of globalisation are :

(i) It leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. What we have in the name of a global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of world.

(ii) Western culture affects the rest of the world. The popularity of a burger or blue jeans in other countries has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life.

(iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprints on a less powerful society.

(iv) With the rise of "McDonaldization" of the world, with cultures seeking to buy into the dominant American dream.

23. Examine the sequence of events related to the formation of governments in Bangladesh from 1971 to 1990. [6]

OR

Evaluate the American hegemony as a hard power.

Answer : Sequence of events related to the formation of government of Bangladesh are :

(i) War between India and Pakistan broke out in 1971 which ended with the surrender of Pakistani forces in east Pakistan and formation of Bangladesh as an independent country.

(ii) Formation of various government between 1971 to 1990 :

(1) In 1971, Sheikh Mujib-Ur-Rahman was elected as head of first government. However, in 1975 Mujibur-Rahman amended the constitution to shift from Parliamentary system to Presidential form of government.

(2) Sheikh Mujib was assassinated in a military uprising in August 1975.

(3) The new Military Ruler, Ziaur-Rahman ruled from April 1977 to May 1981 who again was assassinated.

(4) People rose in support of democracy. Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, another military ruler became president from December 1983 to December 1990.

Between these periods, few leaders ruled but not for long duration.

OR

Three factors responsible for the US hegemony in the world politics are :

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

(ii) The military power of America, its forces are sheltered from dangers of war, thus making it a bigger power.

(iii) The US invasion of Iraq shows that the American capacity to conquer is formidable. More than forty countries joined in the US led "Coalition of the Willing" after the UN refused to give its mandate to the invasion. Thus, no country can deny the US superiority in the world politics.

24. Mention any six Post-Cold War changes that have necessitated reforms to make the United Nations work better. [6]

OR

What is meant by cooperative security ? How can this be made more effective ? [6]

Answer : Presently, United Nation has 193 member states. The UN's most visible public figure, and the representative is the General Secretary Antonio Guterres who is the ex Prime Minister of Portugal. Reforms 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 became the strongest power.

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

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

(v) Many new countries have joined the UN (as they gained independence from the Soviet Union or former communist states in Eastern Europe).

(vi) A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (Genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict, terrorism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, environmental degradation, epidemics).

OR

Cooperative security is the involvement of international cooperation depending on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond.

Military forces may have a role to play in combating terrorism or in enforcing human rights. But it is difficult to see what force would do to help alleviate poverty, manage migration, refugee movements and control epidemics. Here, in most cases, the use of military force would only make matters worse.

It is better to devise strategies that involve international cooperation. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both national

and international – international organisations such as UN, World Health Organisation, World Bank, IMF etc., Non-governmental organisations like Amnesty International, the Red Cross, private foundations and charities, churches, religious organisations, trade unions, associations businesses and corporations etc. Cooperative security may involve the use of force as last resort. It is to agree that the use of violence (by force) is acceptable against international terrorists and those who harbour them.

Non-traditional security is much better when the use of force is sanctioned and applied collectively by the international community rather than when an individual country decides to use force on its own.



Political Science 2017 (Delhi)

SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. State any one special feature of Indo-Russian friendship. [1]

Answer : More than 80 Bilateral agreements have been signed between India and Russia as part of the Indo-Russian strategic agreement of 2001.

India and Russia share a very friendly and cordial relationship between themselves. One important feature is that Russia supplies most of Indian's military's hardware and equipments.

2. Which one of the following was a part of its Global war on terrorism by the U.S. ? [1]

- (a) 'Operation Desert Storm'
(b) Computer War
(c) 'Operation Enduring Freedom'
(d) Videogame War.

Answer : (c) "Operation Enduring Freedom".

3. Give any one example to show that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world. [1]

Answer : The best example of an event taking place in one part of a country, affecting other countries is the outpour of help from all parts of the world for victims of major earthquake/tsunami. This is a sign of emergence of a global society.

4. What has been the ideology of left parties in India ? [1]

Answer : The communist groups which emerged in different parts of India took inspiration from the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and advocated socialism, Maoism and Marxism as a solution to problems affecting the country.

5. How far is the demand for reservation beyond SCs, STs and OBCs justified ? [1]

Answer : At present in India, approximately 50% seats are reserved for SCs, STs and OBCs. Reservation is justified because it provides opportunities to economically, socially backward classes, however it should not affect able candidates of socially forward castes. Choices should be made as per the capability.

6. Starting in the 1960s, the two super powers signed which two significant agreements to control arms ? [2]

Answer : The two super powers, USA and USSR signed the following two significant agreements :

(i) **LTBT** (Limited Test Ban Treaty)—In 1963, treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, which prohibited all test detonations of nuclear weapons except for those conducted underground was signed.

(ii) **NPT**—Non-Proliferation Treaty or NPT, is an international treaty whose objective is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology, to promote cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The further goal is to achieve complete nuclear disarmament and general disarmament.

7. Assess the commonly agreed upon two goals visualized by the Indians during the national movement which have been fulfilled after independence. [2]

Answer : Two goals visualised by Indians were :

(i) India to be run by a democratic Government. Every citizen to be independent and to choose a leader.

(ii) The government to be run by all, including poor people and socially disadvantaged groups.

8. Match the following leaders in List-A with the suitable statements in List-B : [2]

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri	(i) Founder of Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist).
(b) C. Natrajan Annadurai	(ii) Founder of D.M.K.
(c) Charu Majumdar	(iii) A Member of Parliament from 1952 till his death in 1986.
(d) Jagjiwan Ram	(iv) Coined the famous slogan Jai Jawan-Jai Kisan.

Answer :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri	(iv) Coined the famous slogan Jai Jawan-Jai Kisan.
(b) C. Natrajan Annadurai	(ii) Founder of D.M.K.
(c) Charu Majumdar	(i) Founder of Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist).
(d) Jagjiwan Ram	(iii) A Member of Parliament from 1952 till his death in 1986.

9. In your opinion, was Anandpur Sahib Resolution a plea for strengthening federalism or a plea for separate Sikh nation ? [2]

Answer : It was in 1970, when a section of Akalis began to demand political autonomy for the region. This was reflected in a resolution passed at their conference at Anandpur Sahib in 1973. The resolution was a plea for strengthening federalism as it helped centre-state relations to be redefined, and fulfilled other aspirations of sikhs.

10. Assess the role of democratic negotiations in responding to regional aspirations. [2]

Answer : A large and diverse democracy like India must deal with regional aspirations on regular basis. Situation in Punjab, North East, Assam, Kashmir Valley has threatened the government but government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional activists. Government decided not encourage regional aspirations which espouse separatism. Thus, politics in India has succeeded in accepting regionalism as a part and parcel of democratic policy, for example Punjab Accord, Assam Accord are some negotiations which helped in accepting regional aspirations as a part of policy.

11. Describe the four major objectives of ASEAN Economic Community. [4]

Answer : ASEAN is Association of South East Asian Nations. Four main objectives are :

- (i) To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres.
- (ii) The objective is to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region.
- (iii) This community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN dispute settlement mechanism to resolve economic disputes.
- (iv) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services.

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

Answer : The benefit of alliance building is :

- (i) An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their actions of deter or defend against military attack. Thus, it strengthens the security backup of a country.
- (ii) Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.
- (iii) This is based on national interests and can change when national interests change, e.g., US backed the Islamic militants in Afghanistan against Soviet Union in 1980.

13. Highlight any four negative consequences of globalisation for the people of India. [4]

Answer : The negative consequences of globalisation :

- (i) Many farmers committed suicide because their crops failed. They had bought very expensive seeds supplied by a multinational company.
- (ii) Many retail shopkeepers fear that they will lose their livelihoods if some major international companies opens retail chains in the country. Thus, globalisation affects indigenous market.
- (iii) Many public sector enterprises were running in losses in spite of heavy investment in them.
- (iv) It has created disparities among people also by making the rich richer and poor even poorer. Globalisation affects the culture as well.

14. Explain the circumstances that led to the accession of Hyderabad to India. [4]

Answer : Just before independence, British rulers announced the end of their rule over India and all princely states were free to join any country or remain independent. This was a very serious problem and could threaten the very existence of united India. The problem started when few of princely states

decided on their independence and Hyderabad was the biggest of these ruled by Nizam.

The interim government at the centre took a firm stance against the possible division of India. Sardar Patel who was the home minister at that time played a historic role in negotiating with all the rulers of princely states and bringing them into the Indian Union.

However, the ruler of Hyderabad Nizam, one of the richest man of world, did not agree to sign the agreement. When the movement of the people of Hyderabad state, against Nizam's rule, gathered force, against Nizam's rule joined by peasantry of state, they became victim of Nizam's oppressive rule. The atrocities and communal riots started and Nizam's paramilitary forces were against public. At this point, central government ordered the army to tackle the situation. In September 1948, Indian army moved in to control the Nizam's forces. After fighting for few days, the Nizam surrendered. This led to Hyderabad's accession to India.

15. How did the methods of voting in free India go on changing from time to time till day? Explain the reasons also. [4]

Answer : Over the period voting system in India has changed.

(i) In the first general election in 1952, a box was placed inside each polling booth for each candidate with the election symbol of the candidate. Each voter was given a blank ballot paper to drop into the box. He/she could write their choice.

(ii) After first two elections, this method was changed. Now a ballot paper carrying the names and symbols of candidates was given to the voter and the voter stamped against the name of the candidate they wanted to vote for.

(iii) In 2004, Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) were introduced to press the button according to choice of the voter containing the name of the candidate and symbol of the political party.

16. Analyse any four factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government in 1979. [4]

Answer : The factors responsible for the downfall of the Janata Government are :

(i) The Janata Party government that came to power after 1977 election, was far from cohesive. Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister but did not bring the power within the party to an end.

(ii) The Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme.

(iii) The Janata Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress.

(iv) The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months.

17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow : [5]

In the event of a nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as the winner, even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction. Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. Thus, the cold war—inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers—remained a 'cold' and not hot or shooting war. The deterrence relationship prevents war but not the rivalry between powers.

- (i) Why did intense rivalry between the super powers remain a cold war only ?
 (ii) Why can't a nuclear war between the two nuclear powers be decisive ?
 (iii) Explain the logic of 'deterrence'.

Answer :

(i) Both sides have the capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war. Thus, the cold war – inspite of being an intense form of rivalry between great powers – remained a 'cold' and not the shooting war.

(ii) In the event of nuclear war, both sides will be so badly harmed that it will be impossible to declare one side or the other as winner, even if one of them tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rival, the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction.

(iii) The logic of deterrence bars the country (blocs) from initiating a war inspite of them being capable to fight wars.

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : [5]

Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy over any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.

- (i) Assess the popularity of representative democracy ?
- (ii) Analyse the reasons for the widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia.
- (iii) How far do you agree with the statement that democracy can flourish and support only in prosperous countries ?

Answer :

(i) A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for representative democracy in all these countries.

(ii) Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions in these Asian countries, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy over any other form of government and think that democracy is best suitable for their country.

(iii) We do not agree with the statement that democracy can flourish only in prosperous countries. To support, we have examples of many countries which might not be as prosperous but have a successful democratic administration, such as India and Sri Lanka.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow : [5]

Movements are not only about collective assertions or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations. But then movements are also about making people aware of their rights and the expectations that they can have from democratic institutions. Social movements in India have been involved in these educative tasks for a long time and have thus contributed to expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions.

- (i) Mention any one right granted to the people of India as a result of any movement.
- (ii) How far do you agree that social movements have contributed to the expansion of democracy rather than causing disruptions ?
- (iii) What is the relationship between the movements and the democratic institutions ?

Answer :

- (i) "RIGHT TO INFORMATION".
- (ii) We agree with the statement that social movements have contributed to the expansion of democracy. Social movements in India have

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

- (iii) Movement is not only a collective assertion or only about rallies and protests. They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations. Movements are also about making people aware of their "RIGHTS" and the expectation that they can have from democratic institutions.

20. Study the following cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follow : [5]



This cartoon comments on the relation between the people and the rulers in the Princely States.

- (i) Identify and name the leader shown on the right in the cartoon.
- (ii) What type of relationship does the cartoon indicate between the people and the ruler ?
- (iii) In your opinion, how successful was the approach adopted by the leader on the right to solve the issue of Princely States ?

Answer :

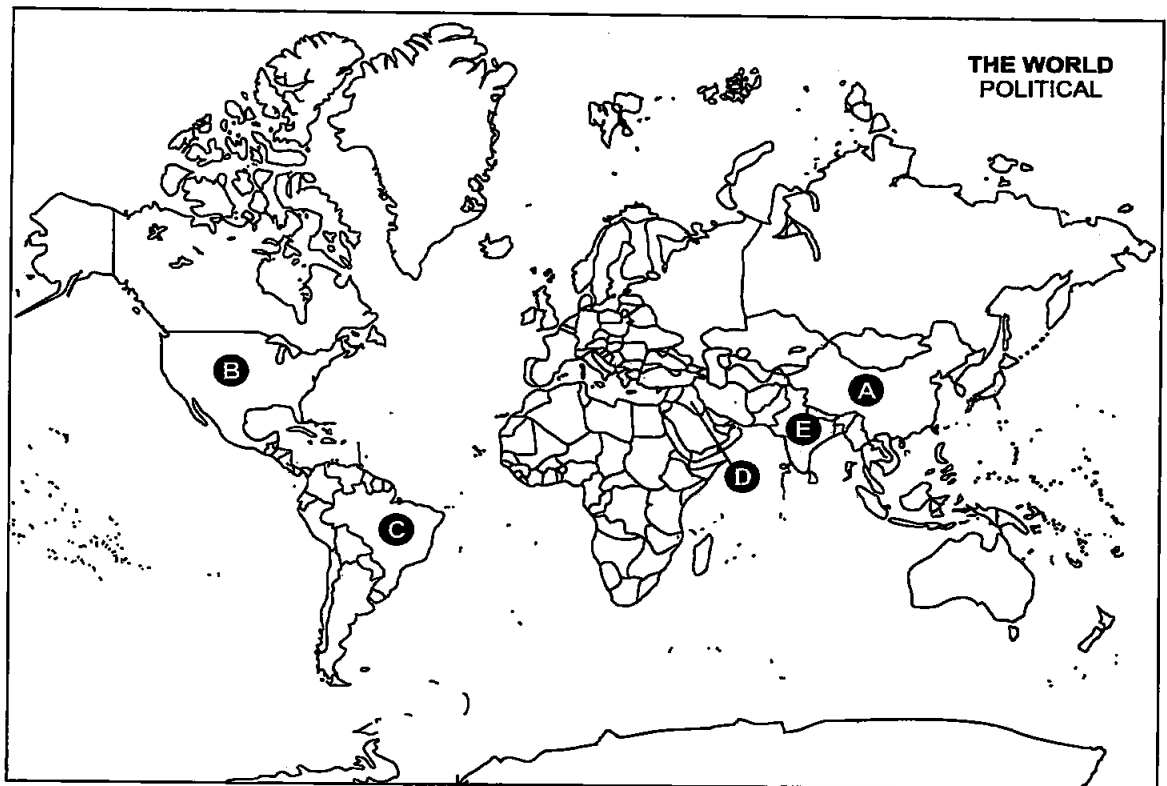
- (i) Sardar Patel, the Home Minister at that time is shown in the cartoon.
- (ii) The state is princely state and ruler of state is a Monarch, the people of princely states were suppressed by the ruler very badly.
- (iii) The government's approach was consolidation and integration of the territorial boundaries of the nation and it had assumed supreme significance. Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states, offering them privy purses and bringing them into the Indian Union.

21. In the given political outline map of the world, five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify these countries on the basis of 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 alphabets as per the following format : [5]

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

- (i) The country where 'Earth Summit' was held in June 1992.
- (ii) A leading contributor to green house gas emissions.
- (iii) A country known for its anti-dam pro-river movements.
- (iv) A country exempted from the requirement of the Kyoto Protocol.
- (v) The second largest producer of crude oil in the world.



Answer :

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the Country
(i)	C	Brazil
(ii)	B	USA
(iii)	E	India
(iv)	A	China
(v)	D	Iraq

22. How did India play a crucial role in the Non-aligned Movement during the Cold War period ? Explain. [6]

OR

Why did the Soviet Union, the second most powerful country in the world, disintegrate ? Explain any six reasons.

Answer : Non-alignment movement during Cold War period :

- (i) India's policy was neither negative nor passive, though India took care to stay away from the two alliances.
- (ii) Non-alignment was not a policy of fleeing away.
- (iii) On the contrary, India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries. India tried to reduce the differences between the alliances. Thereby

preventing differences from escalating into a full scale war.

(iv) Indian diplomats and leaders often used to communicate and mediate between cold war rivals such as in Korea war in the early 1950s.

(v) India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group to reduce the tension in the cold war. For example;

India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organisations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and USSR.

(vi) Nehru took help of many countries who were the members of a 'genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' to play a positive role in softening, if not ending the cold war.

OR

Reasons responsible for the disintegration of USSR :

(i) The soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian, making life very difficult for its citizens. It also impacted in lack of democracy. The absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons.

(ii) Lack of democracy.

(iii) Most of the institutions of the Soviet State needed reforms; the one party system represented by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable.

(iv) Economic stagnation for many years led to serve consumers in shortages and a large section of Soviet society began to question and doubt the system.

(v) The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining nuclear and military arsenals and the development of the satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. This led to huge economic burden that the system could not handle.

(vi) Dominance of Russia; neglect of the interests of other republics.

23. "The bedrock of contemporary U.S. power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its military power." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments. [6]

OR

Analyse any three major factors responsible for evolving the European Union from an economic union in a political one.

Answer : The military domination of US is relevant to its current position in world politics.

(i) In 1999, in response to Yugoslavia, action against the pre-dominantly Albanian population, in the province of Kosovo, NATO forces led by US bombarded targets around Yugoslavia, forcing the

downfall of government and thus stationing of NATO forces in Kosovo.

(ii) In spite of sanctions made by UN, US used all its forces in curbing terrorism.

(iii) Significant US military action during the Clinton years was in response to the bombing of the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, Dar-es-Salaam and Tanzania. In the few days of bombing President Clinton ordered "OPERATION INFINITE REACH". In this operation a series of missile strikes on Al-Qaeda were used to curb terrorism.

(iv) In absolute terms, the US today can reach any point of the planet accurately and in real time and able to finish the opposite side while its own forces are sheltered to the maximum extent possible from the danger of war.

(v) US spends more on its military capability and technology than the next 12 powers combined.

(vi) The military dominance of US is based on "QUALITATIVE GAP" a technological chasm or advancement that no other power can at present conceive or span.

OR

EU (European Union) was initially started as Economic power and now a major political power too. This is explained as below :

(i) EU's foundation was laid for a common foreign and security policy cooperation, with its own flag, anthem and currency. It also has a common foreign and security policy in its dealing with other nations.

(ii) EU is the world's biggest economy. Its currency, Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar. Its share in world trade is 3 times larger than that of US.

(iii) Now, the EU also has political and diplomatic influence. Two members of EU, Britain and France, hold permanent seats on the UN Security Council. This has enabled the EU to influence some US policies such as current US position of on Iran's nuclear programme.

(iv) Its use of diplomacy, economic investments, and negotiations rather than coercion and military forces has been effective.

24. Describe any three challenging global issues that can only be dealt with when everyone works together. [6]

OR

What is meant by traditional notion of internal and external 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 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 or ethnic and indigenous minorities. 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

The 'Traditional notion of Security' covers both the external and internal threats of a country's security. Internal threats include maintenance of internal peace, 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 during 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 colonised people who wanted Independence.

25. Analyse the impact on Sino-Indian relations since 1962 onwards. [6]

OR

How far has India been successful in conducting its foreign policy peacefully and avoiding international conflicts ? Explain with the help of examples.

Answer : India and China are two powerful countries of Asia with a very large population. Relations between these two countries have always been topsy-turvy.

(i) China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over territorial disputes principally in Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh. China attacked India on 20th October, 1962 and captured many Indian areas but declared a unilateral ceasefire on 21st November. This worsened our relations with China.

(ii) Rajiv Gandhi visited China in 1988 and government took measures to solve issues of conflict and maintain peace and tranquillity on the border.

(iii) They also signed an agreement on cultural exchanges and began cooperating in fields science and technology. Both the countries also opened border posts for trade.

(iv) Trade has been growing at 30% per year since 1999, which is a positive move. A new perspective on relations with China has emerged. Bi-lateral trade between India and China has increased from \$ 330 million to more than \$ 18 billion.

OR

India's foreign policy in avoiding international conflicts : India decided to conduct its foreign policies and relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and achieve security through the maintenance of peace. By following the principles of non-alignment, India has been able to maintain cordial relations with all powerful countries of the world.

(i) India has always followed the policy of non-alignment on various international issues.

(ii) India has kept a safe distance from both the military blocks led by USA and USSR respectively.

(iii) India criticised the issue of Suez Canal. Nehru's intervention in Egypt's support 60 years ago, won India, global respect for putting non-alignment into practice.

(iv) India played a crucial role in mediating and bringing the Korean conflict to an end.

26. Examine the developments that gave rise to the conflict between the Union Government and the Judiciary in India. [6]

OR

Analyse the circumstances that led to the restoration of Congress System after the Party's split in 1969.

Answer : Three constitutional issues have emerged :

(i) The Supreme Court said that the parliament cannot pass any law that abridges the fundamental rights, to which the Parliament reacted bitterly.

(ii) The Court said that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed in regards with the right to property which also caused upheavals and chaos.

(iii) The Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effects to Directive Principles. But the Supreme Court rejected this provision also.

This led to a crisis as far as the relations between government and the judiciary were concerned. The best example is the famous Kesavananda Bharti case. In this case, the court gave a decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these features.

OR

The split in the Congress reduced the Indira Gandhi government to minority. Yet her government continued in the office with the issue based support of few parties including CPI and DMK. During this period, government made conscious attempts to project its socialist credentials.

The results of Lok Sabha elections in 1971 were unexpected. The Congress (Indira)—CPI alliance had more seats and votes than the Congress has ever won in the first four general elections. Indira Gandhi Congress won 354 seats in Lok Sabha and secured 44% of popular votes of its own. Contradictory to this, with the performance of Congress (O) with so many stalwarts could manage only one-fourth votes than Indira Gandhi party and could win only 16 seats. With this, Congress Party led by Indira Gandhi established its claim to being (Real Congress) and restored its dominant position in Indian Politics. Soon after the Lok Sabha elections, a major political and military crisis broke out in East Pakistan and the Indo-Pak war leading to the establishment of Bangladesh. These events added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi. Her party swept through all the assembly elections held in 1972.

She was seen not only as the protector of the poor and underprivileged, but also a strong nationalist leader. Any opposition against her, either within the party or outside it, simply did not matter. With two successive election victories, one at the central

and other at state level, the dominance of Congress was restored.

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

OR

Describe any three major developments that left a long lasting impact on the politics of India after the death of Rajiv Gandhi.

Answer : Soon after independence, the issue of Jammu and Kashmir came up. It was not only a conflict between India and Pakistan, it was a question of political aspirations of people of Kashmir Valley. Jammu and Kashmir comprises three social and political regions: Jammu, Kashmir Valley and Ladakh. The Kashmir Valley consists of mostly Muslims speaking Kashmiris and very few Kashmiri speaking Hindu minority. Jammu region is a mix of foothills and plains, with population of Hindu, Muslims and Sikhs, speaking various languages. The Ladakh region is mountainous, has very little population, divided between Buddhist and Muslims. The Kashmir issue has external and internal dimensions. It involves the issue of Kashmiri identity known as Kashmiriyat and the aspirations of the people of J&K for political autonomy.

Since J & K was initially a princely state, its Hindu ruler did not want to merge with India or Pakistan and wanted an independent status for his state. Pakistani leaders thought that 'Kashmir region' belongs to Pakistan, as majority of the population is Muslim. The popular movement led by Sheikh Abdullah of 'National Conference' wanted to get rid of the Maharaja, but was against joining Pakistan. In October 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir. This forced Maharaja Hari Singh to ask for Indian Military help. India sent the military support and drove back the tribal infiltrators. Since then, Kashmir became an Indian state with a special provision under article 370.

Nowadays, Pakistan is directly involved in terrorist and secessionist violence in the Kashmir Valley.

OR

The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to a change in leadership of the Congress party. He was assassinated by a Sri Lankan Tamil linked to the LTTE when he was on an election campaign tour in Tamil Nadu. In the next elections, Congress had to form a coalition with the support of few other parties. The defeat of the Congress party marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system.

During the early nineties, several parties emerged in such a way that one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats. This also meant that no single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha election held since 1989 till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

The nineties also saw the emergence of powerful parties and movements that represented the Dalit and backward castes (Other Backward Classes or OBCs). Many of these parties represented powerful regional assertion as well. The support for the Congress among many sections of the 'backward

castes' had declined. This created a space for non-Congress parties that drew more support from these communities.

The other long-term development during this period was the rise of politics based on religious identity, leading to a debate about secularism and democracy. Initially, the BJP adopted a broader political platform than that of the Jana Sangh. It embraced 'Gandhian Socialism' as its ideology. After 1986, however, the party began to emphasise the Hindu nationalist element in its ideology. The BJP pursued the politics of 'Hindutva' and adopted the strategy of mobilising the Hindus.

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Political Science 2017 (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.

3. How far do you agree with the statement that cultural globalization is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the entire globe? [1]
Answer : The cultural effect of globalisation leads to the fear that this process might pose a threat to indigenous culture of various regions. It does so because globalisation leads to the rise of a uniform culture or cultural homogenisation.
- (i) The use of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture rather the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world.
- (ii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society.
- (iii) 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.
11. In which four ways did the new economic policies of China benefit its economy? [4]
Answer : New economic policies of China :
- (i) China has now turned up as the third major alternative centre of power.
- (ii) China's economic success since 1978 has been linked to its rise as a great power.
- (iii) China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began. Now it is projected that China's economy will overtake the US as the World's largest economy by year 2040.
- (iv) The economic integration into the region makes it the driver of East Asian growth, thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs.

12. What is Veto Power? Which member nations of the U.N. Security Council enjoy this special power and why? [4]

Answer : For taking decision in UN Security Council, every member of the Security Council has one vote. However, permanent members can veto the decision so that even if all other permanent and non-permanent members vote for a particular decision, even a single permanent member's negative vote can stop the decision. This negative vote is called "Veto Power". This Veto Power is only enjoyed by the five permanent members of the Security Council.

13. How does globalisation result in erosion of state capacity? Explain. [4]

Answer : Globalisation results in erosion of state capacity :

- (i) Economic globalisation gives more importance to institutions like the IMF and the WTO.
- (ii) As the restrictions imposed by different countries have been reduced. So, greater trade in commodities across the globe can be seen which might affect the indigenous trade of the regions.
- (iii) Economic globalisation might lead to economic ruin for the weaker countries, especially for the poor within these countries.
- (iv) In place of old welfare states, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of the multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of the government to take decision on their own, thus reduces state capacity.

23. Analyse the biggest three constraints that operate on American hegemony. [6]

OR

Examine any three major areas of conflict between India and Pakistan.

Answer : Three constraints on American hegemony :

(i) The biggest constraint to American hegemony lies within the heart of hegemony itself. We can identify the constraints on American power after 9/11.

(ii) Another constraint is the institutional structure of the American states itself. A system of division of powers between the three branches of government places significant breaks upon the unrestrained and immediate exercise of America's military power by the executive branch.

(iii) Next constraint on American power is also domestic in nature and comes from the open nature of American society. Although the American mass media may from time to time impose or promote a particular perspective on domestic public opinion in the US, there is nevertheless a deep scepticism regarding the purpose and method of government in American political culture. This factor, in the long run, is a huge constraint on the US military action overseas.

(iv) Last constraint is the International system which can put restrictions on the US hegemony. There is only one organisation in the international system that could possibly moderate the exercise of American power today and that is the NATO. The US has an enormous interest in keeping the alliances of democracies and which in return can help the allies in NATO to put constraint on the exercise of US hegemony.

OR

Areas of Conflict between India and Pakistan :

(i) Territorial disputes over the Kashmir region sparked two of the three major Indo-Pakistan wars in 1947 and 1965, and a short war in 1999. Although both countries have maintained a fragile ceasefire, violations beginning in July 2014, and artillery shelling and small arms fire continued through late 2016. Both sides accuse each other for violating the ceasefire and claim to be shooting in retaliation to attacks.

(ii) Loss of trust between the Government of India and Pakistan is another issue. After conflict in Kargil, on the advise of the then UN Gen. Secretary Kofi Annan, Prime Minister of India Atal Bihari Bajpayee and President of Pakistan Gen. Parvez Musharraf met in Agra summit in July 2001. After much diplomatic efforts, the Agra summit started amid high hopes of resolving various disputes between two countries. Since Parvez Musharraf met face to

face with Kashmiri leaders of All Parties Hurriyat conference, the talks and peace process between two countries collapsed and no signatures were attained. It was widely felt that it was Parvez Musharraf who sabotaged joint peace efforts.

(iii) The diversion of Jihadi fighters and proxy groups in Kashmir threaten to further increase violence along the border and even within Indian territory. If one more attack resembling Mumbai 2008 attacks was carried out where Laskar-e-Taiba's militants, whose leader is Hafiz Mohammad Saeed, rampaged through the city for 4 days killing 174 persons, were carried out by Pakistan's militants, it could trigger a severe military confrontation between the two nuclear armed states. Yet again, Pakistani militants of Jaish-e-Mohammad, whose leader Masood Azhar freely moves in Pakistan, attacked Uri Air Base in 2016 killing 16 Indian soldiers.

24. Describe the three main complaints related to the U.N. Security Council which were reflected in the resolution passed by the U.N. General Assembly in 1992. [6]

OR

Describe various aspects of human security as well as global security.

Answer : In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution. The resolution reflected three main complaints :

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

(ii) Its decision reflects only western values and interest and are dominated by a few powers.

(iii) It lacks equitable representation.

In view of these growing demands for the restructuring of the UN, on 1st January 1997, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an enquiry into how the UN should be reformed.

Since then, the following are just some of the criteria which have been proposed for election of new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council. A new member, it has been suggested, 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 the 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 system and culture.

OR

Human Security :

- (i) It is about the protection of people more than the protection of states.
- (ii) The primary goal here is the protection of individuals.
- (iii) According to the narrow concept, human security forces on violent threats to individuals.

(iv) Under the broad concept of human security, the threat agenda includes hunger, diseases and natural disasters.

(v) In the broadest formulation, the human security agenda also encompasses Economic security and threats to human dignity. It stresses 'freedom from want' and 'freedom from fear'.

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Political Science 2017 (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.

3. Distinguish between cultural homogenization and cultural heterogenisation. [1]

Answer : Cultural homogenisation is accepting, adopting and adhering to foreign cultures making it uniform, where as cultural heterogenisation means upholding one's own culture to and making it more different and distinctive.

11. Mention any four negative consequences on the people of China inspite of improvement in the Chinese economy. [4]

Answer : China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms took place but there were negative effects on the lives of Chinese people.

- (i) Unemployment had risen.
- (ii) Female employment and condition of work has deteriorated.
- (iii) Environmental degradation and corruption had increased.
- (iv) Inequality between rural & urban residents and coastal and inland provinces has increased.

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

Answer : India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds. India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members.

India itself wishes to be a permanent member of restructured UN. India is the most populous country and also the world's largest democracy. The country's economic emergence in the world is another factor to claim the permanent seat in Security Council. There are some countries who question India's inclusion in Security Council. Pakistan has opposed India due to their strained political relationship. Few other countries feel that if India was included,

then even other emerging powers will have to be accommodated such as Brazil, Germany, Japan and South Africa.

13. How has state capacity received a boost as a consequence of globalization ? Explain. [4]

Answer : If we view the scenario of the world today, state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalisation.

- (i) Enhanced technology is available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. With this information, the state is better equipped to make its policies with regard to various schemes.
- (ii) States become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of new policy.
- (iii) From economic globalisation, a state has broader way of understanding other countries and its market.

23. Analyse any three different views within India about the type of relationship India should have with the U.S. [6]

OR

Analyse the differences in relationship between India and Bangladesh.

Answer : In the post Cold War era, the Indian Foreign policy has shifted to more pro-US stand. India's current foreign policy emphasises more on economic interest in place of military.

However, three possible strategies have been suggested through debates by Indian analysts :

- (i) **Aloofness from US :** By observing military nature of US hegemony and closeness between India and US, some Indian analysts suggests that India should maintain its aloofness from US and focus upon increasing its own comprehensive national power.
- (ii) **Take advantage of US hegemony :** Other group of analysts see growing convergence of interest between the US and India as a historic

opportunity for India. They advocate a strategy that would allow India to take advantage of US hegemony and the mutual convergences to establish the best possible option for itself. According to them, opposing US is futile strategy that will only hurt India in a long run.

(iii) India should join coalition to challenge US hegemony : The third strategy suggested by the analysts is that India should take the lead in establishing a coalition of countries from the developing world and over the time, coalition would become more powerful and may succeed in weakening the hegemony away from its dominating ways.

By observing the above strategies, we can conclude that Indo-US relations are perhaps too complex to be managed by a single strategy. Actually India needs to develop a mixed strategy in its foreign policy to deal with the US by maintaining its own identity in the global hegemony.

OR

The population of East Pakistan had voted to protest against years of being treated as second class citizens. In 1971, Pakistan arrested the Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and unleashed a reign of terror on the people of East Pakistan. People took shelter in the neighbouring areas of India. India extended moral and material support to the freedom struggle in Bangladesh. Welcomed and supported by the local population, the Indian army made rapid progress in East Pakistan. Within 10 days, Indian army had surrounded Dhaka from three sides and the army of Pakistan had to surrender. Now as a new free country Bangladesh, India declared a unilateral ceasefire. India gave shelter to refugees but these Bangladeshi refugee have become a problem for India as they did not return back. They entered every state of India and demanded shelter and jobs.

Another issue water sharing of Teesta, Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.

Some terrorist groups are active in Bangladesh who are involved in terrorism activities against India. Bangladesh is not able to tackle the problem of terror activities.

On disaster management and environmental issues, the two countries have cooperated regularly.

- 24. Describe the three new criteria that have been proposed for new permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. [6]**

OR

Describe health epidemics as the new source of threat under the non-traditional sources of threat to security.

Answer : Considering the growing demands for the restructuring of the UN, on 1st January 1997, the UN Secretary General Kofi Annan initiated an enquiry about how should the UN be reformed.

Since then, the following are just some of the criteria which has been proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council. A new member, it has been suggested, should be :

- (i) A major economic Power,
- (ii) A major Military Power,
- (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget,
- (iv) A big nation in terms of the population,
- (v) A nation that respects democracy and human rights,
- (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic system and culture.

Clearly, each of these criteria has some validity. Governments saw advantages in some criteria and disadvantages in others depending upon their interests and aspirations. The biggest three criterias have been analysed now. Countries could see that the criteria were ambiguous. There was no answer to how big the country's economic or military power should be.

OR

Non-traditional notions of security go beyond military threat to include of wide range of threat and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. In the non-traditional conception, the referent is expanded proponents of non-traditional security reply "not just the state but also individuals, communities or indeed all of humankind".

Non-traditional views of security have been called 'human security or global security'.

Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations. By 2003, an estimated four crore people were infected with HIV-AIDS worldwide, two third of them in Africa and half on the rest in South Asia. In North America and other industrialised countries, new drug therapies dramatically lowered the death rate from HIV-AIDS. Other new and poorly understood diseases such as ebola virus, hantavirus and hepatitis C have emerged, while old diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, dentue fever and cholera have mutated into drug resistant forms that are difficult to treat.



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