

# Political Science 2018 (Outside Delhi)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. What is meant by 'Western Alliance' ? [1]

**Answer :** Most countries of Western Europe sided with U.S. after World War II and were called Western Alliances. It formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), started with 12 member countries.

2. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false ? [1]

- (a) Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the Sinhalas.
- (b) Interest of Tamils were neglected.
- (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by the SAARC countries.
- (d) There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.

**Answer :** (c) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by SAARC countries.

3. Analyse any one reason for the defeat of the Congress Party in 1977. [1]

**Answer :** One reason for the defeat of the Congress Party in the elections 1977 was the misuse of power during Emergency (1975).

4. Explain the concept of a 'Coalition Government'. [1]

**Answer :** A coalition government is a cabinet of a parliamentary government in which different political parties choose to co-operate in the administration and regulation of a country. They are usually temporary alliances, formed when no single political party gains a clear majority in the elections.

E.g., UPA government from 1998 to 2014.

5. Which popular movement led to the empowerment of women ? [1]

**Answer :** Anti-Drunk movement led to the empowerment of women.

6. Assess the main contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to the newly independent countries. [2]

**Answer :** NAM provided an alternative option of not joining the cold war politics. They were able to balance both the super powers.

It introduced the following notions to the newly independent countries :

- (i) Protection of territorial integrity.
- (ii) Promotion of rapid economic growth.

7. Show with the help of one example globalisation has affected the dress culture of India. [2]

**Answer :** (i) One of the aspects of globalisation is cultural homogenization, which refers to reduction in cultural diversity because of imposition of western culture, which in turn erodes the regional culture like dress or linguistic culture.

For example, westernization and western clothes have impacted the women folk of the country immensely who in turn have started wearing them neglecting their own ethnic dresses.

(ii) Globalisation affects us in our home, in what we eat, drink and wear. It also affected Indian dressing style as besides saree and suit, ladies started to wear tops and jeans sleeveless tops and tight jeans are opposite to our culture.

8. List any four areas or regions which come under 'Global Commons'. [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

**Answer :** The four areas which come under Global Commons are : ocean, air, celestial bodies and Antarctica.

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Architect of the Second Five Year Plan.	(i) Balraj Madhok
(ii) One of the leaders of Jana Sangh.	(ii) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
(iii) Leader of the Swatantra Party.	(iii) P. C. Mahalanobis
(iv) Proponent of Hindu-Muslim Unity.	(iv) Minoo Masani

**Answer :**

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Architect of the Second Five Year Plan.	(iii) P. C. Mahalanobis
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(iv) Proponent of Hindu-Muslim Unity.	(ii) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

10. Highlight any two aspects of the Indian Foreign Policy which were greatly influenced by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. [2]

**Answer :** Two aspects of current foreign policy of India influenced by Nehruji are :

(i) The foreign policy of Independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world

by advocating Nehru's policy of Non-alignment, by reducing Cold War tensions and by contributing human resource to UN peace-keeping operations.

(ii) The current foreign policy of India encourages the use of Nuclear power for peaceful purposes which again was influenced by Nehru's principles.

11. Explain any four steps taken by China that led to the rise of its economy. [1 × 4 = 4]

**Answer :** Four steps taken by China that led to the rise of the economy are :

(i) China provides best education and health to its people. Its economy also grew at a respectable rate of 5-6% but, with an annual growth of 2.3% in population meant that, economic growth was insufficient to meet the needs of a growing population.

(ii) **Regional Location :** China introduced a market economy with step by step strategy of privatization of agriculture.

(iii) **Political Influence :** After the inception of the People's Republic of China in 1949, following the communist revolution under the leadership of Mao, its economy was based on the Soviet model. The economically backward communist, China, chose to share its links with the capitalist world. It had little choice but to fall back on its own resources and for a brief period on soviet aid and advice. The model was to create a state owned heavy industries.

(iv) **Open Door Policy :** By 1978 the leader Deng Xiaping announced the open door policy and economic reforms in China. The policy was to generate higher productivity by the investment of capital and technology provided by foreign countries.

12. Highlight any four factors which justify India's claim to a permanent seat in the U.N. Security Council. [1 × 4 = 4]

**Answer :** Four factors which justify India's claim to a permanent seat in U.N. Security Council are :

(i) India is the second most populous country in the world, comprising almost 1/5th of the world's population.

(ii) India is the world's largest democracy.

(iii) In the peacekeeping efforts of the UN, India has played a long substantial role.

(iv) India has emerged as a potential economic power in the world.

(v) India has also made regular financial contributions to the U.S. and never altered on the payments.

13. Evaluate any four benefits of the 'Green Revolution'. [1 × 4 = 4]

**Answer :** Four benefits of Green Revolution :

(i) It introduced and developed High Yielding Varieties (HYV).

(ii) Increased use of fertilizers, water supplies and better agricultural operations on a larger scale.

(iii) It helped in increasing the produce along with making it pest and disease resistant.

(iv) H.Y.V. seeds has continued to rise from 1989 million hectares in 1966-69 to 45.3 million hectares in 1980-81, 56.18 million hectares in 1986-87 and in 1998-90, 76 million hectare were under H.Y.V. seeds.

14. Why did India distance herself from the two superpower camps ? [4]

**Answer :** India distanced herself from the two power camps because of the following reasons :

(i) India wanted to preserve the hard earned sovereignty and to protect its territorial integrity.

(ii) Economic growth of India was very slow and it wanted to promote rapid economic development.

(iii) India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment.

(iv) India wanted to separate herself from military alliance led by the U.S. and Soviet Union against each other.

15. Describe any four activities of the Dalit Panthers to promote their interests. [1 × 4 = 4]

**Answer :** Dalit Panthers was a militant organisation of the Dalit youth and was formed in Maharashtra in 1972. Four activities to promote their interests are :

(i) The larger ideological agenda of the Panthers was to fight against caste based inequalities and to build an organisation of all the oppressed sections like the landless poor peasants and urban industrial workers along with Dalits.

(ii) The movement provided a platform for the Dalit educated youths to use their creativity as a protest activity. Dalit writers protested against the brutalities of caste system in their numerous autobiographies and other literary works.

(iii) Most downtrodden social sections of Indian society sent shock waves in Marathi literary world, made literature more broad based and representative of different social sections and initiated contestations in the cultural realm.

(iv) In the post emergency period, Dalit Panthets got involved in electoral compromises; it also underwent many splits which led to its decline, organisations like the backward and Minority Employees, (BAMCEP) took over the space.

16. Mention any four Prime Ministers of India and name their respective coalitions that led the Union Government from 1989 to 1999.

[1 × 4 = 4]

**Answer :** India had faced toughest period in politics during 1989 to 1999, when no popular government came to power. This was the period when coalition

alliances government became reality. General elections were held in 1989 to elect 9th Lok Sabha.

**Four Prime Ministers from 1989-1999 :**

(i) Since none of the political party could gain majority, V.P. Singh united the entire disporate parties including National Front with the support of Left Front and B.J.P. However, he could remain the Prime minister only during December 1989 to November 1990.

(ii) In June 1991, P. V. Narsimha Rao became 9th Prime Minister of India. He was known as economic reformer. During that period, Congress took the support from AIADMK and some other small political parties, Narsimha Rao was in office for full term of 5 years from June 1991 to May 1996.

(iii) In 1996 general election held for electing 11th Lok Sabha. The result of the election was a hung parliament. The BJP formed a government under the leadership of Atal Bihari Bajpayee, where BJP was in minority. Since, Bajpayee could not prove the majority on Lok-sabha, he had to quit the government. He was the 10th Prime Minister of India, first term for 13 days in 1996 and, then from 1998 to 2004.

(iv) Mr. H. D. Deve Gowda of National Front served as 11th P. M. with the support of congress. He remained in power for the period from June 1996 to April 1997 and his Government collapsed when congress withdraw support.

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

The 'Cuban Missile Crisis' was a high point of what came to be known as the Cold War. The Cold War referred to the competitions, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies. Fortunately, however, it never escalated into a 'hot war'.

- Explain the meaning of 'hot war'.
- Why was the 'Cuban Missile Crisis' considered as the high point of the Cold War ?
- "Ideological conflict was also a cause of the Cold War." How far do you agree with the statement ? [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**Answer :**

- Hot war was referred to direct attack by missile and bombs on other countries.
- Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it. The U.S. President, John F. Kennedy, and his advisers were reluctant to do anything that

might lead to full-scale nuclear war between the two countries, but they were determined to get Khrushchov to remove the missiles and nuclear weapons from Cuba.

Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as the Cuban missile crisis. It did not break out in a hot war but is often considered as a high point in the cold war.

(c) It was indeed an ideological conflict between the two superpowers. USA represented capitalism and liberal democracy whereas USSR was committed to the ideology of socialism and communism. The cold war was not simply a matter of power rivalry and balance of power but was accompanied by a real ideological conflict, a difference over the best and the most appropriate way of organising political, economic and social life all over the world.

**18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :**

The Congress evolved from its origins in 1885 as a pressure group for the newly educated, professionals and commercial classes to a mass movement in the twentieth century. This laid the basis for its eventual transformation into a mass political party and its subsequent domination of the political system. Thus, the Congress began as a party dominated by the English speaking, upper caste, upper middle class and urban elite. But with every Civil Disobedience Movement it launched, its social base widened.

- What is meant by a pressure group ?
- Explain the reason for the Congress to be transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition by the time of Independence.
- What made the Congress into a mass political party in the twentieth century ?

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**Answer :**

- Pressure group can be described as an organised group that does not put up candidates or elections, but seeks to influence government policy or legislation indirectly or directly.
- (i) The congress party became a social and ideological coalition for it merged different social groups alongwith their identity holding different beliefs.
- (ii) It accomodated the revolutionary, conservative, pacifist, radical, extremist and moderates and the right and the left wing with all other shades of the centre.

(iii) In pre-independence days, many organisations and parties with their own constitutions were allowed to exist within the congress.

(c) (i) When congress party started to decline, then the charismatic lady Indira Gandhi took over the control. She fulfilled the aspirations of people.

(ii) Indira Gandhi gave slogan like "GARIBI HATAO" and implemented Twenty Point Programme for the society.

19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

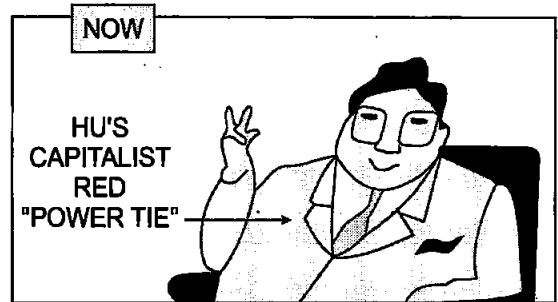
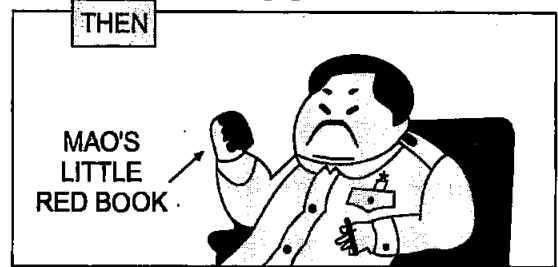
The Janata Party made the 1977 elections into a referendum on the Emergency. Its election campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the Congress rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press, the public opinion was against the Congress.

- (a) What is meant by 'referendum' ?
- (b) "Acts like arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press during the Emergency period were non-democratic." Do you agree with the statement ? Justify your answer with one suitable argument for/ against each act.
- (c) In spite of winning the 1977 elections with a thumping majority, why could the Janata Party remain in power only for a short period ? Explain.

Answer :

- (a) Referendum means to refer an important issue to the people for decision/verdict by general vote. Governments that are perceived to be anti-democratic are severely condemned by the voters.
- (b) Nearly one lakh eleven thousand people were arrested under preventive detention for exercising their right of speech. Newspapers were not allowed to publish articles.
- (c) In spite of winning the 1977 election with a thumping majority, Janata Party remained in power only for a short time because :
  - (i) After the election, there was still competition among three leaders for the post of Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, Jay Prakash Narayan and Jagjiwan Ram.
  - (ii) The Janata party made this election into a referendum on the emergency. Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule. The public opinion was against the Congress. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy. Party divided into many parts and as a result the government failed.

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



- (a) Which country does this cartoon refer to ?
- (b) Evaluate any two changes in the economic policies of this country from 'then' to 'now'.
- (c) Assess any two outcomes of the latest changes that took place in this country.

[1+2+2=5]

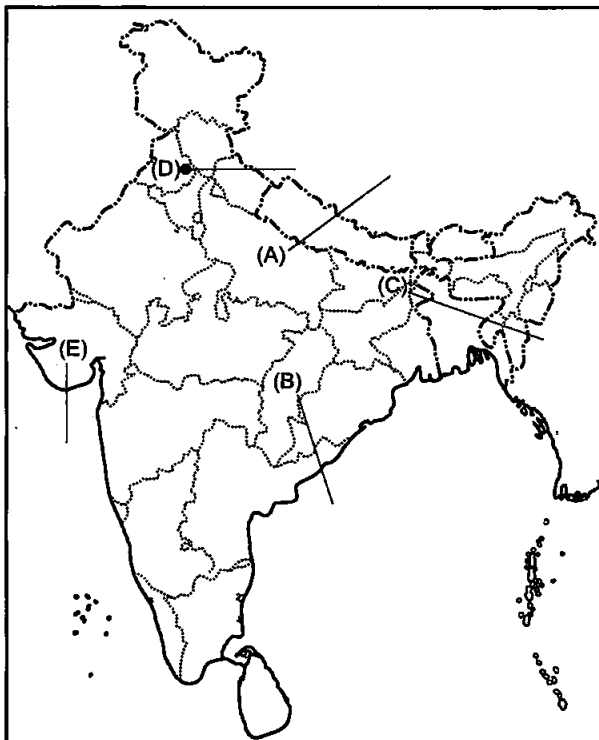
Answer :

- (a) This cartoon refers to China. Republic of China 1949 was followed by communist revolution under the leadership of Mao, the economy was based on Soviet Model. China chose to its link with the capitalist world, the model was to create a state-owned industries from the capital accumulated from agriculture sector.
- (b) Two changes in the economic policies of this country are :
  - (1) The new economic policies helped the chinese economy to break from stagnation. The chinese economy including both industry and agriculture grew at faster rate.
  - (2) The new trading laws led to phenomenal raise in foreign trade. China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) any where in the world.
- (c) Major two outcomes of the latest changes that took place in the country are :
  - (1) **Phenomenal Rise in Foreign Trade** : China has an economic growth of over 10 per cent which make this country a fast moving economy.
  - (2) **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)** : FDI in 2000-01 was 70 billion U.S. dollars which was increased by 2010-11 to 115 billion U.S. dollars.

21. In the given political outline map of India, five states have been shown as (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E). Identify these state on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabet as per the following format :

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

- (i) The State where the Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place.
- (ii) The State where a Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul' was launched.
- (iii) The State which was benefitted by the 'Green Revolution'.
- (iv) The State which was created in 2000.
- (v) The State which faced a near-famine situation during the 1960s. [1 × 5 = 5]



Answer :

Sr. no. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)	D	Punjab
(ii)	E	Gujarat
(iii)	A	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	B	Chhattisgarh
(v)	C	Bihar

22. What is meant by 'Shock Therapy' ? Explain any four consequences of Shock Therapy. [2 + 4 = 6]

OR

Explain the idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO) for the development of Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Highlight any three reforms proposed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1972 to improve the global trading system. [3 + 3 = 6]

**Answer :** The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'. It was a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. The 'Shock Therapy' varied in intensity and speed amongst the former second world war countries, but its direction and features were quite similar.

**Consequences of Shock Therapy were :**

- (i) Russia, the large state controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90 percent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies. This was called 'the largest garage sale in history', as valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throw away prices.
- (ii) The value of 'Rouble' the Russian currency, declined dramatically due to high rate of inflation and real GDP of Russia also declined between 1989 to 1999.
- (iii) The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed to the periphery of society, and the academic and intellectual manpower was disintegrated or migrated.
- (iv) Post-soviet states, especially Russia, were divided between rich and poor regions. Unlike the earlier system, there was now great economic inequality between people.
- (v) The construction of democratic institutions was not given the same attention and priority as the demands of economic transformation. Dissent or opposition was not allowed.

**OR**

The idea behind the New International Economic Order (NIEO) was to ensure the sustainable economic development of the Least Developed Countries (LDC). The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) brought out a report in 1972 entitled "Towards a New Trade Policy for Development".

The report proposed a reform of the global trading system to :

- (i) give the least developed countries (LDC) control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.
- (ii) obtain access to western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, made trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.
- (iii) reduce the cost of import of technology from the Western countries.
- (iv) provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institution.

23. Describe any three operations (military actions) launched by the US which proved and established its supremacy as a Hard Power. [2 × 3 = 6]

**OR**

Describe any three points of conflict between India and Pakistan. [2 × 3 = 6]

**Answer :** The US power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its Military Power but even better than the absolute capabilities of the US is the fact that no other power in the world today can remotely match them. We can cite the three major military operations by US which indicate its supremacy as a Hard Power.

(i) In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, rapidly occupying every oil field. After a series of diplomatic attempts failed at convincing Iraq to quit its aggression, the UN mandated the liberation of Kuwait by force. This operation was known as "Operation Desert Storm". The US President George H. W. Bush hailed the emergency and UN coalition, where 75 per cent forces were from US liberated Kuwait and Iraqi forces were quickly defeated. This is also known as first Gulf War. Thereafter, US invasion of Iraq showed the supremacy which finally ended in hanging of the President of Iraq, Saddam Hussain.

(ii) During the time of Bill Clinton, US was busy in other various issues but again in 1999, in response to Yugoslavian action against the predominantly Albanian population in the province of Kosovo, the US military action took place. The air forces of the NATO countries led by the US bombarded targets around Yugoslavia for well over two months, forcing the downfall of Yugoslavian government of

Slobodan Milosevic and stationing of NATO forces in KOSOVO.

(iii) Another significant US military action during Clinton time was in response to the bombing of US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya and Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania in 1998. These bombing was attributed to Al-Qaeda, a terrorist organisation, within a few days of this bombing, President Clinton ordered "Operation Infinite Reach", a series of cruise missile strikes on Al-Qaeda Terrorist targets in Sudan and Afghanistan. When terrorist, through 19 hijackers attacked Twin Tower in US on 11 September, 2001 (hence forth referred as 9/11), the response of US was swift and ferocious. US military attacked mainly Al-Qaeda and Taliban regime in Afghanistan.

**OR**

When Britishers ended their rule in undivided India and handed over the independence in August 1947, undivided India was divided in four states/countries, i.e., India, West Pakistan, East Pakistan and Kashmir. The conflict began immediately thereafter when Pakistan started claiming that Kashmir should be a part of Pakistan.

The details of major three conflicts are as below :

(i) Soon after the partition, the two countries got embroiled in a conflict over the fate of Kashmir. Pakistani government claimed that Kashmir belonged to them whereas, the Indian government claimed the same. Wars between India and Pakistan in 1947-48 and 1965 failed to settle the matter. The 1947-48 war resulted in the division of Kashmir province into Pakistan occupied Kashmir and Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir divided by the Line of control (LOC). Pakistan started supporting the militants and giving training to them, and started attacks in groups and killed many civilians.

(ii) Second issue of conflict was the control of the all Siachen glacier and over acquisition of arms. The arms race between two countries assumed a new character with both states, acquiring nuclear weapons and missiles to deliver such arms against each other.

(iii) India and Pakistan also have problems over the sharing of river waters. Until 1960, they were locked in a fierce argument over the use of the rivers of Indus basin. However, in 1960, with the help of World Bank, India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water Treaty.

24. Examine the six reforms proposed as criteria for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. [1 × 6 = 6]

**OR**

Analyse any three broad components of the security strategy of India. [2 × 3 = 6]

**Answer :** On the reforms of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of security council. The following are just some of the criteria that have been proposed for new permanent and non-permanent members of the security council. For a new member, it has been suggested that it 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 its population.
- (v) A nation that respects democracy and Human Rights.
- (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.

Security council should reform and improve its working to make the UN more effective *i.e.*, inclusion of member states should be judged on the basis of their contribution to peace keeping initiatives. Permanent members should be from industrialised developed countries and should have special Veto Powers. This position remains the same and no one is allowed to enter in this elite list. Such developed big countries usually neglect the need of smaller nations and such situation must be changed and balanced by enhancing representation from developing countries to become either permanent or non-permanent members of security council.

**OR**

India has faced traditional (military) and non-traditional threats to its security that have emerged from within as well as outside its borders, its security strategy has four broad components, which have been used in a varying combination from time to time. We will analyse these here components.

(i) The first component was strengthening its military capabilities because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours—Pakistan in 1947-48, 1965, 1971 and 1999; and China in 1962. Since, it is surrounded by nuclear armed countries in South Asian region, India's decision to conduct nuclear tests in 1998 was justified in terms of safeguarding her national security. India first tested a nuclear device in 1974.

(ii) The second component of India's security strategy has been to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interest. India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, supported the cause of Asian. Solidarity, decolonisation, disarmament and the UN as the forum in which international conflicts could be settled. India also took initiatives to bring about a

universal and non-discriminatory non-proliferation regime in which all countries would have the same rights and obligations with respect to weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, biological, chemical). It argued for an equitable New International Economic Order (NIEO). This strategy from India's point was also justified.

(iii) The third component of Indian security strategy is centered towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and Kashmir among others have, fought from time to time, to break away from India. India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system, which allows different communities and groups of people to freely articulate their grievances and share political power. This strategy was absolutely correct.

**25. Describe any three major reasons that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975. [2 × 3 = 6]**

**OR**

**Describe any four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to implement the 'Garibi Hatao' programme.**

[1½ × 4 = 6]

**Answer :** The emergency was proclaimed in response to a petition filed by Raj Narain, a socialist leader and a candidate, who had contested against Indira Gandhi in 1971, the following were the reasons given by the government for declaring a National Emergency in 1975.

- (i) The government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbances and therefore, it invoked the article 352 of the constitution.
- (ii) The government has a number of ideological differences with the judiciary. There were communication errors between the two regarding the appointment of Chief Justice of India.
- (iii) Technically speaking, this was within the powers of government, as our constitution provides some special powers to the government once an emergency is declared.

The President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad thus proclaimed emergency, which became the most controversial episode in India's politics.

**OR**

In 1971, Indira Gandhi gave a popular slogan "Garibi Hatao". To implement the programme under this slogan, she took following decisions :

- (i) Indira Gandhi focused on the growth of the public sector.
- (ii) Imposition of ceiling on rural land holding and urban property.
- (iii) Removal of disparities in income and opportunity.

(iv) Government nationalised total 20 banks which controlled 70 per cent of India's deposit and controlled distribution of money.

(v) Indira Gandhi discontinued the princely privileges *i.e.*, Privy Purse.

Through Garibi Hatao programme Indira Gandhi tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the landless labourers, dalits and Adivasis, minorities, woman and unemployed youth. In the long run, this programme helped the people below poverty line.

26. Analyse any three threats to the global environment these days. [2×3 = 6]

OR

Analyse any three demerits of globalisation.

Answer : The major three threats to the global environment are :

(i) Ozone layer depletion is an alarming concern for ecosystem.

(ii) Loss of fertility of agricultural land due to extreme use of fertilisers and overgrazed grasslands.

(iii) Coastal pollution too is increasing globally. Although the open sea is relatively clean, the coastal waters are becoming increasingly polluted largely due to land-based activities. If unchecked, intensive human settlement of coastal zones across the globe will lead to further deterioration in the quality of marine environment.

(iv) Global warming causing melting of Glaciers.

OR

Demerits of Globalisation :

(i) Expensive seeds purchased from MNC's compelled farmers committing suicides due to crop failure.

(ii) Slowly and gradually MNC's started buying Indian companies, resulted 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) In view of increasing competition from the world, the economics tend to be over protective of domestic interests. This, ironically, leads the economics of the world to move away from one another instead of coming together.

(v) Due to globalisation, the developed economics use the huge population and market potential of the developing economics to maximize their profits with little regard for social and other considerations.

27. "In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus appears to have emerged among most political parties of India." In

the light of this statement, analyse any three elements of growing consensus. [2 × 3 = 6]

OR

"Jammu and Kashmir is one of the living examples of plural society and politics." Justify the statement with any three suitable arguments.

Answer : Growing consensus : On many crucial issues, a broad agreement has emerged among most parties. Though many of the political parties have ideological differences but such consensus help them come together and keep their rival political parties not to become ruling party.

The main elements of such consensus are as follows :

(i) Agreement on new economic policies : While many groups are opposed to the new economic policies, many among them are in support of the new economic policies. They believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and status of economic power in the world.

(ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward caste : Backward population in the country is 40.94%, the SC population is 19.59%, ST population is 8.63% of the total population. Hence, to attract these population, all political parties have recognised that the social and political claims need to be accepted. As a result, all political parties now support reservation of seats for the "Backward Classes" in education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.

(iii) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement : Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements. Thus, most parties of NDA did not agree with the 'HINDUTAVA' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.

It is clear from the above statement that to become a "RULING PARTY/ALLIANCES", any party can shift from one camp to other camp. In present case, BJP alliances wanted to keep congress out of Central Ruling Party.

OR

Jammu and Kashmir : The political situation in the state has many dimensions :

(i) Jammu and Kashmir comprises of three social and political regions : Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

(1) The heart of the Kashmir region is the Kashmir valley. The people are Kashmiri speaking and mostly muslim with a small Kashmiri which consists speaking Hindu Minority.



(2) Jammu region is a mix of foothills and plains of various languages speaking Hindus, Muslim and Sikhs.

(3) The Ladakh region is mountainous and has very little population, which is equally divided between Buddhists and Muslims.

(ii) Separatists want a separate Kashmiri Nation, independent of India and Pakistan. However, there is a group in Kashmir who wants greater autonomy for the people of state within the Indian Union. The idea of autonomy attracts the people of Jammu and Ladakh region in a different way—they often complain of being backward and neglected. Therefore, the demand for Intra-state autonomy is as strong as the demand for the state autonomy.

(iii) The initial period of popular support to military has now given a way to the urge for peace. The centre has started negotiations with various separtarist groups. Instead of demanding a separate nation, most of the separtarists in dialogue are trying to re-negotiate a relationship of the State with India.

Jammu and Kashmir is one of the living examples of plural society and politics. Not only there are diversities of all kinds (religious, cultural, linguistic, ethnic, tribal) but there are also divergent political aspirations. However, despite all these diversities and divergence on the one hand and continued situation of conflict on the other, the plural and secular culture of the State has remained largely intact.



## Political Science 2018 (Delhi)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. Identify the reason responsible for the people's disliking of the National Emergency imposed in 1975. [1]

**Answer :** During the emergency, imposed in 1975 by the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, people thought that in the name of the emergency, powers given by the constitution to citizens were suspended, including Fundamental Rights.

2. Explain any one difference between the ideologies represented by the US and the USSR during the Cold War period. [1]

**Answer :** Difference between US and USSR—US represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism. Whereas, Soviet Union was committed to the ideology socialism and communism.

3. Highlight any one advantage of the popular movements. [1]

**Answer :** One advantage of anti-arrack movement was, equal representation to women in politics during the nineties. Addition of the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendments have granted reservation to women in local level political offices.

4. How did the 'Chipko Movement' get its name ? [1]

**Answer :** When contractors came to cut the trees of the forest in villages of Uttarakhand, the village ladies, children and men embraced the trees and did not allow the contractors to cut those trees. Hence, this movement was called as "CHIPKO MOVEMENT".

5. Which one of the following statements is 'true' about the constraints on American hegemony ? [1]

- (a) The increasing power of Russia.  
(b) The widespread terrorism in the world.

- (c) The institutional structure of the American State itself.

- (d) The rise of the India as a new economic power.

**Answer :** (c) The institutional structure of the American State itself.

6. Mention any two environmental issues that have become the concern of global politics. [1 × 2 = 2]

**Answer :** Two environmental issues that have become the concern of global politics were :

(i) According to the Human Development Report 2006 of the United Nations Development Programme, 1.2 billion people in developing countries have no access to clean water and 2.6 billion have no access to basic sanitation etc., which is resulting in the increasing death rate of more than three million children every year.

(ii) Natural forests which help in stabilising the climate moderate water supplies and harbour a majority of the planet's biodiversity on land—are being cut down and people are being displaced. The loss of biodiversity continues due to the destruction of habitat in areas which are rich in species.

7. Assess any two consequences of shock therapy. [1×2 = 2]

**Answer :** Two consequences of shock therapy are :  
(i) Economic set-up after disintegration in Russia, 90% of the state controlled industrial complex were put up for sale for private individuals and companies. Thus, this led to the virtual disappearance of all state controlled industries.

(ii) The value of Rouble, the Russian currency declined very rapidly. The GDP of Russia in 1999

was below what it was in 1989. People lost all their savings due to high rate of inflation.

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

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Proponent of two-nation theory.	(i) Sukumar Sen
(b) Raised the demand for a separate state in 1952.	(ii) M. A. Jinnah
(c) First Election Commissioner of India.	(iii) C. Rajagopalachari
(d) Founder of the Swatantra Party.	(iv) Potti Sreeramulu

Answer :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Proponent of two-nation theory.	(ii) M. A. Jinnah
(b) Raised the demand for a separate state in 1952.	(iv) Potti Sreeramulu
(c) First Election Commissioner of India.	(i) Sukumar Sen
(d) Founder of the Swatantra Party.	(iii) C. Rajagopalachari

9. In your opinion, how far is India justified in choosing the policy of Non-Alignment ? [2]

Answer : The following points can show that India is justified in choosing the policy of Non-Alignment :

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru always wanted to keep India away from the military alliances led by US and Soviet Union against each other.

(ii) Through the strategy of Non-Alignment, India wanted to preserve the hardy earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development.

10. Give any two examples to show that globalisation has affected our food habits. [1 × 2 = 2]

Answer : (i) In the past, Indians preferred to consume different types of juice especially in summer. As a result, small local players, like juice shops, dominated the non-alcoholic beverage segment. With the globalisation of the society, the Indian consumers are exposed to a number of beverages, such as mocktails.

(ii) Globalisation has resulted in increase in availability and diversity of food. This kind of phenomenon is more visible in urban areas. American restaurant chains have been opening their doors from last two decades. Wherever you go, you can see McDonalds, Pizza Hut and Burger King.

11. State the two main expectations on the basis of which the United Nations was formed in 1945. Mention any two organs and agencies each of the UN. [4]

Answer : In 1945, UNO was formed with two main expectations :

(i) To prevent international conflicts and to facilitate the cooperation among the states.

(ii) Its aim was intended to bring countries together, to improve the prospects of social and economic development all over the world.

Two organs of UNO :

(i) **Security Council** : Five permanent members (with veto powers) and ten non-permanent members, elected by general assembly for the period of two years. The five permanent members are developed industrialized nations. Five permanent members are 1. USA, 2. UK, 3. Russia, 4. China and 5. France.

(ii) **General Assembly** : Representatives of all 192 member state, each with one vote. Major decisions require a 2/3 (two-third) majority of assembly.

Two agencies of UNO :

(i) **WHO** : World Health Organisation which takes care of health related issues like epidemic etc., all over the world.

(ii) **IMF** : International Monetary Fund, looks after the financial institutions and regulations at the international level.

12. Compare the aims and achievements of the First and the Second Five Year Plans to conclude which of the two was a turning point in India's development. [3 + 1 = 4]

Answer : (i) **First Five Year Plan** : The first five year plan largely focused on Agrarian sector :

(1) Sought to get the country's economic condition out of the cycle of poverty.

(2) Improvement in cultural and religious sector.

(3) Plans to identify the pattern of land distribution in the country and country's development was its goal.

**Achievements of 1st Five Year Plan :**

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

(2) Women got equality and right to an adequate means of livelihood.

(3) There was very little improvement in the field of agriculture. Seeds and fertilisers were not properly provided to farmers.

(ii) **Second Five Year Plan** : The main objectives of 2nd five year plan :

(1) Stressed on heavy industries.

(2) Wanted to bring about quick structural transformation by making changes.

(3) Socialistic pattern of society was its goal, imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect the domestic industries.

**Achievement of 2nd Five Year Plan :**

(1) Savings and investments have started growing in this plan.

(2) Most of the industries of bulk investment were growing like, electricity, railways, steel plants, machineries and communication.

(3) Industrialisation marked a turning point in India's development.

13. 'Coalition Governments proved to be a boon for democracy in India.' Support this statement with any two suitable arguments. [4]

**Answer :** The defeat of the Congress party marked the end of Congress dominance over Indian Party system, thus, began an era of multi-party system 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 Dalits and backward castes in turn representing powerful regional assertion as well.

There have been various coalition governments in the country, from 1977 till date. Both UPA and NDA governments have enjoyed long phases of coalition governments after the defeat of congress in 1977 elections.

Coalition governments proved to be a boon because :

(i) Ideological differences and controversies were weakened and the country enjoyed better decisions which were pragmatic.

(ii) They provided more alternatives for the people to choose from in the elections.

(iii) These governments established the importance of small and regional parties, they removed the dominance of two parties, regional aspirations and demands came into the limelight.

(iv) These governments led to national unity as most of the parties got a chance to be the partner in the policy formation.

(v) Many disputed issues were put off due to minimum common programme.

14. List any four demands of the Narmada Bachao Andolan. [1 × 4 = 4]

**Answer :** Government took an ambitious development project in Narmada Valley which was consisting of 30 big dams on Narmada river and its tributaries. However, a lot of villages were affected. Hence, a group of affected people started, "Narmada Bachao Andolan" with the following demands :

(i) The Narmada Bachao Andolan demanded proper rehabilitation of all those who were affected from the construction of those projects.

(ii) For construction of dams, those 245 villages were submerged with half a lakh population. The

andolan demanded that the cost benefit analysis of dam construction vs villagers' shifting and rehabilitation cost should be analysed.

(iii) Larger social cost of development projects must be calculated and analysed. The social cost must include forced re-settlement of the project affected people.

(iv) The activists opposed the project through public rallies.

15. Explain any four factors that make the European Union an influential organisation. [4]

**Answer :** Four factors that make the European Union an influential organisation are :

(i) The European Union have tried to expand areas of cooperation while acquiring new members, especially from the erstwhile Soviet bloc.

(ii) European union has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence.

(iii) European Union is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than US dollar \$ 12 trillion in 2005, slightly larger than that of United States. Its currency Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollar.

(iv) Its economic power imposes its influence over its closest neighbours as well as Asia and Africa.

(v) It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisation such as WTO (World Trade Organisation).

16. Explain the Nuclear Policy of India. [4]

**Answer :** Nuclear programme initiated in late 1940's and early 1950's, under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. The main features of the Nuclear Policy of India are :

(i) India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purpose.

(ii) India is against nuclear weapons. It pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.

(iii) When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as a peaceful explosion.

(iv) India did not join the N.P.T., it considered the Non-Proliferation treaty as discriminatory and refused to sign it.

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

**The Emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The Courts too, have taken an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. This is a response to the inability of the judiciary to protect civil liberties effectively during the Emergency.**

- (i) Which Fundamental Right of the citizens was affected the most during the Emergency period in 1975 ?
- (ii) Why did the judiciary start taking an active role after the Emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals ?
- (iii) Should there be no restriction on the 'Right to Civil Liberties' ? Support your answer with one suitable argument.

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

Answer :

- (i) During the emergency period in 1975, all fundamental rights of all citizens but Right to Freedom was affected the most.
- (ii) The emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The courts too have taken an active role after the emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals.
- (iii) There should be justified restrictions on the rights of civil liberties because it was felt that the democracy shall cease to work in India if civil liberties were left unrestricted. The press and TV should maintain their freedom to make public aware what government is doing in the name of democracy. The court should be free to give free and fair judgement which should be abide by all whether ruling party or opposition parties. However absolute freedom may lead to anarchy and no freedom will be enjoyed. Thus there should be sensible restrictions on freedom.

18. Study the following passage 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.

- (i) Name the two superpowers that are referred to in this passage.
- (ii) How did the 'alliance systems' assure to protect the smaller States from their regional neighbours ?
- (iii) Explain any two reasons for the big powers to have smaller countries as their allies.

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

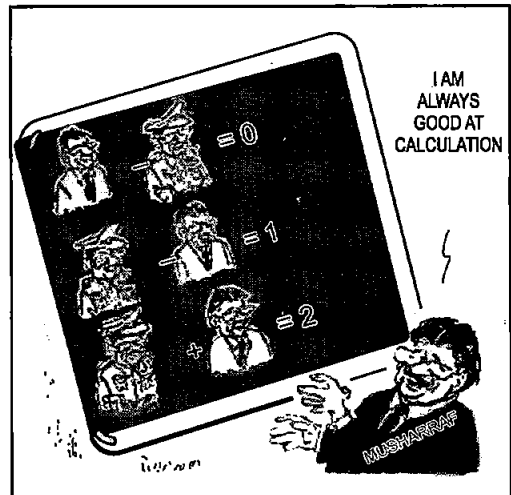
Answer :

- (i) The two superpowers are : US and USSR.
- (ii) In alliance system, superpower promises smaller states to provide them protection, whenever they require and support them with financial, technological and economic aid against their local rivals.

- (iii) Superpowers try to ally with smaller countries for following reasons :

- (1) To get vital resources like oil and minerals,
- (2) Superpowers can have smaller countries as territories where they can make their own military base and can launch their weapons and troops. Big power requires some secret locations from where it can keep an eye on the working of other countries.
- (3) Superpowers require location from where they can spy on other countries.
- (4) Economic support in many small allies will help them to pay military expenses.

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



- (i) Identify the country related to this cartoon.
- (ii) Evaluate the system of governance being practised in this country.
- (iii) How is the system of governance in India different from that of the country related to the cartoon ?

[1+2+2=5]

Answer :

- (i) Country shown in cartoon is—Pakistan.
- (ii) Since power lies in the hands of military in Pakistan the essence of a true democracy is missing in Pakistan.
- (iii) In India, other political parties or public has the freedom of expression. They play a role in electing the government. The Media has freedom to write in favour or against the government.

In Pakistan, any opposition party or citizen cannot speak against the policies of the Pakistan government. If they do so, they are suppressed or put in jail.

20. Study the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow :

The linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity. When we say that India adopted democracy, it does not

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

- (i) Identify any two forms of diversity in the cultural life of people in India.
- (ii) Give any two examples to show that democracy in India is associated with plurality of ideas and acceptance of differences.
- (iii) Assess the role of elections on strengthening democracy. [1+2+2 =5]

**Answer :**

(i) India is divided into many states and most of them have diversity in their cultural life.

(1) There is no common language spoken throughout the country. There are linguistic differences in states.

(2) There are cultural differences which cover the religious practices, performing pooja in temples or prayers in churches.

(ii) Democracy in India is associated with plurality of ideas and acceptance of differences. The following points support the said statement :

(1) When we say, India embraced a democratic constitution, it does not merely mean that India adopted that format of election. The choice was larger than that. It was a choice in favour of recognising and accepting the existence of differences which could at times be opposite to each other. Democracy in other words was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life.

(2) India is a country of different religions and ideologies and despite differences people have freedom to express their views and equal representation in decision making bodies. They are free to accept any religion.

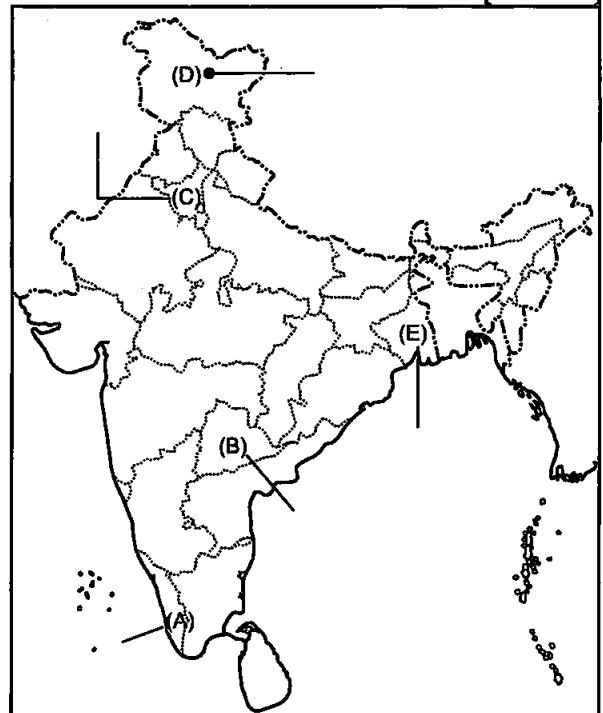
(iii) In democracy, people elect their candidates and these candidates form government. Government is indirectly run by people and any citizen can take part in election and every citizen above the age of 18 is entitled to give his/her vote to elect their representative. Thus, we can say that election play a major role in democracy.

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

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

- (i) The State which came into existence due to bifurcation at the time of partition in 1947.
- (ii) A Princely State whose ruler resisted its merger with India.
- (iii) The State where the Congress Party failed to win majority in the First General Elections of India.
- (iv) The 29<sup>th</sup> State of India.
- (v) The State which was created in 1966.

[5 × 1 = 5]



**Answer :**

Sr. no. of the Information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the State
(i)	E	West Bengal
(ii)	D	Jammu & Kashmir
(iii)	A	Kerala
(iv)	B	Telangana
(v)	C	Haryana

**22. Describe the organisational structure and working the U.N. Security Council. [3 + 3 = 6]**

**OR**

**Describe any three new sources of threat of security. [2 × 3 = 6]**

**Answer :** (i) Security Council is the main organ of United Nations Organisation (U.N.O.), that is mainly responsible for maintaining international peace and security among nations. The structure of the Security Council is composed of 15 members, of which 5 members are permanent and 10 members are elected by the General Assembly every two years.

(ii) Permanent members are UK, USA, Russia, France and China. If any permanent member casts "VETO" to show disagreement, than no decision can be taken.

(iii) Ten non-permanent members are elected by General Assembly every 2 years but they are not eligible for immediate re-election.

**Working of the Security Council :**

(i) To maintain international peace and security among nations.

(ii) To establish friendly relations among various nations.

(iii) In the event of threat to peace or occurrence of war between two or more countries, the security council has the power to take appropriate measures to restore peace and security.

**OR**

**Three new sources of threat of security are :**

(i) **Terrorism :** Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. Terrorist groups seek to change a political contest or conditions that they do not like, by threat or by force. 9/11 attack on World Trade Centre and Twin Towers in New York is the example of terrorism.

(ii) **Global Poverty :** It is another source of threat to security. Presently, world population is 650 crores and is expected to reach 700-800 crores in next 25 years. Currently, half of the world's population growth occurs in India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia and other African countries. Among the poor countries the population is expected to get triple in next 50 years, whereas many countries will see population shrinkage in that period. High per capita income and low population growth make some countries rich whereas, low per capita income and high population growth make some countries poor. The gap between rich countries and poor countries is increasing year by year and hence, poor countries are feeling insecure with respect to rich countries.

(iii) **Health Epidemics :** Such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) are rapidly spreading across the countries through migration, tourism and military operations. These diseases leave their effect in other countries also.

**23. Highlight any three issues of consensus to show that in the midst of severe competitions and conflicts, a consensus has appeared among most political parties. [2 × 3 = 6]**

**OR**

**Suggest any three measures which, in your opinion, are very effective to strengthen the national integrity and unity of India.**

**Answer :** Though there exists ideological difference in various political parties, but for the development of the country, on many crucial issues, a broad agreement has emerged among most of the parties. In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts, a consensus has emerged among most of the parties. These consensus consists of four elements :

(i) First, agreement on new economic policies while many groups are opposed to new economic policies, most political parties are in support of the new economic policies. Most parties believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.

(ii) Second, acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes—political parties have recognised that social and political claims of the backward castes need to be accepted. As a result, all political parties now support reservation of seats for the 'Backward Classes' in education, employment and even in the adequate share of power in political parties itself.

(iii) Third, acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country. The distinction between state level and national level parties is becoming less important. Since, state level parties are showing power at the national level, and have played a central role in the country's politics in recent years.

(iv) Fourth, emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement—Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements. For example, most parties of the NDA did not agree with the HINDUTVA ideology of the BJP, yet they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.

OR

Three measures to strengthen national integrites and units of India :

(i) **Economic Unity** : Economic inequality exist in our country this is no less than a fact. For the sake of national integration, we have to see that no part of the country is particularly backward from the economic viewpoint. For that the backward classes and the minority people should be accorded special assistance for their general uplift.

(ii) **Social Unity** : India is having various types of social inequalities on the basis of religion, caste, community, class, regions, wealth and poverty. People of the various sections of society do not have a feeling of sympathy and brotherhood for each other.

(iii) **Emotional Unity** : For national integration, the people of the level must come together into one emotional thread. There can be no national integration unless all the people consider themselves as one. Through emotional integration we get the power to implicit sections of the people for national integration.

24. Describe any three major political developments that took place in India after the lifting of Emergency in 1977. [2 × 3 = 6]

OR

Describe any three major events that led to the formal split in the Congress Party in 1969.

[1½ × 4 = 6]

**Answer :** Three major developments that took place after the emergency are :

(i) Immediately after the emergency, Lok Sabha elections were announced. The 1977 elections turned into a referendum on the experience of the emergency. The opposition fought the election on the slogan of SAVE DEMOCRACY and opposition won the elections and coalition government was formed for the first time.

(ii) The lesson was clear and in elections, Congress was defeated badly in Lok Sabha and States. It was public reaction to show that any party which will force their undemocratic functions shall be considered as anti-democratic and cannot run the government. In this process of experience of 1975-77, it has ended up by strengthening the foundation of democracy in India by uniting all opposition parties. Hence, one-party dominance (Congress) ended.

(iii) The trend of coalition government started first time in India, when all the opposition parties gathered together against Congress. Congress itself divided in parts and Syndicate members won the election. Indira Gandhi's reputation was so low that she herself lost the election by an unknown person.

OR

Three major events that led to the formal split in Congress party in 1969. These can be summarised in :

(i) The Congress committee was led by Mr. K. Kamraj and Mr. Morarji Desai. They expelled the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from the party. She claimed that her group was the real Congress group because after getting support from many of her colleagues (Ministers and MPs) she proved her majority. During that period, President elections were called when Congress nominated Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy and Indira Gandhi's candidate was V. V. Giri, Indira asked Congress MPs and MLAs to use their conscience and vote, and V. V. Giri was elected as President of India, which was a victory of Indira Gandhi over their rivals.

(ii) By November 1969, Congress group led by Syndicate emerged and was referred to as Congress (O) and the group of Congress led by Indira Gandhi was referred as Congress (R). These two parties were also described as old congress and new Congress.

(iii) Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divid between Socialistic and Conservatives between the pro-poor and pro-rich. Indira Gandhi now gave the slogan GARIBI HATAO, which gained an instant popularity.

25. Examine the hegemony of the United States as a hard power. [6]

OR

Analyse the working of democracy in Pakistan.

**Answer :** Hegemony is an international system to dominate world by only one superpower. United states have the hard power hegemony through its military capability.

(i) U.S. today has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately and in real time.

(ii) U.S. today spends more on its military capabilities than the other 12 powers combined. Furthermore, a large chunk of the Pentagon's budget goes into military research and development, in other words technology.

(iii) Thus, the military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending but on a qualitative gap, a technological chasm tht no power can, at present, conceivably span.

(iv) The U.S. invasion of Iraq shows that the American capacity to conquer is formidable. Similarly, the U.S. capabilities to deter and to punish is self-evident. More than 40 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 U.S. superiority in the world politics.

**OR**

Working of democracy in Pakistan :

(i) After Pakistan framed its first constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected. He had to quit the office when there were agitations and dissatisfaction in his rule. This gave a way to the military to takeover the government of the country.

(ii) After 1971, an elected government was formed under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, which was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.

(iii) Again in 1982, in Pakistan, by a pro-democracy protest, democratic government was established in 1988, under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif. Later on, history repeated and General Pervez Musharraf again took the command in 1999 and got elected in 2005.

(iv) It is, therefore, said that military rule and democracy are two sides of the coin in Pakistan. Though Pakistan's politics centered around the competition between People's party and Muslim League, Several factors have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

26. Explain any six reasons responsible for the disintegration of the USSR. [6 × 1 = 6]

**OR**

Explain any three reasons that led the Cold War to an arms race as well as arms control.

**Answer :** Six reasons responsible for the disintegration of USSR :

(i) The people in East European countries which were the part of the Soviet Bloc, started to protest against their own government *i.e.*, United USSR.

(ii) Soviet control, unlike in the past when the Soviet Union was under Gorbachev, did not intervene when the disturbances started and spread and the communist regime collapsed one after another.

(iii) Gorbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reforms and democratisation within the country. The reforms were opposed by leaders within the communist party.

(iv) Ordinary people became more knowledgeable about the technological and economic advancement of the west.

(v) Corruption was rampant.

(vi) M. Gorbachev promised to reform economy, catch up with the west and loosen the administrative system. However, he could not fulfill any promises which led to dissatisfaction among the citizens.

**OR**

The cold war led to an arms race as well as arms control. The following were the reasons for both these development :

(i) Cuban Missile crisis engaged both the superpowers in the development of nuclear weapons to intention the world.

(ii) US dropped nuclear bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan, with the intention to stop Soviet Union from making military and political gains in Asia.

(iii) Both the powers were not ready to initiate a war as they knew that destruction and outcomes of this war would not justify any gain for them.

(iv) Both superpowers were to be rational and responsible because it was important to avoid risk of another world war to ensure human survival.

(v) Hence, both the superpowers decided to limit the certain kinds of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons by signing various significant agreements within a decade *i.e.*, Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT), Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty, etc. (any three)

27. Suggest any four steps that the Government of India should immediately take to save the environment. [1½ × 4 = 6]

**OR**

Suggest any four steps that the Government of India should take to popularise the Indian culture at the global level.

**Answer :** Steps that the government of India should immediately take to save the environment :

(i) The principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" means that all the states shall cooperate in a spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law. This law has been accepted in the declaration of the earth summit in 1992.

(ii) We should implement the idea with the help of conventions and declarations. The Rio-Summit held in June 1992, produced conventional dealings with climate change, bio-diversity, forestry and recommended a list of developed practices called Agenda-21.

(iii) The 1992 United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system "on the basis of equity and in accordance with their



common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.”

(iv) The Kyoto protocol, an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their green house gas emissions was signed and ratified by India. Certain gases like Carbon dioxide, Methane, Hydrofluorocarbons, etc., are considered atleast partly responsible for global warming. The rise in global temperature which may have catastrophic consequences for life on earth. Government is expected to follow the targets set in above summit.

**OR**

After the globalisation, every area of life is affected by the influence of West.

However, Indian Government can restore the Indian culture at global level by the following measures :

(i) Although India has one of the best monuments—Taj Mahal, which is famous all over the world and

millions of people visit it. But, the world is not properly aware of India’s rich culture and heritage of various states.

(ii) From time, to time Indian Government can give advertisements regarding Indian culture and monuments in World Newspapers, hold conventions and exhibitions about rich heritage and culture of Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Kerala, North-East, Odisha, Stupas of Buddha period, etc.

(iii) Government has to improve ways to access to the interiors of India where rich culture is found. For a foreign tourist, they should provide educated guides to explain the culture and history at a reasonable cost.

(iv) Branches of Indian hotels and restaurants should be opened in different countries to promote Indian cuisine etc. Cultural exchange programs should be encouraged at international level.

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