

**Political Science 2014 (Outside Delhi)****SET I**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. Why was the 'Operation Desert Storm' fought against Iraq ? [1]

**Answer :** The Gulf war known as desert storm was fought against Iraq in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. The result of operation was the overthrow

and trial of Saddam Hussain and the seizure and control of Iraq.

2. What is the full form of SAARC ? [1]

**Answer :** South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.

3. State any one important objective of United Nations. [1]  
**Answer :** The main objective of United Nations is to maintain international peace and security by establishing friendly relation among nations.
4. What is meant by 'disarmament' ? [1]  
**Answer :** Disarmament is the act of reducing, limiting, or abolishing weapons of mass destruction.
5. Mention the main recommendation of the States Reorganization Commission of 1953. [1]  
**Answer :** The Commission in its report recommended the reorganisation of state boundaries.
6. Who was the founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh ? [1]  
**Answer :** Shyama Prasad Mukharjee.
7. Which two political parties were the major partners in the rulings alliance after the 1971 General Elections to the Lok Sabha ? [1]  
**Answer :** BJP and Congress.
8. Name the political party which came to power at the Centre in 1977. [1]  
**Answer :** BJP
9. Mention the two main demands of the Bharatiya Kisan Union in 1980s. [1]  
**Answer :** (i) Protection of the interests of farmers, and (ii) Food security.
10. Name the two alliances/fronts that formed the Government at the Centre in 1989 and 1996 respectively. [1]  
**Answer :** UPA and NDA.
11. Name any two foreign leaders, along with the countries they belong to, who are recognized as the founders of Non-aligned Movement. [2]  
**Answer :** G.A. Naseer – Egypt and J.B. Tito – Yugoslavia.
12. What is meant by Shock therapy ? [2]  
**Answer :** After the disintegration of Soviet Union, the model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as the "Shock Therapy".
13. Trace the evolution process of European Union. [2]  
**Answer :** European integration after 1945 was aided by the cold war by USA under Marshall plan but the collapse of Soviet bloc put European on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of the European Union in 1992.
14. Mention any two functions of World Bank ? [2]  
**Answer :** (i) It works for human development, agricultural and rural development enforcing infrastructure and governance.  
(ii) Provides loan to developing countries.
15. Highlight any two threats to country's security as per the traditional notion of security. [2]  
**Answer :** (i) Terrorism and (ii) Poverty.
16. Identify any two consequences of the partition of India in 1947. [2]  
**Answer :** Consequences of partition :  
(i) The year 1947 witnessed largest and most unplanned tragic transfer of population. In the name of religion people were transferred from each region and there were brutal killings on both sides of border. People in minority fled their home and secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.  
(ii) Apart from political and financial division, assets like—tables, chairs, typewriters, paper-clips, books and musical instruments of police band, also got divided. The government employees and railways also divided.
17. Differentiate between the capitalist and the socialist models of development. [2]  
**Answer :** Capitalism is an economic system in which trade, industry, and the means of production are controlled by private owners with the goal of making profits. Central characteristics of capitalism include capital accumulation, competitive markets and wage labor.  
A socialist economic system is based on some form of social ownership of the means of production, which may mean autonomous cooperatives or direct public ownership; wherein production is carried out directly for the people. Profit is not the goal, the ultimate goal is to work for the welfare of the people.
18. Highlight the contribution made by Jawaharlal Nehru to the foreign policy of India. [2]  
**Answer :** Nehru wanted to pursue a foreign policy which should be based on peace and should aim at establishing friendly relations with other countries of the world which will be beneficial for the country. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, secondly, to protect rapid economic development and to protect territorial integrity. According to Nehru the twin challenge was that India must achieve its welfare and democracy.
19. What does the special status given to Jammu & Kashmir under Article 370 mean ? [2]  
**Answer :** Article 370 of the Indian Constitution is a law that grants special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir. The Article is drafted in Part XXI of the Constitution, which relates to Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions. Under this the state has its own constitution. All provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to the state. Laws passed by the parliament apply to J&K only if the state agrees.

20. How does party-based movement differ from non-party movement ? [2]

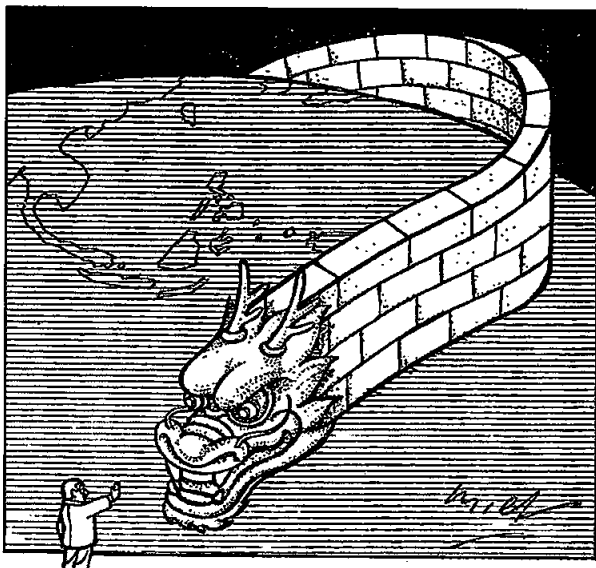
**Answer :** Party-based movements are not part of elections formally, but they retain connections with political parties to ensure better representation of the diverse sections in party politics eg., Naxalite movement, Trade Union Movement; whereas non-party based movements involve no form of political agenda and solely have social service intentions. These movements are started by voluntary organisations, students or workers.

21. Why did the superpowers need smaller states as their allies ? Explain any four reasons. [4]

**Answer :** The superpowers made alliance with weaker states because these states were:

- (i) Vital resources of oil and minerals.
- (ii) It gave the superpowers territory to launch their weapons and troops.
- (iii) Location from where superpowers could spy on each other.
- (iv) Economic support, in that many small allies together could help to pay for military expenses.

22. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions : [4]



- (i) The given cartoon is related to which country ?
- (ii) Which two symbols in the cartoon helped in identifying the country ?
- (iii) What message does the cartoon convey to the world ?

**Answer :** (i) China, (ii) the Great Wall & Dragon  
(iii) Economic rise of China.

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

**Answer :**

(i) Hegemony as a structural power implies that an open world economy requires a hegemon to support its existence, U.S. hegemony in this sense is reflected in its role in providing public goods like SLOCs (Sea-Lines of Communication) without which free trade in an open world economy would not be possible and the sea-routes not secure.

(ii) Also, internet relies on a global network of satellites, most of which are owned by the U.S. government.

(iii) The U.S. accounts for 15% of world trade. Most of the multinational companies are owned by Americans.

(iv) An important key to the U.S. hegemony is her increasing domination on the world financial bodies like the World Bank, IMF and WTO.

24. Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. [4]

**Answer :** After Sri-Lanka's independence, politics was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community.

(i) Sinhala's were hostile to a large number of Tamilians who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka. This migration continued even after independence.

(ii) The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give "concessions" to the Tamils.

(iii) The neglect of Tamil concerns led to military Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Ecland has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka.

(iv) Most of the Sinhalas were Buddhists and Tamils either believed in Hinduism or Islam. This caused a major ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka.

25. Explain any four components of India's security strategy. [4]

**Answer :**

(i) Military capability : The first component was strengthening its military capability. India first tested a nuclear device in 1974.

(ii) To strengthen international norms : For this India must cooperate with international institutions to protect its security interest. India took initiatives to bring about a universal and non-discriminatory non-proliferation policy. India has also argued for an equitable New International Economic Order.

(iii) Challenges within the country : This component is towards facing the challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as the Nagaland, Mizoram, Punjab and others have awakened time to time and India has tried to preserve national unity by adopting a democratic political system.

(iv) To develop economy : To develop its economy in a way that a vast mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities are not allowed to exist. is another factor or component of India's Security Strategy.

**26. What is globalisation ? Highlight any three causes of globalisation. [4]**

**Answer :** Globalisation means linking the economy of the country with the economics of other countries by means of trade and free mobility of capital labour etc. In the process of Globalisation, countries become interdependent and the distance between people gets shortened.

**Causes of globalisation :**

(i) The four flow of ideas, capital, commodities and people is caused by technological advances. It has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.

(ii) With technological advances, it is important for 'people' in different parts of the world to 'recognise these interconnections' with the rest of the world. For example, the Bird Flu or Tsunami is not confined to any particular national boundary, even economic events impact other nations.

(iii) Interconnection with rest of the world due to availability of improved communication also helped to cause globalisation.

**27. Describe the organization of the Congress Party as a social and ideological coalition. [4]**

**Answer :** The congress party became a social and ideological coalition for it merged different social groups along with their identity, holding different beliefs :

(i) It accommodated the revolutionary, conservative, pacifist, radical, extremist and moderates, broadly representing India's diversity in terms of classes and castes, religions, languages and various interests.

(ii) Congress became the platform for numerous groups and even political parties to take part in the national movement.

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

the congress. It was Congress socialist party— despite differences regarding methods, policies etc., the party managed to build a consensus.

(iv) Social policy of congress was officially based on Gandhian principle of Sarvodaya *i.e.*, upliftment of all sections of society. The emphasis was on policies to improve the lives of the underprivileged and the rural population.

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

**Answer :** The first nuclear explosion done by India was in May 1974. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India.

(i) A significant component of his understanding towards industrialisation plan was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.

(ii) India's intention for nuclear/atomic energy was for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons.

(iii) When security council tried to impose NPT of 1968, India refused to sign it because India considered it discriminatory on certain grounds.

**29. Evaluate the consequences of declaration of emergency in 1975. [4]**

**Answer :** Consequences of declaration of emergency of 1975 :

(i) If affected civil liberties of people. It was proved that the government could take away citizens rights to life and liberty by overruling of courts during an emergency.

(ii) The Forty-Second amendment was also passed to bring in a series of changes in the constitution.

(iii) It affected the functioning of mass media also, as press censorship took place, which banned freedom of press and newspapers, which had to take prior approval before publishing any news.

(iv) Despite filing of many petitions, the government claimed it not to be necessary to be informed of the grounds to arrest a person.

**30. In the given political map of India, four places are marked as A, B, C, D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer book along with their serial numbers and the alphabets concerned. [4]**

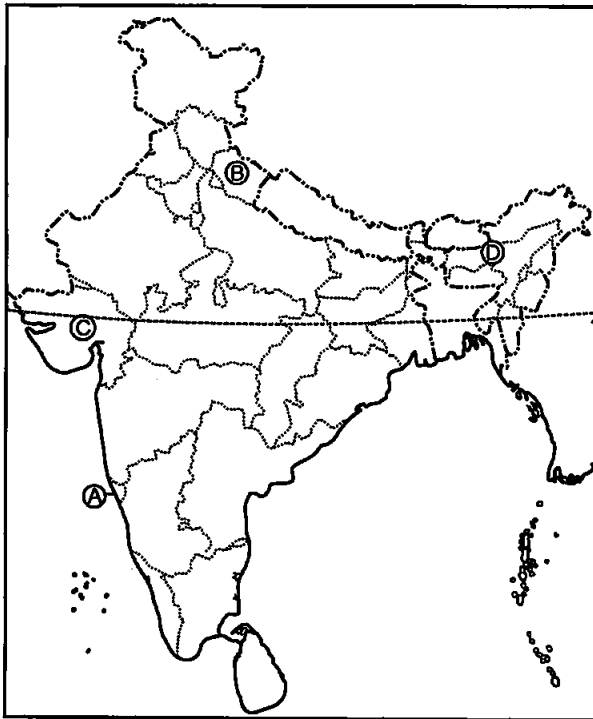
(i) The state related to Chipko Movement.

(ii) The state where a special opinion poll was held asking people to decide if they wanted

to merge with Maharashtra or remain separate.

(iii) The state out of which the states of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were created.

(iv) The state related to Narmada Sagar Project.



Answer :

(i)	B	Uttarakhand
(ii)	A	Goa
(iii)	D	Assam
(iv)	C	Gujrat

31. Examine any six consequences of the disintegration of USSR. [6]

OR

“Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) has become irrelevant today.” Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.

Answer : The disintegration of the second world of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in Eastern Europe had unfathomable consequences for world politics. These consequences are :

- (i) Disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological controversy over whether the socialist system would drub the capitalist system was not an implication any more. The engagement of army and arms race is ended now.
- (ii) The US became the sole superpower. Backed by the power and prestige of the US, the capitalist

economy was the dominant economic system now. Organizations like World Bank and IMF became powerful advisors to all these countries, since they gave them loans for their transition to capitalism.

(iii) Disintegration of the Soviet Union led to the foundation for the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Some of them, especially the Baltic and east European states, wanted to join the European Union and become part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(iv) Disintegration of the Soviet Union ended the bipolar system and laid the foundation of unipolar system.

(v) Privatization of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism.

(vi) Disintegration of the Soviet Union resulted a breakup of the existing trade alliances among the countries of the Soviet bloc. Each state from this bloc was now linked directly to the West and not to each other in the region. These states were thus to be gradually absorbed into the Western economic system.

OR

Non-alignment, as the name suggests, means a decision of not associating oneself with any of the groups. This policy was of great relevance till the cold war. But then the cold war ended and with the collapse of Soviet Union, the world order started to change. The world since the cold war has had wide-ranging impact on global politics. With the disappearance of Bi-polar system followed by unipolarity and now with changing nature of power and power relations, with the rise of India, China and other powers; the world is moving towards multi-polarity. Thus, it has posed a new fundamental question of ‘Non-alignment’ against whom? In the era of liberalization and globalisation, the world has become a unified society, where all nations depend on each other for trade and commerce. The world has become cosmopolitan and a country cannot survive if it follows the ‘policy of isolation’ or ‘policy of non-interference’. In such a scenario, relevance of NAM is often questioned. Even though the goals of NAM have changed since its formation, it cannot be said to occupy the same position in the international society as it enjoyed earlier. Today it’s more focused on economic issues, issues like terrorism, health. NAM summits are merely a repetition of the resolutions of the UN and its agencies. Thus, the scheduling of regular summit meetings and increasing membership of NAM cannot be considered any evidence of its relevance.



**32. Analyze India's stand on any three environmental issues. [6]**

**OR**

**Assess any three basis on which globalization is being resisted in India.**

**Answer :** India has been criticized for its apparent lack of commitment to addressing global climate change. But these aims are not mutually exclusive. National measures can and are benefiting India's development while helping mitigate climate change. The problem is that India hasn't marketed these initiatives in the right way.

(i) A defensive stance : India's international negotiating position relies heavily on the principles of historical responsibility, as enshrined in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This acknowledges that developed countries are responsible for most historical and current greenhouse emissions, and emphasizes that "economic and social development are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country parties".

(ii) India is taking real action : In fact, the Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. For example, India's National Auto-fuel Policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles. The Energy Conservation Act, passed in 2001, outlines initiatives to improve energy efficiency. Similarly, the Electricity Act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy. Recent trends in importing natural gas and encouraging the adoption of Clean Coal technologies shows that India is making real efforts.

(iii) A review of the implementation of the agreements at the earth summit in Rio was undertaken by India. One of the key conclusions was that there had been no meaningful progress with respect to transfer of new and additional financial resources and environmental sound technology on 'concessional' terms to developing nations.

**OR**

Three reasons for resistance to globalisation :

(i) Leftist argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism that expands the breach between the rich and the poor. The state is becoming weak and the capacity of the state to do welfare of poor people is getting reduced. Resistance to globalisation in India has come from different quarters. Trade unions of industrial workforce, as well as those protecting farmer interests have organised protests against the entry of the multinationals.

(ii) Economically, they want a return to self reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas

of the economy, especially in export-import and investment. Most anti-globalisation movements are opposed to a specific programme of globalisation which they see as a form of imperialism. In 1999, at the high meeting, there were widespread protests at Seattle, alleging unfair trade practices by economically powerful states.

(iii) Culturally, critics are worried that traditional culture *i.e.*, music, dress and language etc. will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways. Influence of western culture on food, dress can be an example in support of the same.

**33. Explain any three reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections in India. [6]**

**OR**

**How did the reorganization of States take place in India after its Independence ? Explain.**

**Answer :** Any three reasons for the dominance of congress party in the first three elections in India :

(i) The roots of the extraordinary success of the Congress party go back to the legacy of the freedom struggle. Congress was seen as an inheritor of the national movement. Many leaders who were in the forefront of that struggle, were now contesting elections as congress candidates. By the time of independence, the party had an organisational network down to the local level, spread across the whole country.

(ii) The congress party began as a party dominated by the English speaking, urban elite, but with every civil disobedience movement it launched, its social base widened. Peasants, industrialists, urban dwellers, villagers all found space in the Congress. By the time of independence, the Congress had transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition, which gave it unusual strength.

(iii) The congress had the most popular and charismatic leader in Nehruji, who dominated the Indian National Congress and led it to victory in three consecutive elections.

**OR**

The States Reorganization Act, 1956 was a major reform of the boundaries of India's states and territories, organizing them along linguistic lines.

Although additional changes to India's state boundaries have been made since 1956, the States Reorganization Act of 1956 remains the single most extensive change in state boundaries since the independence of India in 1947.

Between 1947 and about 1950, the territories of the princely states were politically integrated into the Indian Union. Most were merged into

existing provinces; others were organized into new provinces, such as Rajputana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, and Vindhya Pradesh, a few, including Mysore, Hyderabad, Bhopal, and Bilaspur, became separate provinces.

Demand of states on linguistic basis was developed even before independence of India under British rule. Though that time, Indian administrative regions were identified as different provinces. Odisha was the first Indian state formed on linguistic basis in the year 1936 due to the efforts of Madhusudhan Das and became Orissa Province. In December 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru appointed the States Reorganisation Commission to recognize the Indian states known as the Fazal Ali Commission. The Commission created a report on September 30, 1955 recommending the reorganization of India's states. The parliament debated on the report. Finally, a bill making changes in the constitution and reorganizing states was passed and was implemented from November 1, 1956.

34. Examine any six reasons for the imposition of emergency in India in 1975. [6]

OR

Examine the major issues which led to the split of Congress Party in 1969.

**Answer :** (i) From the early 1970s onwards, disappointment and discontent shook India: large sections of the population came out in demonstrations against rising prices, there was a fall in the supply of essential commodities, unemployment, and more importantly, corruption in government administration.

(ii) These protests reached a crescendo in two states— Gujarat and Bihar – in 1974, with students leading the agitations and giving them an organized shape. The Gujarat state government ruled by Indira Gandhi's Congress Party was forced to resign that year. In fresh elections to the Gujarat legislature in early June, 1975.

(iii) The Congress was trounced and the opposition parties formed the new government in that state. Indira realized that she was losing her grip, and was threatened by a political crisis.

(iv) The threat became imminent when on June 12, 1975, the Allahabad High Court of the state of Uttar Pradesh (from where Indira Gandhi won in the parliamentary election in 1971), declared her election invalid on two corruption charges in the conduct of her poll campaign at that time.

(v) She was accused of violating the Indian law by first, using an officer of her government to make campaign arrangements, and secondly, by using other state officers to put up speaker's stands in her constituency and supply electricity to her amplifying equipment.

(vi) This political instability was responsible for the emergency.

OR

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

(i) Differences with the syndicate : After the 1967 elections, PM Indira Gandhi had to deal with the syndicate, a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the congress, who had played a major role in her election as the leader of the party. These leaders expected her to follow their advice. However, Indira Gandhi gradually attempted to strengthen her position and carefully sidelined the Syndicate. Their rivalry came in the open in 1969 over the presidential elections following President Zakir Hussain's death and also differences over the reforms introduced by Indira Gandhi.

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

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

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

**Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. It required relocation of around two and half lakh people from the villages. Issues of the relocation and proper rehabilitations of the project-affected people were first raised by the local activist groups. It was around 1988-89 that the issues crystallized under the banner of the NBA—a loose collective of local voluntary organizations.** [6]

**Questions :**

- (i) Why is the Sardar Sarovar Project mentioned as multipurpose mega-scale dam ?  
 (ii) Why was it opposed by the villagers ?

- (iii) Name the organizations which led the movement against this project.
- (iv) What was the main demand of the local activist group ?

OR

India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expression of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity aspirations and their regional problems. [6]

Questions :

- (i) Which type of diversity exists in India ?
- (ii) Name any two political parties that represent regional identity.
- (iii) Mention any one movement that expressed regional aspirations.
- (iv) How does democracy treat the regional issues and problems.

Answers : (i) The Sardar Sarovar Dam is a great dam on the Narmada River near Navagam, Gujarat in India. It is the largest dam and part of the Narmada Valley Project, a large hydraulic engineering project involving the construction of a series of large irrigation and hydroelectric multi-purpose dams on the Narmada River. So it is called a mega-scale dam.

(ii) It was opposed by the villagers since it would cause the relocation of villagers. The construction of the dam would result in submerging of 245 villages and this made them to oppose the project.

(iii) Green Organization in US.

(iv) The main demand of the local activist group was just rehabilitation of all those who were directly or indirectly affected by the project.

OR

- (i) Diversity in cultures, religions, communities and language
- (ii) Congress and BJP.
- (iii) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (iv) It allows everyone to express their ideas and treats regional issues with utmost interest.

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## Political Science 2014 (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.

2. Who controls the north-eastern part of Sri Lanka ? [1]  
Answer : The Tamil administration controls the north-eastern part of Sri Lanka.
4. Mention any two Human Rights in the political field. [1]  
Answer : (i) Freedom of speech and (ii) Freedom of assembly
6. During the first three general elections, Congress won more seats than any other party. Which party stood at number two during these elections ? [1]  
Answer : Swatantra Party.
8. Why was the Congress Party defeated during the elections of 1977 ? [1]  
Answer : Congress lacked a strong representative for their party and all opposition parties came together at one platform to defeat Indira Gandhi.
11. Which organization came into existence in April 1949 ? [2]  
Answer : The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

13. What was 'Operation Enduring Freedom' ? [2]  
Answer : On 11 September 2001, nineteen hijackers hailing from Arab countries took control of four American Commercial aircrafts and flew them into important buildings in U.S. President George W. Bush launched, operation enduring freedom, against Afghanistan to curb terrorism and crush the terrorist organizations.
17. In spite of token representation in Indian legislature during the fifties, what role did opposition parties play ? [2]  
Answer : All the opposition parties during fifties succeeded in gaining only a token representation in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies during this period. Yet their presence played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system. These parties offered a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress Party. This kept the ruling party under check and often changed the balance of power within the Congress.
19. Highlight any two characteristics of the Dravidian Movement. [2]  
Answer : (i) This movement originated in the form of the 'self respect movement' to raise the non-Brahmins from their unworthy conditions.



(ii) Demanding the establishment of an independent state called 'Dravidasthan' a movement had started.

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

**Answer :** The most important factor for the overwhelming superiority of US power is its superiority of its military power. American military dominance is both absolute and relative. In absolute terms, the US has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately, in real time, while its own forces are sheltered to the maximum extent possible from the dangers of war.

26. Explain the meaning of 'Global Commons' and give any four examples of 'Global Commons'. [4]

**Answer :** Global Commons are areas of regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state and therefore require common governance by the international community. They include earth's atmosphere Antarctica, the ocean floor and outer space.

(i) Cooperation over global commons.

(ii) Common but differentiated responsibility.

34. Highlight any six consequences of the emergency of 1975. [6]

**OR**

Analyse any three factors which enhanced the popularity of Indira Gandhi in the early 1970s.

**Answer :** (i) Emergency brought the agitation to an abrupt stop; strikes were banned, many opposition leaders were put in jail; the political situation became very quiet though tense.

(ii) Government used its special powers under emergency provisions and suspended the freedom of the press. Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published.

(iii) Apprehending social and communal disharmony, the government banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamaat-e-Islami. Protests and strikes and public agitations were also disallowed.

(iv) Most importantly, the various Fundamental Rights of citizens stood suspended, including the right of citizens to move the Court for restoring their Fundamental Rights.

(v) The government made extensive use of preventive detention. Under this provision, people are arrested and detained not because they have committed any offence, but on the apprehension that they may commit an offence.

(vi) The government made large scale arrests during the Emergency. Arrested political workers could not challenge their arrest through habeas corpus petitions. Many cases were filed in the High Courts and the Supreme Court by and on behalf of arrested persons, but the government claimed that it was not even necessary to inform the arrested persons of the reasons and grounds of their arrest.

**OR**

Any three factors which enhanced the popularity of Indira Gandhi in the early 1970s :

(i) Everyone believed that the real organisational strength of the Congress party was under the command of Congress (O). All the opponents of Indira Gandhi formed a Grand Alliance, yet Congress (R) led by her, had an agenda, which the alliance lacked. They had only one common aim—Indira Hatao. In contrast, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan—Garibi Hatao.

(ii) Indira Gandhi focused on the growth of the public sector, removal of disparities in income and opportunity and the abolition of princely privileges. Thus, the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' and the reforms that followed, made her very popular and she won 352 seats in the Lok Sabha elections of 1971.

(iii) The 1971 elections were followed by a major political and military crisis in East Pakistan and the Indo-Pak war, leading to victory for India and the establishment of Bangladesh. These events added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi and even the opposition admired her statesmanship.

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## Political Science 2014 (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.

2. Name the group that led the non-violent movement for democracy in Nepal. [1]

**Answer :** The non-violent movement was led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists.

4. Define Cooperative security. [1]

**Answer :** Cooperative security can be described as a strategic principle that seeks to accomplish its purpose through institutional consent rather than through military participation.

6. What inspired the formation of communist groups in 1920s in different parts of India? [1]

**Answer :** In the early 1920s, communist groups emerged in different parts of India taking

inspiration from the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and advocating socialism as the solution to problems affecting the country.

**8. Why did mid-term elections take place in 1980 ? [2]**

**Answer :** Janata party assumed office in March 1977. The party was expected to solve almost all the problems that the Congress rule created or could not solve. But Janata party failed to solve political, social and economic problems of the people. The Janata Party government could do nothing for the common man. Within 28 months in office, the Janata Party government could give no practicable scheme for bringing an end to unemployment.

**11. What is meant by 'Arenas of Cold War' ? [2]**

**Answer :** 'Arenas of Cold War' refer to areas where crisis had occurred or threatened to occur between the alliance system but did not cross limits. For example, lost their lives in some of these areas like a large number of people Korea, Vietnam and Afghanistan.

**13. What was Band wagon strategy ? [2]**

**Answer :** Some people think that it is strategically more prudent to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the hegemony. For instance, raising economic growth rates require increased trade, technological transfers, and investment, which are best acquired by working with rather than against the hegemony. Thus instead of engaging in activities opposed to the hegemonic power, it may be advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic power. This is called band wagon strategy.

**17. What is meant by decentralized planning ? [2]**

**Answer :** Decentralization planning means transfer of power and responsibilities, considering implementation and formulation of development programmes, from the highest institutions at national level of medium-level state institutions to the sub-state level institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Zila Parishads, etc.

**19. Highlight any two effects of the elections in 1989 on the politics of India. [2]**

**Answer :** (i) The defeat of Congress party in 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. However, it did not mean the emergence of any other single party to fill in its place.  
(ii) It began an era of multi-party system. To be sure, a large number of political parties always contested elections in our country. This is how alliance politics came into existence in India.

**23. Explain the Hegemony of the United States as a Soft power. [4]**

**Answer :** This notion of hegemony suggests that a dominant power deploys not only military power, but

also ideological resources to shape the behaviour of competition with lesser powers.

The predominance of the US in the world today is based not only on its military and economic powers but also on its cultural presence. All ideas of the good life and personal success, most of the dreams of individuals and societies across the globe are dreams churned out by practices prevailing in 20<sup>th</sup> century America. America is the most appealing and in this sense possesses most powerful culture on earth. This attribute is called 'Soft Power', that is, the ability to persuade rather than forcing.

**26. Explain any two positive and any two negative effects of globalization. [4]**

**Answer :** Positive Effects :

- (i) Countries which have had faster economic growth have been able to improve living standards and reduce poverty. India has cut its poverty rate in half in the past two decades as a consequence of globalisation.
- (ii) Improved wealth through the economic gains of globalisation has led to improved access to health care and clean water which has increased life expectancy.

Negative Effects :

- (i) Some countries have been unable to take advantage of Globalisation and their standards of living are dropping further behind the richest countries.
- (ii) Increased trade and travel have facilitated the spread of human, animal and plant diseases like HIV/AIDS, SARCAs and bird flu, across borders.

**34. Assess any three challenges that the Congress Party had to face during the period from 1964 to 1971. [6]**

**OR**

**Assess any three happenings which were responsible for the downfall of the Congress Party in the 1977 elections.**

**Answer :**

- (i) PM Jawaharlal Nehru passed away in May 1964. India faced two big challenges during Shastriji's reign like 'Economic Crisis' due to Indo-China war of 1962, Indo-Pak war of 1965, failed monsoons, droughts and food crisis, 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan', was devised to encourage the people to come together and help in solving these issues.
- (ii) The Congress party faced the challenge of political succession for the second time after the death of Shastriji with an intense competition between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi, in which resulted in the victory of Indira Gandhi. However, when her government devalued the rupee to check

the economic crisis of 1967, it led to price rise and widespread protests. This gave birth to brought in the concept of coalitions.

(iii) The formal split in congress came into open in 1969 on the nominations for presidential elections. Indira Gandhi's candidate V.V. Giri won over Syndicate's N. Sanjeeva Reddy and the Congress split into Congress (O) led by Syndicate and Congress (R) led by Indira Gandhi.

**OR**

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

saw the election results as a repudiation of the emergency.

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

(iii) Four Opposition parties, the Congress (Organization), the Jan Sangh, the Bharatiya Lok Dal and the Socialist Party, decided to fight the elections under a single banner called the Janata alliance. The alliance used the symbol allocated to Bharatiya Lok Dal as their symbol on the ballot papers. The Janata alliance reminded voters of the excesses and human rights violations during the Emergency, like compulsory sterilization and imprisonment of political leaders.

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## Political Science 2014 (Delhi)

## SET I

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

1. Which incident was related to 9/11 ? [1]  
Answer : 9/11 was related to attack on World Trade Centre in New York, United States of America.
2. Under which plan did USA extend financial support for reviving Europe's economy after the Second World War ? [1]  
Answer : US diplomats designed a plan called the 'Marshall Plan'. Under this European Economic Cooperation was established in 1948 to channel aid to the western European states.
3. Who is present Secretary General of United Nations ? [1]  
Answer : Antonio Guter
4. Define Security. [1]  
Answer : Security means prevention from threats that could endanger core values which would be beyond repair. It aims at ending of war.
5. Name the leader who played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states to join the Indian Union. [1]  
Answer : Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
6. Which political party laid emphasis the idea of "one country, one culture, one nation". [1]  
Answer : Bharatiya Jana Sangha.
7. In which year was the fifth general election to the Lok Sabha held ? [1]  
Answer : Fifth general election was held in 1971.
9. Who represented Congress (O) and Congress (R) after the split of the congress party ? [1]  
Answer : Congress (R) - Indira Gandhi, Congress (O) - Syndicate.
10. Which students group led the anti-foreigner movement in Assam ? [1]  
Answer : All Assam Students Union.
11. What is meant by the Cold War ? [2]  
Answer : A period of ideological rivalries between the two power blocs USA and USSR after the end of second world war till the disintegration of USSR is known as cold war. It was a war without weapons.
12. State any two features of the Soviet System. [2]  
Answer : (i) The Soviet system centred around one party and no other political party of opposition was allowed.  
(ii) The system was bureaucratic and authoritarian, the economy was planned and controlled by the state.
13. Which two differences between India and China led to an army conflict in 1962 ? [2]  
Answer : Military and moral help was given to India by the US in the 1962 war. The aim was to check the spread of communism.
14. List any four principal organs of the United Nations. [2]  
Answer : The four principal organ of United Nations are :  
(i) The Security Council  
(ii) The International Court of Justice  
(iii) Economic and Social Council  
(iv) The Trusteeship Council
15. Suggest any one effective step which would limit war or violence between countries. [2]  
Answer : We can limit war or violence between countries by following means:  
(i) By destroying harmful weapons such as nuclear bombs.

(ii) By increasing bilateral dialogues between countries.

16. Differentiate between the main objectives of the First and Second Five Year Plan. [2]

**Answer :** Objectives of First Five Year Plan were to develop agrarian sector, include investment in dams and irrigation projects where as the objective of Second Five Year Plan was to develop industries including technology advancement.

17. Highlight any two features of the ideology of Bhartiya Jana Sangh. [2]

**Answer :** Two features of Bhartiya Jana Sangh are:

(i) It emphasised the idea of one party, one culture, and one nation.

(ii) It believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian cultural and tradition.

18. What is meant by Non-Alignment ? [2]

**Answer :** The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a forum of newly independent countries of Asia and Africa, who did not want to join any of the two power blocs.

19. What was the main demand of Chipko Movement ? [2]

**Answer :** The villagers demanded that no forest-exploiting contract should be given to outsiders. They wanted the government to provide low cost material to small industries and ensure development of the region without disturbing the ecological balance.

20. Who was the chairperson of Mandal Commission ? State any one recommendation made by him/her. [2]

**Answer :** B.P. Mandal was the chairperson of Mandal commission. Its main recommendations are—  
(i) It recommended reservation of 27 per cent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for the OBCs.

21. Describe any four consequences of Shock Therapy. [4]

**Answer :** Four consequences of Shock Therapy are—

(i) In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90 per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies.

(ii) All citizens were given vouchers to participate in the sales; most citizens sold their vouchers in the black market because they needed the money.

(iii) The value of the Ruble and the Russian currency, declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was too high.

(iv) The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.

22. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow. [4]



(a) The mighty soldier with weapons represents which country ?

(b) Why do names of various countries appear on his uniform ?

(c) What important message does the cartoon convey to the world ?

**Answer :** (a) The United States of America.

(b) It is referred to the countries who joined the operation on Iraq led by US.

(c) The US had lost over 3,000 military personnel in the war whereas 50,000 Iraqi civilians were killed since the US-led invasion.

23. What is meant by the ASEAN ? Mention any two of its objectives ? [4]

**Answer :** The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok by the five original member countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

The aims and purposes of the Association are :

(i) To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership, in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian nations.

(ii) To promote regional peace and stability through justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries in the region. Adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

24. Explain any two points of conflict between India and Bangladesh. [4]

**Answer :** (i) **Illegal migration :** Illegal migration is one of the bones of contention between these two countries, since the 1971 war of independence that created the state of Bangladesh, millions of



Bangladeshi immigrants (the vast majority of them illegal) have poured into neighbouring India. While the Indian government has tried to deport some of these immigrants as well as the porous border between the two countries, has made such an enterprise impossible.

(ii) **Water disputes** : Sharing of Ganges water is another one of the sources of conflict between India and Bangladesh. This conflict between two countries arose when India decided to construct Farakka barrage to divert water from Ganges to Hoogly River (in India).

25. **As decided by the member states in 2005, highlight any four steps to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.** [4]

**Answer :** (i) **Security council reform** : A very frequent discussion is to change the permanent membership of the UN Security Council, which reflects the power structure of the world as it was in 1945.

(ii) **UN secretariat-transparency reform** : At another level, calls for reforming the UN demand to make the UN administration more transparent, more accountable, and more efficient, including direct election of the Secretary-General by the people.

(iii) **Democracy reform** : Another frequent demand is that the UN becomes "more democratic", and a key institution of the world democracy. This raises fundamental questions about the nature and role of the UN. The UN does not govern the world, it is rather a forum for the world's sovereign states to debate on issues and determine collective courses of action.

(iv) **Human rights reform** : The United Nations Commission on Human Rights came under fire during its existence for the high-profile positions. It gave to member states that did not guarantee the human rights of their own citizens. Several nations known to have been guilty of gross violations of human rights became members of the organization, such as Libya, Cuba etc.

26. **Mention any four political consequences of globalization.** [4]

**Answer :** (i) One of the major impacts of political globalisation is that it reduces the importance of nation-states. Many states have organized themselves into trade blocs. Emergence of supranational institutions such as the European Union, the WTO, the G-8, and the International Criminal Court etc. replaced or extended the national functions to facilitate international agreement.

(ii) Another major impact of globalisation is the increased influence of Non-Government

Organizations in public policy like humanitarian aid, developmental efforts etc. Many organizations have come forward with the mission of uplifting the most unprivileged societies of the world where there is massive funding of millions of dollars.

(iii) United States intervened in many Middle East Asian countries recently. The whole idea was on extracting oil mines for which they took the economic, political, social and cultural control of these oil rich countries.

(iv) The rise of global civil society is one of the major contributions of globalization. The multivariate groups make up civil society which often protests against capitalism.

27. **List any two merits and two demerits of the Green Revolution.** [4]

**Answer :** Merits of Green Revolution :

(i) Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than that was possible earlier.

(ii) Increase in agriculture production.

Demerits of Green Revolution :

(i) Poor farmers could not afford HYV seeds, fertilizers and machinery.

(ii) The Green Revolution was limited to rice and wheat only.

28. **Suppose you are looking after the foreign policy of India. Which four values will you like to integrate into the foreign policy ?\*\*** [4]

29. **Explain any two reasons for the popularity of Indira Gandhi during 1971 election.** [4]

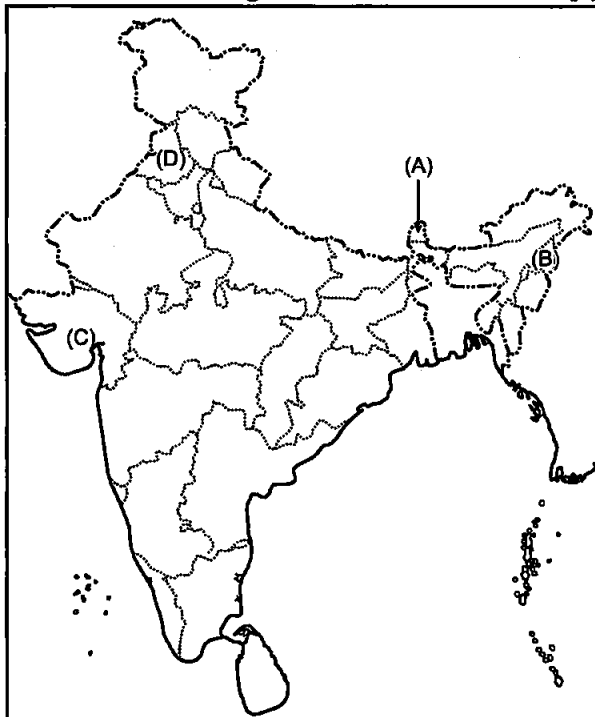
**Answer :** In 1971 general elections Indira Gandhi came up with different strategies. She put forward the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* (remove poverty) for which she focused on the growth of the public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holding and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity, and abolition of princely privileges. She vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing land reform law and undertook further steps land ceiling as one of the major objective of her campaign. The slogan of *garibi hatao* and the programmes that followed it were part of Indira Gandhi's political strategy of building an independent nation-wide political support base, in contrast to the weak irrelevant strategies of other parties made Indira Gandhi's government popular.

30. **In the given political map of India four places have been marked as A, B, C, D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer book, along with their serial numbers and the alphabets concerned.**

\*\* Answer is not given due to change in present syllabus.



- (i) The state associated with Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- (ii) The state which merged with Indian Union in 1975.
- (iii) The state related to Operation Blue Star.
- (iv) The state whose one of the important leader was Lal Denga. [4]



Answer :

(i)	C	Gujarat
(ii)	B	Manipur
(iii)	D	Amritsar, Punjab
(iv)	A	Koch Bihar

31. What was Cuban Missile Crisis ? Describe its main events. [6]

OR

Explain any three reasons for the disintegration of the USSR.

**Answer :** The Cuban Missile Crisis known as the October Crisis in Cuba was a 13-day confrontation in October 1962 between Soviet Union and Cuba on one side and the United States on the other side. The crisis is generally regarded as the moment in which the Cold War came closest to only turning into a nuclear conflict.

Since Cuba was an ally of Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it, Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of Soviet Union, decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base. In 1962 he placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US, for the first time, under fire from close range.

Three weeks later, the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, America became aware of it. The US President John F. Kennedy and his advisers were reluctant to do any thing that would lead to a full-scale war but he soon determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missiles 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 Cuban Missile Crisis.

OR

**(i) Stagnating economy :** The Soviet Union had grown to a size large enough to have continued state planning. The massive and intricate Soviet economy became too large to manage by state planners, who were unwilling to enable more autonomy at mid-managerial level to remain responsive down to a localized level. This resulted in failed economic policies (failure to respond timely to continuous changes), while thwarting innovation.

**(ii) The soviet union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.** The communist party that had ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people. Ordinary people were alienated by slo and stifling administration, corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made and the centralisation of authority in a host land and hence people did not identify with the system and its rulers and the govt. increasingly lost popular backing.

**(iii) Local Nationalism :** With declining public perception of the Soviet government (due to political blunders), nationalism grew within each of the individual republics, creating independence ambitions in republics such as Ukraine, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

32. Explain the concept of “Common but differentiated responsibilities. How and where was it emphasised upon ? [6]

OR

Explain any three benefits of globalization with examples.

**Answer :** The principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility (CBDR) is one of the cornerstones of Sustainable development. It has emerged as a principle of International Environmental Law and has been explicitly formulated in the context of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. It finds its origin in equity considerations and equity principles in international law. It is in congruence with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol.

The CBDR has two matrices. The first is the common responsibility, which arises from the

concept of common heritage and common concern of humankind, and reflects the duty of states towards equally sharing the burden of environmental protection for common resources; the second is the differentiated responsibility, which addresses substantive equality; unequal material, social and economic situations arise across states; different countries make different historical contributions to global environmental problems; and possess financial, technological and structural capacity to tackle those global problems. In this sense, the principle establishes a conceptual framework for an equitable allocation of the costs of global environmental protection.

**OR**

Globalisation increases economic growth and generates a wider range of products and services. Economies that are developing globally have more economic growth than established economies, demonstrating globalisation's benefits for developing regions.

Globalisation can help create capitalistic and democratic political systems. Foreign exchange allows more products and services to be available, simultaneously lowering the costs, because of specialization. In respect to Utilitarianism, or the pursuit of the greatest utility for the largest number of people the tendency for data points is to group together in a meaningful way.

From 1962 to 1989, South Korea's GDP growth averaged over 8% year-on-year. Exports and international trade grew enormously, along with the purchasing power of South Korean individuals, supporting the argument that international exchange creates opportunities for developing countries. This idea also supports the way South Korea's economy began specializing in order to grow more competitive in the global world.

- 33. What forced the Union Government of India to appoint the States Reorganization Commission in 1953? Mention its two main recommendations. Name any four new states formed after 1956. [6]**

**OR**

**Describe the various steps taken to hold the first general elections in India. How far were these elections successful?**

**Answer :** The States Reorganization Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganization of state boundaries. In 1955, after nearly 2 years of study, the commission recommended that India's state boundaries should be reorganized to form 16 states and 3 union territories.

One of the proposals was to reorganize the state on the basis of languages of India. This would make administration easier, and would help replace the caste and religion-based identities with less controversial linguistic identities. Earlier in 1920, the members of the Indian National Congress had agreed on the linguistic reorganisation of the Indian states as one of the party's political goals. As the memories of partition were fresh it was feared that the division on the basis of language might further lead to division of India.

By 1952, the demand for creation of a Telugu majority state in the parts of the Madras State had become powerful. Potti Sriramulu, one of the activists demanding the formation of a Telugu-majority state, died on 16 December 1952 after undertaking a fast-unto-death. Subsequently, the Telugu-majority Andhra State was formed in 1953. This sparked off agitations all over the country, with linguistic groups demanding separate statehoods.

In order to reorganize the states, the government of India constituted the State Reorganization Commission (SRC) under the chairmanship of Fazal Ali, a former Court judge.

States formed after 1956 are :

- (i) Uttarakhand in 2000
- (ii) Chhattisgarh in 2000
- (iii) Jharkhand in 2000
- (iv) Telangana in 2014

**OR**

The Indian General Election of 1951-52 elected the first Lok Sabha after India gained Independence in August 1947. Until this point, the Indian Constituent Assembly had served as an interim legislature. The Indian National Congress (INC) won a landslide victory. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first democratically elected Prime Minister of the country. Organization of the elections was a humongous task. There was a house-to-house survey to register the voters. With over 70 per cent of the voters being illiterate, the candidates were to be identified by symbols, assigned to each major party and independent candidates, painted on the ballot-boxes. Over 2,24,000 polling booths, one for almost every 1000 voters, were constructed and equipped with steel ballot-boxes, one box for every candidate. Nearly 620,000,000 ballot papers were printed. About a million officials supervised the conduct of the polls. Of the many candidates, who ever gained, or the largest number of votes was to be elected. It was necessary for the winning candidate to have a majority.

Nearly 17,500 candidates stood for the seats of the Lok Sabha and the state legislatures in all. The elections were spread out over nearly four months

from 25<sup>th</sup> October 1951 to 21<sup>st</sup> February 1952 and the first general elections of the largest democracy turned out to be a big success.

**34. Examine the three main reasons responsible for the split of the Congress Party during 1969. [6]**

**OR**

**Evaluate any three consequences of the emergency imposed in 1975.**

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

(i) Differences with the syndicate : After the 1967 elections, PM Indira Gandhi had to deal with the Syndicate, a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the congress, who had played a major role in her election as the leader of the party. These leaders expected her to follow their advice. However, Indira Gandhi gradually attempted to strengthen her position and carefully sidelined the Syndicate. Their rivalry came in the open in 1969 over the presidential elections following President Zakir Hussain's death and also differences over the reforms introduced by Indira Gandhi.

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

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

**OR**

**Any three consequences of the emergency imposed in 1975 :**

(a) Effects on civil liberties of citizens : The government made large scale arrests under preventive detention. Arrested people could not challenge the arrest and the government claimed it unnecessary to inform the accused of the ground on which they were detained.

(b) Impact on Relationship with Parliament and Judiciary : The parliament brought in many changes

in the constitution declaring that the election of PM, President and Vice President could not be challenged in court. The 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment was also passed to bring in a series of changes in the constitution. It was proved that the government could take away citizens right to life and liberty by overruling courts during an emergency.

(c) Functioning of mass media : It affected the functioning of mass media also, as well since press censorship took place, Freedom of press and newspapers was taken away, they had to take prior approval before publishing any news.

**35. Read the passage carefully given below and answer the questions that follow :**

The Assam movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of such movements against Outsiders. The Assamese suspected that there were huge numbers of illegal Bengali Muslim settlers from Bangladesh. They felt that unless these foreign nationalists are detected and deported, they would reduce the indigenous Assamese into a minority. There were other economic issues too. There was widespread poverty and unemployment in Assam despite the existence of natural resources like oil, tea and coal. It was felt that these were drained out of the state without any commensurate benefit to the people.

- (i) Name the group that led the movement against outsiders in 1979.
- (ii) Why did the Assamese seek the detection and deportation of the outsiders ?
- (iii) What were the economic issues taken up as part of the movement ? [6]

**OR**

This new challenge came to the force in the 1980s, as the Janata experiment came to an end and there was some political stability at the centre. This decade will be remembered for some major conflicts and accords in the various regions of the country, especially in the Assam, the Punjab, Mijoram and the development in Jammu and Kashmir.

- (i) Explain the meaning of the phrase "Janata experiment came to an end".
- (ii) "There was some stability at the centre", what does it imply ?
- (iii) Highlight any two developments in Punjab in 1980s.

**Answer :** (i) All Assam Students' Union.

(ii) The Assamese suspected that there are huge number of illegal Bengali Muslim settlers from Bangladesh. They felt that unless these foreign nationalists are detected and deported, they would reduce the indigenous assamese into a minority.

(iii) There was widespread poverty and unemployment in Assam. The indigenous people were unable to secure jobs and earn their livelihoods. The nationalists only brought more problems.

OR

(i) It refers to the Janata party government rule

which ended before 1980s elections.

(ii) India was witnessing major conflicts internal and political instability before this period. This instability finally came to an end.

(iii) Agricultural and technological development.

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## Political Science 2014 (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.

2. Name any two member states of the European Union who are permanent members of the UN Security Council. [1]

**Answer :** In the UN Security Council, the two members are :

China, Russia.

6. Name the leader of the freedom movement of India who was popularly known as Frontier Gandhi. [1]

**Answer :** Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan

8. Who was the official Congress candidate for the post of President of India in 1969 ? [1]

**Answer :** Sri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy.

11. List any four member countries of NATO. [2]

**Answer :** U.S., Canada, Denmark, Iceland.

13. State any two features of the European Union that make it an influential organization. [2]

**Answer :** (i) Its currency Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.

(ii) Its share of world trade is 3 times larger than that of US.

17. Explain the major differences of ideology between that of Congress and the Jana Sangh. [1]

**Answer :** The Jana Sangh was different from the Congress party in terms of ideology and programmes. It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation and believed that country could become modern, strong and progressive on the basis of Indian culture and traditions. The Congress party emphasised on the idea that development of agriculture and industry can make India developed.

19. Highlight any two main demands of the anti-arrack movement. [2]

**Answer :** (i) The anti-arrack movement aimed at prohibition on the sale of arrack and forced the closure of the liquor shop.

(ii) Its demand touched upon larger section of social, economic and political issues, which had established a close nexus between crime and politics.

23. Explain any two strategies to overcome hegemony. [4]

**Answer :** (i) Instead of engaging in activities opposed to the power, it is advisable hegemonic to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system. This is called the 'Bond Wagon' strategy.

(ii) Another strategy is to 'hide'. This implies staying as far removed from the dominant power as possible.

26. Explain any two economic consequences of globalization. [4]

**Answer :** The economic consequences of globalisation are :

(i) Greater economic flows among the different countries of the work commodities, capital, people and ideas.

(ii) Reduction in restrictions on imports and exports. Developed countries are more benefitted than the developing countries.

29. Explain the reasons for the students' movement of 1974 in Bihar and role played by Jaya Prakash Narain in this movement. [4]

**Answer :** (i) In March 1974 students came together in Bihar to protest against rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption. They invited Jaya Prakash Narayan (JP), who had given up active politics and was involved in social work, to lead the student movement. Thus the students' movement assumed a political character and had national appeal. People from all walks of life now entered the movement.

(ii) Jaya Prakash Narayan demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres in order to establish what he considered to be true democracy.

(iii) A series of bandhs, gheraos and strikes were organized in protest against the Bihar government.

33. Explain any three challenges faced by India at the time of its independence. [3 × 2 = 6]

OR

“For a long time, Congress Party had been a social and ideological coalition.” Justify the statement.

**Answer :** Broadly, Independent India faced three kinds of challenges. The first and the immediate challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. India was a land of continental size and diversity. Its people spoke different languages and followed different cultures and religions. At that time, it was widely believed that a country full of such kinds of diversity could not remain together for long. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone’s worst fears. There were serious questions about the future of India : Would India survive as a united country ? Would it do so by emphasising national unity at the cost of every other objective ? Would it mean rejecting all regional and sub-national identities ? And there was an urgent question : How was integration of the territory of India to be achieved ?

The second challenge was to establish democracy. The Constitution granted fundamental rights and extended the right to vote to every citizen. India adopted representative democracy based on the Parliamentary form of government. These features ensure that the political competition would take place in a democratic framework. A democratic constitution is necessary but not sufficient for establishing a democracy. The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.

The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society without any prejudices. Here again the Constitution clearly laid

down the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. The Constitution also set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy—the welfare goals that democratic politics must achieve. The real challenge was now to evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty.

OR

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

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## Political Science 2014 (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.

2. Name any 2 founder member State of ASEAN. [1]

**Answer :** Indonesia and Malaysia

4. Mention any two agencies of the United Nations. [1]

**Answer :** 1. International Labour Organisation.

2. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

3. ICAO—The International Civil Aviation Organisation. (Any two)

6. Which political party of India had leaders like A.K. Gopalan, E.M.S. Namboodripad and S.A. Dange ? [1]

**Answer :** Communist Party of India.



**13. State any two reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan. [2]**

**Answer :** (i) The social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government.

(ii) The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance which contributed in instability of democracy.

**17. What is meant by the two nation theory? [2]**

**Answer :** According to the 'two-nation theory' advanced by the Muslim League, India consisted of two 'factions', Hindus and Muslims. That is why it demanded Pakistan, a separate country for the Muslims. Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'.

**19. Mention any two demands of Bhartiya Kisan Union. [2]**

**Answer: (i)** The BKU demanded higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.

(ii) The BKU also demanded abolition of restrictions on the inter-state movement of farm produces.

**23. Explain any two reasons for the popular struggle in East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan during 1971. [4]**

**Answer : (i)** Soon after the partition, people of East-Pakistan began protests against the unfair treatment meted out to the Bengali culture and language. They also demanded fair representation in administration and a fair share in political power. They demanded autonomy for the eastern region.

(ii) Under the military rule of General Yahya Khan, the Pakistani army tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people. Thousands were killed by the Pakistan army.

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