

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

- (i) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question numbers 1 to 10 are of **one** mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **20** words each.*
- (iii) *Question numbers 11 to 20 are of **two** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **40** words each.*
- (iv) *Question numbers 21 to 30 are of **four** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.*
- (v) *Question numbers 31 to 35 are of **six** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **150** words each.*
- (vi) *Question number 31 is based on the map. Write the answer of this question in the Answer Book.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

- | | | |
|----|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. | What is meant by 'Cold War' ? | 1 |
| 2. | Define 'Shock Therapy'. | 1 |
| 3. | State any one main objective of the 'Human Rights Watch'. | 1 |
| 4. | Why human security is more important in the contemporary world than territorial security? | 1 |
| 5. | Why were the States reorganized on linguistic basis in India in 1956 ? | 1 |
| 6. | When and where was the First non-Congress State Government formed after India's independence? | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir State comprises of which three social and political regions? | 1 |

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|
| 8. | In which year did the Congress Party win 415 Lok Sabha seats? Who became the Prime Minister at that time? | $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$ |
| 9. | What is the main reason behind the secessionist movements in the North-East India? | 1 |
| 10. | What was the main objective of the Dalit Panthers? | 1 |
| 11. | Why is it said that the collapse of Berlin Wall signified the collapse of the bi-polar world? | 2 |
| 12. | Why do we need organisations like the U.N. ? | 2 |
| 13. | How can hegemony be overcome? | 2 |
| 14. | State any one measure to deal with terrorism as a new source of threat to security. | 2 |
| 15. | Why do indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights? | 2 |
| 16. | Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the unification of the Princely States in India. | 2 |
| 17. | Enumerate any two principles of Nehru's Foreign Policy. | $2 \times 1 = 2$ |
| 18. | Why did the Communist Party of India split in 1964 ? | 2 |
| 19. | What does 'Aaya Ram - Gaya Ram' stand for in Indian politics? | 2 |
| 20. | What is meant by Ayodhya dispute? | 2 |
| 21. | What is the rationale of the Non-Aligned Movement after the end of Cold War? | 4 |
| 22. | Why was the U.S. attacked by the terrorists on 11th September, 2001 ? How did the U.S. react to it ? | $1 + 3 = 4$ |
| 23. | What led to the evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one? | 4 |
| 24. | Suggest any four reforms required to make the United Nations more effective. | $4 \times 1 = 4$ |
| 25. | "Global commons have not only common, but differentiated responsibilities." Do you agree with this view? Why? | 4 |

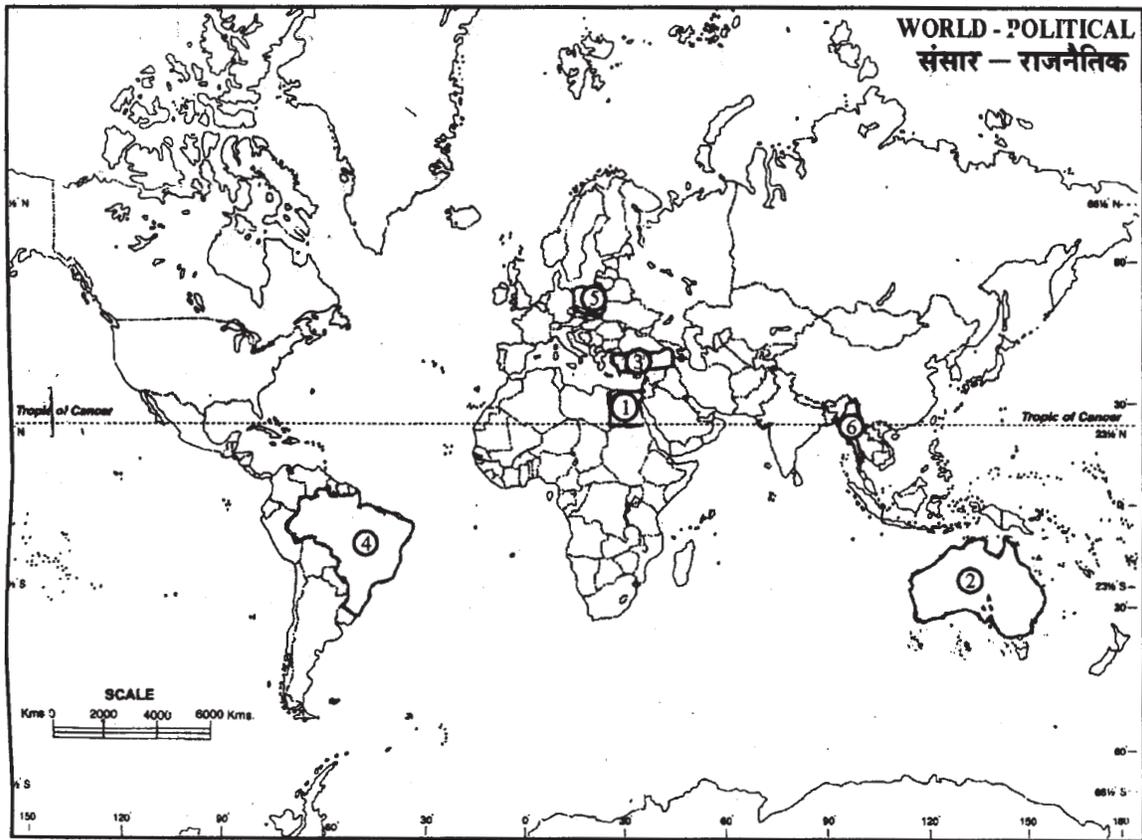
26. What is meant by globalization? Explain any **three** cultural consequences of globalization. 1 + 3 = 4
27. Describe any **four** factors which played an important role for the dominance of the Congress Party in India till 1967. 4 x 1 = 4
28. Highlight the developments in India's nuclear programme. 4
29. Explain the impact of coalition governments on Indian politics. 4
30. 'It is not enough to have representative form of democracy. It is necessary to participate in popular movements to make democracy a success.' Do you agree with this view? Why? 4
31. Examine any **six** factors which led to the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

OR

Study the political outline map of the world given below in which 'six different countries have been marked as (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6). Identify these countries and name them. Also classify them as First World, Second World and Third World countries. Write your answer in the Answer-Book as per the following format:

No. of the Country	Name of the Country	First World/Second World/ Third World

$6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$



For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 31

Classify the following countries into First World, Second World and Third World countries:

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-----------|
| (a) Canada | (b) Argentina | (c) Russia | |
| (d) South Africa | (e) India and | (f) China | 6 × 1 = 6 |

32. Explain the **three** types of U.S. hegemony and give suitable examples for each. 3 x 2 = 6

OR

'India and China are emerging as great economic powers.' Do you agree? Justify your answer with any **three** arguments. 3 x 2 = 6

33. Assess the outcome of planned development towards the foundation of India's economic growth and land-reforms. 3 + 3 = 6

OR

Explain any **two** causes of the partition of India in 1947. Analyse its any **four** major consequences. 2 + 4 = 6

34. Why was the national emergency declared in India on June 25, 1975 ? Analyse any **three** consequences of this emergency. 3 + 3 = 6

OR

Evaluate any **three** factors which were responsible for Indira Gandhi's achieving a thumping majority in 1971 Lok Sabha elections. 3 x 2 = 6

35. What is meant by Chipko Movement? When did it start and where? What is the significance of this movement in the conservation of the environment? 1+2+3 = 6

OR

'Towards the end of the 1980s, five major changes took place in Indian political system.' In the light of this statement, examine any **three** changes. 3 x 2 = 6

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1

1. "Non-alignment does not imply neutrality or equidistance." What is meant by this statement? 1
2. What is the new name of former USSR? 1
3. What is the main function of Amnesty International? 1
4. What is human security? 1
5. Differentiate between 'one party dominance' and 'one party system'. 1
6. What were the election symbols of the Congress Party and Bhartiya Janasangh in the first general election of 1952 ? 1/2+1/2=1
7. Differentiate between 'regionalism' and 'separatism'. 1
8. What is meant by Chipko Movement? 1
9. How far is it correct to say that India is a world power? 1
10. Which two diametrically opposite political groups supported the National Front Government in 1989 ? 1/2+1/2=1
11. What was the main objective of the New International Order? 2

12. Mention any **four** names of the countries belonging to the SAARC. 4x1/2=2
13. How many member-countries have got Veto power in the U.N. Security Council and why? 1 + 1 =2
14. What is meant by non-traditional notions of security? 2
15. Define Geo-politics. 2
16. What was meant by Princely States? How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence? 1+1=2
17. Differentiate between Modernization and Westernization as developmental goals. 2
18. Why has India refused to sign the C.T.B.T. ? 2
19. How did the Congress Party succeed in maintaining its dominance till 1967 ? 2
20. Give any **two** arguments in favour of reservations for the SCs, STs and OBCs in higher educational institutions in India. 1 + 1 =2
21. Describe any **four** consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union. 4x1=4
22. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was the attack on the US hegemony? Explain. 4
23. What were the objectives behind the formation of the ASEAN in 1967 ? 4
24. Describe any two important components of India's security strategy. 2+2=4
25. Define globalisation. How is it different from internationalisation ? 2+2=4
26. Explain India's stand on environmental issues. 4
27. Briefly explain the role played by the opposition parties in India. 4
28. "Foreign policy is always dictated by national interests." Do you agree with this view? Support your answer with any **two** suitable arguments. 2+2=4
29. Examine the factors which helped in the restoration of the Congress Party after its split in 1969. 4

30. What is alliance politics? How has it influenced the Indian politics? 4
31. What led to the emergence of a bipolar world? Highlight the arenas of Cold War between the two power blocks? 3+3=6

OR

Analyse India's changing relationship with post-Communist Russia. 6

32. Like India, why could democracy not take roots in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries shared a common past? 6

OR

What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centres of power? 6

33. What were the major challenges of building democracy in India? 6

OR

What were the early initiatives taken by the Planning Commission for building a new India? 6

34. Explain the major issues which were responsible for the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969. 6

OR

What were the major conflicts between the Parliament and the Judiciary during the leadership of Indira Gandhi? 6

35. Explain any **three** elements of consensus which have emerged among most political parties after the Lok Sabha elections of 2004. 3x2=6

OR



Study the given political outline map of North-East India in which six states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F). Identify these states with the help of information provided below and write their names along with their respective letters i.e. (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) in your answer book.

- (i) **Two** states which were not part of the state of Assam at the time of India's independence.
- (ii) The state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.
- (iii) The state which declared independence from India in 1951.
- (iv) The state which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- (v) The 22nd state of India due to its merger. 2+1+1+1+1=6

Note: The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 35.

Answer the following questions:

- (i) Which state became the 22nd state of India due to its merger?
- (ii) Name the state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

- (iii) Which state of North-East India declared its independence in 1951 ?
- (iv) Which state was carved out of Assam in 1972 ?
- (v) Which **two** states among the seven sisters were not part of Assam at the time of independence? 1+1+1+1+2=6

MARKING SCHEME- POLITICAL SCIENCE

General Instructions

1. Please examine each part of the question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the parts as given in the marking scheme. TOTAL MARKS FOR ANY ANSWER MAY BE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.
2. The answers given in the marking scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. The candidates may express the content in various forms. But, for the standardization of evaluation it is advisable to follow the marking scheme suggested here on the basis of expected content. However, full credit be given if any other relevant and correct definitions / points / answers are given by the candidate.
3. Wherever only /three or a “given” number of examples/factors/points are expected, and first two/three or expected number should be read. The rest are irrelevant and need neither be examined nor any credit be given for the same.
4. There should be no effort regarding the “moderation” of the marks by the evaluators. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate are of no concern to the evaluators.
5. Some of the questions relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions have been indicated with an asterisk. These questions are to be valued carefully, so that, the candidate's understanding/analytical ability be judged.
6. The Head-Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the marking scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no insignificant variation in the marking of individual evaluator.
7. Separate marking scheme for all the three sets are being provided.

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Q1. What is meant by 'Cold War?' 1

Ans. Cold war means a conflict of ideologies between two superpowers i.e. American and Soviet blocs without resorting to actual warfare.

Q2. Define 'Shock Therapy'. 1

Ans. After the disintegration of Soviet Union, the process of transition from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system influenced by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund is known as 'Shock Therapy'.

Q 3. State any **one** main objective of the 'Human Rights Watch'. 1

Ans.

- i) To do research and advocate Human Rights.**
- ii) To draw the attention of global media to Human Rights' abuses.**
- iii) To stop the use of child soldiers and to establish International Criminal Court.**

(any one objective)

Q4. Why human security is more important in the contemporary world than territorial security? 1

Ans. Human Security is more important than territorial security in the contemporary world because a secured state does not mean security of its people. During the last 100 years more people have been killed by their own governments rather than by foreign armies.

Q 5. Why were the States reorganized on linguistic basis in India in 1956? 1

Ans.

- i) The States were reorganized on linguistic basis under the pressure of people's movements.**
- ii) In order to preserve the diverse culture of India**
(any one)

Q6. When and where was the first non-Congress State Government formed after India's independence? ½ x 2=1

Ans. (i) 1957 (ii) Kerala

Q7. Jammu and Kashmir State comprises which **three** social and political regions? 1

Ans.

- i) Jammu**
- ii) Kashmir**
- iii) Ladakh**

Q8. In which year did the Congress Party win 415 Lok Sabha seats? Who became the Prime Minister at that time? ½ x 2 =1

Ans.

- i) 1984**
- ii) Rajiv Gandhi**

Q9. What is the main reason behind the secessionist movements in the North-East India? 1

Ans.

- i) Isolation of the region.**
- ii) Complex social character of the North -East States.**
- iii) Backwardness of States compared to other parts of the country.**

(any one)

Q10. What was the main objective of the Dalit Panthers? 1

Ans.

- i) For assertion of Dalits' Rights.**
- ii) Protest against caste -based inequalities and material injustices.**
- iii) Effective implementation of reservation policy and policies of social justice.**

Or any other relevant point

(any one point)

Q11. Why is it said that the collapse of Berlin Wall signified the collapse of the bi-polar world?

2

Ans. The Berlin Wall separated East Berlin (Pro Soviet Bloc) from West Berlin (Pro-US Bloc). After 28 years it was demolished by the people in 1989 which marked the unification of the two parts of Germany and the beginning of the end of Communist bloc which culminated later into the disintegration of USSR which led to the collapse of the bipolar world ultimately.

Q12. Why do we need organizations like the U.N. ?

2x1=2

Ans.

- i) To resolve the conflicts and differences among the nations.**
- ii) To resolve the problems of different countries peacefully.**
- iii) To promote co-operation among different nations.**
- iv) To provide rules , regulations and mechanism for co-operation to avoid mistrust and mismanagement. (any two)**

Q13. How can hegemony be overcome?

2x1=2

Ans.

- i) Through Social movements and public opinion.**
- ii) Through sections of the media , intellectuals, artists and writers.**
- iii) Resistance to hegemony and criticism against it.**
- iv) To take advantage of the opportunities created by hegemony instead of acting against it.**
- v) As far as possible staying far away from the dominant power. (any two)**

Q14. State any **one** measure to deal with terrorism as a new source of threat to security.

2

Ans.

- 1. International co-operation to combat terrorism.**
- 2. Co-operative security measure.**

(any one to be briefly explained)

Q15. Why do indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights? 2

Ans.

- **Indigenous people need special protection to protect their rights because issues related to their rights have been neglected since people of different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world and overcame them .**
- **Threat to their survival due to loss of land which is the main source of their livelihood.**

Q16. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the unification of Princely States in India. 2

Ans.

- i) **Sardar Patel procured Instrument of Accession from the Princely States through diplomacy and negotiations.**
- ii) **Four Princely States which resisted the merger were Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manipur and Kashmir. They were made to sign the Instrument of Accession by using diplomacy and persuasion in order to become a part of Indian Union.**

Or any other relevant point

Q17. Enumerate any two principles of Nehru's Foreign Policy. 2x1=2

Ans.

- i) **Non-alignment.**
- ii) **Panchsheel.**
- iii) **Good relations with neighbouring countries.**
- iv) **Independent foreign policy.**
- v) **World Peace.**

(Any two to be briefly explained)

Q18. Why did the Communist Party of India split in 1964? 2

Ans.

Cause of split:

Due to the ideological rift between pro-Soviet and pro-China factions of the Communist Party. (To be explained)

- Q 19. What does ‘ Aaya Ram-Gaya Ram’ stand for in Indian politics? 2
- Ans. The practice of frequent floor-crossing by legislators.
(To be briefly explained)**
- Q 20. What is Ayodhya dispute ? Explain 2
- Ans. It is a dispute between Hindus and Muslims over Babri Masjid at Ayodhya. Some Hindus believe that the mosque was built after demolishing the temple of Lord Rama, believed to be his birth place. The other community does not agree to it. So, both the communities stake their respective claims over the land.**
- Q 21. What is the rationale of Non-aligned Movement after the end of Cold War? 4
- Ans.**
- i) Non-aligned Movement encourages independent initiative which is relevant for all time.**
 - ii) Afro-Asian unity is still relevant which was one of the objectives of NAM.**
 - iii) Mutual co-operation among developing countries continues to be relevant.**
- Or any other relevant point (Any two points to be briefly explained)**
- Q22. Why was the U.S. attacked by the terrorists on 11th September,2001? How did the U.S. react to it? 1+3=4
- i) To attract the attention of public and governments all over the world.**
 - ii) US reaction was swift and ferocious and it adopted a policy of Global War on Terror.**
 - “Operation Enduring Freedom” was launched against all suspects namely Al-quada and the Taliban regime of Afganistan.**
 - US forces made arrests all over the world.**
 - Many of the arrested were taken to Guantanamo Bay i.e. US Naval Base in Cuba where they did not enjoy the protection of international law. The law of their own country or the US laws.**
 - UN representatives were not allowed to meet the prisoners.**

Q23. What led to the evolution of the European Union from an economic union to an increasingly political one ?

4

Ans.

- i) The creation of European Parliament.**
- ii) Collapse of Soviet Union resulted in the establishment of European Union in 1992.**
- iii) Common foreign and security policy, co-operation, justice and home affairs, single currency.**
- iv) EU acts like a nation state with its own flag, anthem, founding date.**

Q24. Suggest any **four** reforms required to make the United Nations more effective.

4x1=4

Ans. Suggested Reforms :

- i) Increase the number of the permanent and non-permanent members of Security Council.**
- ii) Increase membership from Asia, Africa and South America.**
- iii) Need of a more effective role in peace and security missions.**
- iv) More emphasis on development and humanitarian work.**
- v) Abolish or modify Veto Power.**

Or Any other relevant point.

(any four points)

Q25. “Global commons have not only common, but differentiated responsibility.” Do you agree to this view? Why

4

Ans. Yes

- i) The developed countries of the North want the discussion on environmental issues as they stand and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the South hold that the developed countries are responsible for most of the ecological degradation and hence want them to take more responsibility for undoing the damage.**
- ii) Developing countries are in the process of industrialization and want differentiated restrictions to take care of the special needs of developing countries.**

Note: In case a candidate answers in no, he/she must support the answer with appropriate arguments.

Q26. What is meant by globalization? Explain any **three** cultural consequence of globalization.

1+3=4

Ans. The exchange of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world stands for globalization.

Cultural consequences of globalization

- i) It affects our food, clothes and thinking.**
- ii) Rise of uniform culture.**
- iii) Culture of politically and economically dominant society affects the less powerful societies.**
- iv) Exchanges our choices and modifies our culture.**
- v) It poses a threat to cultures of the world.**
- vi) Some external influence reduces our choices.**

Or any other relevant point.

(any three points)

Q27. Describe any **four** factors which were responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India till 1967.

4x1=4

Ans

- i) Congress inherited the legacy of the National Movement.**
- ii) Congress was the only party to have an organisation spread all over Indian.**
- iii) Many freedom-fighters preferred to contest elections in Independent India as Congress candidates.**
- iv) Impact of charismatic leadership of Nehru.**
- v) In the First and the Second Lok-Sabha elections, Congress achieved 364 seats out of 489 and 371 out of 494 respectively.**

Or any other relevant point

Q28. Highlight the developments in India's nuclear programme.

4

Ans.

- i) First nuclear explosion by India in 1974.**

- ii) **Nehru's faith in science and technology for building a modern India.**
- iii) **Generation of Atomic energy for peaceful purposes as Nehru was against nuclear weapons.**
- iv) **India pleaded with Super powers for Comprehensive Nuclear Disarmament.**
- v) **India considered the Non-proliferation Treaty as discriminatory and hence refused to sign it.**

Q29. Explain the impact of coalition governments on Indian politics.

4

Ans.

1. **Beginning of an era of multi-party system as no single party could secure a clear majority.**
2. **The newly emerged groups played an important role in the running of the United Front Government of 1996.**
3. **BJP did not support the UF Government but it was supported by Congress.**
4. **In 1989, Left and BJP supported National Front Government to keep Congress out of power.**
5. **1996 Left and Congress joined hands to keep BJP out of power.**
6. **In 1996 elections BJP emerged as the largest party and was invited to form the government but it failed to get the support of other parties to secure majority in Lok Sabha.**
7. **BJP led a coalition government in 1999 and NDA completed its full term of 5 years.**
8. **From 1999 onwards no government could be formed without the participation or support of regional parties.**

Hence, the coalition governments have come to stay. However, smaller parties insist on sharing power as well as pressurise to get their wishes fulfilled.

(Any four points)

Q30. 'It is not enough to have representative form of democracy. It is necessary to participate in popular movements to make democracy a success'. Do you agree to this view. Why?

4

Ans

- i) **The popular movements came up in order to rectify problems in the party politics and hence are an integral part of democratic politics.**

- ii) They represent new social groups whose economic and social grievances were not redressed in electoral politics.
- iii) They ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands.
- iv) They reduce the possibility of deep social conflicts.
- v) They suggested new forms of active participation.
- vi) Routine function of democratic governments fail to provide enough space of voices of social groups.
- vii) They make the people aware of their rights.
- viii) They bring people having similar problems , demands and expectations close to each other.
- ix) They expand democracy through steps such as Right to Information (RTI).
(to be briefly described) (any four points)

Q 31. Examine any six factors which led to the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

6

Or

Study the political outline map of the world given below in which six different countries have been marked as (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6). Identify these countries and name them. Also classify them as countries of the First World, Second World and Third World. Write your answer in your Answer-Book as per the following format:

No. of Country	Name of the Country	First World/Second World/Third World)

$$6 \times \frac{1}{2} + 6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 6$$

Note: For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 31

Classify the following countries in First World, Second World and Third World countries:

- a) Canada b) Argentina c) Russia
- d) South Africa e) India f) China

6x1=6

Ans. Disintegration of USSR

- i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.**
- ii) Economic stagnation led to severe shortages of consumer goods.**
- iii) Economic burden on the country due to use of resources in maintaining huge nuclear and military arsenal.**
- iv) Awareness of citizens about economic development in the West.**
- v) Soviet stagnation in administration and political fields.**
- vi) Unwillingness of the system towards openness and over-emphasis on centralization of authority.**
- vii) Reforms and loosening of the system by Gorbachev increased nationalist dissatisfaction.**
- viii) Desire for sovereignty and rise of nationalism among various Republics of the USSR.**

(any six points)

Or

Sr.No.	Name of the Country	First World/ Second World Third War
1.	Egypt	III
2.	Australia	I
3.	Turkey	I
4.	Brazil	III
5.	Poland	II
6.	Myanmar	III

Note : For Blind Candidates only

- a) Canada I**
- b) Argentina III**
- c) Russia II**
- d) South Africa III**

- e) **India** **III**
- f) **China** **II**

Q32. Explain the three types of U.S. Hegemony and give suitable examples for each.

3x2=6

OR

‘India and China are emerging as great economic powers’. Do you agree? Justify your answer with any three arguments.

6

Ans. Hegemony as hard power

- a) **US enjoys overwhelming superiority as a military power. In absolute term, US has military capabilities that can lethally destroy any point on planet but safeguard its own force. US dominates the world in the highest military spending as well as qualitative and technical advancements e.g. US attack on Iraq**
- b) **Hegemony as structural power is related to economics dominance. It is reflected in providing global goods by U.S. like fresh air, sea lines of communication, free trade etc. US has emerged as a formidable naval power that commands laws of sea and navigation in international matters**

Internet is an example of global public goods as it is the outcome of US military research project and relies on US owned satellites e.g. World Bank, IMF, WHO are the products of US hegemony
- c) **Hegemony as Soft power is related to the cultural presence of the US in the world. It has the capacity to ‘manufacture current ideological resources’. It shapes and influences the weaker powers by using persuasion, pressurization etc. e.g. Blue jeans in Soviet Union.**

OR

I agree to the statement that India and China are emerging as great economic powers.

- i) **Regionally and globally, China has become an economic power to reckon with.**

China has resolved its outstanding issues with countries like Japan, USA, Russia etc safeguarding her economic interests.
- ii) **China’s investment and aid to Latin America and African countries and projecting itself as a global player.**

- iii) **China and India's access to WTO has opened them to the outside world.**
- (i) **Like China, India is also emerging as a great economic power. (ii) India gradually regained after independence, following the policy of mixed and planned economy. (iii) Under the impact of globalization, India's economy is growing internationally. The day is not far off, when it will be the top economy of the world along with China.**

Q33. Assess the outcome of planned development towards the foundation of India's economic growth and land reforms.

3+3=6

Or

Explain any **two** causes of the partition of India in 1947. Analyse its any **four** major consequences.

2+4=6

Ans. Economic Growth

- i) **Largest development projects like Bhakhra-Nangal and Hirakud were built for irrigation and power generation.**
- ii) **Heavy industries in public sector were started- Steel plants, oil refineries, manufacturing units, defence production etc.**
- iii) **Improvement in infrastructure facilities such as transport and communication.**

Land reforms

- i) **Abolition of zamindari and consolidation of land reforms were undertaken.**
- ii) **Food sufficiency was achieved through Green Revolution.**
- iii) **Government gave guarantee to buy the produce of the farmers at given price.**

Or any other relevant point.

Or

Causes of partition of India in 1947 :

- i) **Two nation theory as advanced by the Muslim League led to the demand for Pakistan.**
- ii) **Several political developments in 1940s.**

- iii) **Rivalry between the Congress and the Muslim League.**
- iv) **The British policies to follow the principle of religious majorities.**

Or any other relevant cause.

(any two causes)

Consequences

- i) **Partition was one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.**
- ii) **Ruthless killings, force and fear to abandon homes and movements across border, sufferings etc.**
- iii) **Partition was not merely a division of properties, liabilities and assets. It forced lakhs of people to migrate.**
- iv) **The problem of integration of Princely States.**

Or any other relevant point.

Q 34. Why was the national emergency declared in India on June 25, 1975? Analyse any **three** consequences of the emergency.

3+3=6

Or

Evaluate any **three** factors which were responsible for Indira Gandhi's achieving a thumping majority in 1971 Lok Sabha elections.

3x2=6

Ans. National Emergency was declared on June 25, 1975 because :-

- i) **Allahabad High Court declared Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha invalid on 12 June, 1975 on the basis of using governmental machinery for election campaign.**
- ii) **On June 24, Supreme Court granted her partial stay till her appeal was decided.**
- iii) **Jayaparkash Narayan organized a massive nationwide demonstration to press for Indira's resignation on 25th June 1975.**
- iv) **There was an undercurrent threat to bring the government to a stand still.**

(Any three)

Consequences of Emergency :

- i) **Strikes were banned.**

- ii) **Political leaders were jailed.**
 - iii) **Freedom of speech was suspended.**
 - iv) **Press censorship was imposed, members had to get prior permission for all material to be published.**
 - v) **R.S.S. and Jamait-e-Islami were banned.**
 - vi) **Many Fundamental Rights were suspended.**
 - vii) **Preventive detention was used extensively.**
- (any three points to be explained briefly)

Or

Three factors for Indira Gandhi's achieving a thumping majority in 1971:

- i) **Congress came up with a positive programme on an issue, agenda and positive slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'.**
- ii) **Focus on Public Sector growth.**
- iii) **Imposition off ceiling on rural land holdings and urban properties.**
- iv) **Removal of disparities in income and opportunities.**
- v) **Abolition of princely privileges.**
- vi) **Congress support was generated and base was extended among the disadvantaged.**

(Any three points to be explained briefly)

Q35. What is meant by Chipko Movement? When did it start and where? What is the significance of this movement in the conservation of the environment?

1+2+3=6

Or

Towards the end of the 1980s, five major changes took place in Indian political system. In the light of this statement, examine any **three** changes.

3x2=6

Ans.

- i) **Chipko Movement is a novel tactic of villagers to protest against the practice of Commercial logging that the government had permitted by hugging the trees to prevent their cutting.**
- ii) **It started in 1972 in a village in Uttrakhand.**

- iii) **The Chipko movement took up economic issues of landless forest workers who were enraged due to government's policy.**
- iv) **Women's active participation in forest conservation.**

Control of natural resources like land, water and forests by the local communities It became a symbol of awareness for many other popular movements for conservation of environment in other parts of the country

(briefly explain any three points)

Or

Ans. Major changes in Indian political system:

- i) **Defeat of Congress party in elections held in 1989.**
- ii) **Rise of Mandal issue in national politics.**
- iii) **Decision by new National Front Government in 1990 to implement the recommendations of Mandal Commission.**
- iv) **Economic policies followed by various governments towards the New Economic Reforms.**
- v) **Demolition of disputed structure of Ayodhya in 1992.**
- vi) **Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 led to the change in the leadership of the Congress.**
- vii) **Beginning of the era of coalition and alliance politics.**

(any three to be briefly explained)

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Q 1. "Non-alignment does not imply neutrality or equidistance ." What is meant by this statement? 1

Ans. Neutrality refers principally to a policy of staying out of war. Keeping equal distance means not to join either of the two power blocs.

Q 2. What is the new name of former USSR? 1

Ans. Russia.

Q 3. What is the main function of Amnesty International? 1

Ans. Campaigns for the protection of human rights all over the world.

- Q 4. What is human security? 1
- Ans. Protection of people more than the protection of the states.**
- Q 5. Differentiate between ‘one party dominance’ and ‘one party system’ 1
- Ans. A party having an over-whelming majority in the legislature is one party dominance whereas when the Constitution permits only a single party to rule the country it is one party system.**
- Q 6. What were the election symbols of Congress Party and Bhartiya Janasangh in the first general elections of 1952? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Ans. Congress Party-two oxen.
Bhartiya Jan Sangh-Earthen Lamp.**
- Q 7. Differentiate between ‘regionalism and separatism’. 1
- Ans. Addressing regional identity, aspirations and specific regional problems only is regionalism. Political conflicts over issues of power of regions, their rights and separate existence is separatism.**
- Q 8. What is meant by Chipko Movement? 1
- Ans. Women’s movement by hugging the trees in order to prevent the forest contractors from cutting the trees in Utrakhhand.**
- Q 9. How far is it correct to say that India is a world power? 1
- Ans. India is not a world power, however it is in the process of emerging as a world power.**
- Q10. Which two diametrically opposed political groups supported the National Front Government in 1989? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Ans. BJP and the Left Front.**
- Q11. What was the main objective of the New International Order? 2
- Ans. Economic development of least developed countries and to lift their people out of poverty.**
- Q12. Mention any four names of the countries belonging to the SAARC. $4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2$
- Ans. Any four – India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Maldives.**

Q13. How many member- countries have got Veto power in the U.N. Security Council and why ? 1+1=2

Ans. Five. Larger and effective involvement of great powers without which the U.N. would be ineffective.

Q14. What is meant by non-traditional notions of security? 2

Ans. Non-Traditional notions of security has two aspects – Human Security and Global Security. Human security includes hunger, disease, natural disasters, genocide, terrorism. While global security has threat such as global -warming, epidemics like Aids, Bird Flue etc.

(Any four)

Q15. Define Geo-politics. 2

Ans. Politics relating to uninterrupted supply of strategic resources, in particular, oil from Gulf countries and minerals from Central - Southern Africa as well as West and Central Asia are the important aspects of Geo-politics.

Q16. What was meant by Princely States. How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence. 1+=2

Ans. Before the independence several large and small states which were ruled by princes, -who had control over their internal affairs as well as accepted British supremacy. Their number was 565.

Q17. Differentiate between Modernization and Westernization as developmental goals. 2

Ans. Modernization is associated with the ideas of the growth, national progress, and scientific rationality.

Westernization, on the other hand is the break down of traditional social structure and the rise of capitalism and liberalism.

Q18. Why has India refused to sign the C.T.B.T.? 2

Ans. India did not sign the C.T.B.T. because it was –

- i) Selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers.**
- ii) Legitimised the monopoly of five nuclear powers.**

Q19. How did the Congress Party succeed in maintaining its dominance till 1967? 2

Ans. Any two-

- i) Heritage of national movement;**

- ii) **Well-organized party with organizational level, down to local levels;**
- iii) **Nehru's charismatic leadership;**
- iv) **Congress as a social and ideological forum gained popularity, and**
- v) **Tolerance and management of factions within the party did not raise hue and cry.**

Q20. Give any **two** arguments in favour of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in higher educational institutions in India. 1+1=2

Ans These sections constitute a large segment of Indian society who remained deprived of their upliftment in social and economic fields. It applies to their right to higher education.

Q21. Describe any **four** consequences of the disintegration of Soviet Union. 4x1=4

Ans.

- **End of Cold war confrontation;**
 - **Emergence of U.S. as a sole super power;**
 - **Rise of capitalistic economy backed by IMF and World Bank;.**
 - **Emergence of many new countries with their own identity , interests, as well as economic and political difficulties.**
- (any other relevant point.) (to be explained briefly)

Q22. How far is it correct to say that the 9/11 attack on the World Trade Centre was an attack on the US hegemony? Explain. 4

Ans. 9/11 attack was an attack on the U.S. hegemony because of reaction to operation Infinite Reach launched by America with missile attacks on Sudan and Afghanistan especially on Al-Qaeda targets. U.S. launched Global war on terror through operation Enduring Freedom against Taliban regime and Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan, specially on Al-Qaeda targets. Their remnants, no doubt have remained potent.

Q23. What were the objectives behind the formation of the ASEAN in 1967? 4

Ans.

- **To accelerate economic growth;**
- **To encourage social progress and cultural development;**
- **To promote regional peace and stability based on rule of law and charter of United Nations; and**
- **ASEAN Way i.e. respect for internal sovereignty.**

Q24. Describe any **two** important components of India's security strategy.

2+2= 4

Ans.

- i) Strengthening its military capabilities.**
- ii) Strengthening international norms and international organizations.**
- iii) Meeting security challenges within the country.**
- iv) Developing economy in a way to lift the citizens out of poverty, misery and huge economic inequalities.**

(explaine briefly)

Q25. Define globalization. How is it different from internationalization?

2+2=4

Ans. Globalization is world wide interconnectedness through flow of ideas, people moving in search of better livelihood, commodities and technology.

Internationalism promotes peace, helps in solving problems where nations must work together, like disease, global warming etc.

Globalization plays an important role in the promotion of internationalism.

Q26. Explain India's stand on environmental issues.

4

Ans. India's stand is :-

- i) Per capita emission rates of developing countries are a fraction of those in the developed world.**
- ii) Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibility, the major responsibility of curtailing emissions rests with developed countries which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.**
- iii) Relies heavily on principles such as enshrined in UNFCC.**
- iv) India is participating in global efforts through a number of programmes like Atomic Fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act, Electricity Act of 2003 etc.**

Q 27. Briefly explain the role of opposition parties in India.

4

Ans.

- i) Criticism of policies and practices of the ruling party/ alliance.**
- ii) Keeping the ruling party/alliance under check.**

- iii) **By Providing political and democratic alternatives.**
- iv) **Preventing the resentment against the system from turning anti-democratic.**

Q28. “Foreign Policy is always dictated by national interests.” Do you agree with this view. Support your answer with any **two** suitable arguments. 2+2=4

Ans. Yes, Foreign policy is always dictated by national interests. India’s leadership pursued the national interests within the prevailing international situation.

- i) **Distance from the two camps.**
- ii) **Afro -Asian unity.**

(to be briefly explained)

Q29. `Examine the factors which helped in the restoration of the Congress Party after its split in 1969. 1+3=4

Ans The new Congress had an issue, an agenda and a political slogan while Grand Alliance did not have any coherent political programme.

These factors were :- Garibi Hatao; Growth of public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of disparities in income and opportunity; abolition of princely privileges (any three)

Q30. What is alliance politics? How has it influenced the Indian politics? 1+3=4

Ans. Forming a coalition either to form a government or oppose a government is alliance politics.

Influence on Indian Politics:

- i) **Agreement on new economic policies.**
- ii) **Acceptance of political and social claims of backward classes.**
- iii) **Acceptance of State level parties in the governance of the country.**
- iv) **Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and shifting the focus of political parties from ideological difference to power sharing arrangements.**

(any three)

Q31. What led to the emergence of bipolar world? What were the arenas of cold war between the two power blocks? 3+3=6

Or

Analyse India's changing relationship with post Communist Russia

6

Ans. After the second world war :-

- i) Emergence of United States and Soviet Union as greatest powers in the world with ability to influence events everywhere on the earth.**
- ii) Beginning of cold war and nuclear capability by both rivals.**
- iii) Formation of power blocs.**

Arenas of Cold war

Cuba Missile Crisis; Confrontation in Korea (1950-53), Berlin (1958-62), Congo Crisis (Early 1960s) etc. (any three)

(to be briefly explained)

Or

Ans. India has maintained good relations with all the erstwhile socialist countries but most cordial relations are still those between Russia and India.

- i) Embedded in the history - trust and common interests.**
- ii) Both share vision of multipolar world, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries etc.**
- iii) Democratisation and empowerment of bodies like the U.N.**
- iv) More than 80 bilateral agreements have been entered into.**
- vi) India benefits on issues like Kashmir issue, energy supplies, sharing information, access to central Asia, balancing the relation with China.**
- v) Russia benefits – India is second largest arms market for Russia, most Army - hardware from Russia, help during oil crisis, energy imports etc.**

Q32. Like India, why could democracy not take roots in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries share a common past?

6

Or

What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centres of power?

Ans. Social dominance of military, clergy and land owning aristocracy.

- i) Paramilitary groups more powerful due to conflict with India.**
- ii) A myth- Pakistans' security could be harmed by selfish minded parties and chaotic democracy.**
- iii) Lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan. U.S. and other Western nations have encouraged the military authoritarian rule in their own interest for fear of global Islamic Terrorism. (Explain)**

Or

EU is an outcome of European Economic Community and has 12 members, whereas SAARC is a regional initiative to evolve co-operation through multi-lateral means and has 7 members. E.U. has its own flag, anthem, currency, common foreign and security policy, co-operation on justice and home-affairs whereas SAARC does not have any of them,.

E.U. is the world's biggest economy and GDP larger than that of United States - SAARC has no joint economy.

E.U. has international influence in economic organizations like W.T.O It also has political and diplomatic influence. SAARC has no such influence. SAARC members have signed (SAFTA- free trade zone for South Asia). E.U. has large military strength. Its total spending on defence is second after the U.S., SAARC has no such military/defence entity.

Q 33. What were the major challenges of building democracy in India?

6

Or

What were the early initiatives taken by the Planning Commission for building a new India?

Ans.

- i) Shaping a nation united and accommodative of diversity of languages, cultures and religions.**
- ii) Establishing democracy- representative government based on parliamentary form of government.**
- iii) Development and wellbeing of the entire society and not only of a few sections.**

iv) **Effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty.**

Or

Adoption of Five year Plans to focus on the

- **agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.**
- **land reforms ;**
- **raising the level of national income;**
- **rapid industrialisation- stress on heavy industries.**
- **socialist pattern of society was the goal as was reflected by second Five Year Plan. (to be briefly explained)**

Q34. Explain the major issues which were responsible for the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.

6

Or

What were the major conflicts between the parliament and the judiciary during the leadership of Indira Gandhi .

Ans.

- i) **Indira Gandhi's contest with Morarji Desai for Prime Minister-ship after the death of P.M. Lal Bahadur Shastri .**
- ii) **Senior Congress leaders thought that Indira Gandhi would depend upon them for their support and guidance in administrative and political matters. She set out to control the party and demonstrated the leadership.**
- iii) **Non-Congressism, internal factions in Congress;**
- iv) **Electoral verdict- political earthquake;**
- v) **Indira vs Syndicate.**
- vi) **Presidential Election-1969-defeat of official Congress candidate.**
- vii) **Split into Congress (o) and Congress (R).**

(to be briefly explained)

Or

Ans.

- i) **Can the Fundamental Rights be abridged ?Supreme Court disagreed.**
- ii) **Can Parliament curtail the right to property? Supreme Court answered in negative.**
- iii) **Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles.Supreme Court rejected this provision also.**

Keshvanand Bharti Case- In this case Supreme Court said that Fundamental Rights are sacrosanct .

Supreme Court said, there are certain basic features of the Constitution and the Parliament cannot amend these features.

Appointment of Justic A.N. Ray as Chief Justice setting aside the seniority of three judges.

Q35. Explain any **three** elements of consensus which have emerged among most political parties after the Lok Sabha elections of 2004?

3x2=6

Or

Study the given political outline map of North-East India in which **six** states have been marked as A, B, C, D, E and F. Identify these states with the help of information provided below and write their names alongwith their respective alphabets i.e. A, B, C, D, E and F in your answer-book.

- i) **Two** states which were not part of the state of Assam at the time of India's independence.
- ii) The state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.
- iii) The state which declared independence from India in 1951.
- iv) The state which was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- v) The 22nd state of India due to its merger.

2+1+1+1+1=6

Ans. Elements of consences:-

Any three

- i) **Agreement on new economic policies.**
- ii) **Acceptance of political and social claims of the backward classes-support for backward classes in education and employment.**
- iii) **Acceptance of role of state -level parties in the governance of the country.**

iv) **Emphasis on pragmatic consideration rather than ideological positions.**

(to be briefly explained) (any three)

Or

Ans.

i) **C-Tripura D-Manipur**

ii) **F-Mizoram**

iii) **E-Nagaland**

iv) **B-Meghalaya**

v) **A-Sikkim**

Note : The following question is for the Blind Candidates only, in lieu of Q.No. 35

Answer the following questions :

i) Which states became the 22nd state of India due to its merger?

ii) Name the state whose leader signed an agreement with Rajiv Gandhi in 1986.

iii) Which state of North-East India declared its independence in 1951.

iv) Which state was carved out of Assam in 1972?

v) Which **two** states among the seven sisters were not part of Assam at the time of independence.

1+1+1+1+2=6

Ans.

i) **Sikkim**

ii) **Mizoram**

iii) **Nagaland**

iv) **Meghalaya**

v) **Tripura and Manipur**