

POLITICAL SCIENCE

*Time Allowed: 3 hours**Maximum Marks: 100***General Instructions:**

- (i) *All Questions are compulsory*
- (ii) *Q.1. to Q.5. carry 1 mark each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.*
- (iii) *Q.6. to Q.10. carry 2 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.*
- (iv) *Q.11. to Q.16. carry 4 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.*
- (v) *Q.17. to Q.21. carry 5 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 125 words each.*
- (vi) *Q.22. to Q.27. carry 6 marks each. The answer to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.*

1. Which philosophy was the basis of Soviet political system? 1
2. How can the World Trade Organization be made more suited to the interest of developing countries? 1
3. Who is the present General-Secretary of the United Nations? To which country does he belong? 1
4. Why did the leaders of the Indian freedom struggle uphold the ideal of secularism? 1

5. Name the political party of India that had the second largest number of seats in Lok Sabha in the first three parliamentary elections. 1
6. Why did the US attack Iraq in 2003? 2
7. Mention two important guiding principles of India's defense programmes. 2
8. The military dictatorships in Pakistan were possible because of the support given by US and other western powers. Justify the given statement with two points. 2
9. There have been some changes in the method of voting in India since 1952. Enlist three such changes. 2
10. In Indian political scenario, what was the 'One-Party Dominance'? 2
11. How can the UN be made stronger? 4
12. Mention two issues of conflict and two issues of friendship between India and Bangladesh. 4
13. What is Globalization? Describe any two of its basic features. 4

14. How was the princely state of Hyderabad merged with the Indian Union? 4
15. Mention the different objectives with which the members of SAARC signed SAFTA. 4
16. The 1960s is often considered as a very dangerous decade in India. Give reasons. 4
17. Read the passage and answer the questions given below:
- “Indian democracy was never close to a two party system as it was during the 1977 elections. However, the next few years saw a complete change. Soon after its defeat, the Indian National Congress split into two groups.....The Janata Party also went through major convulsions.....”- David Butler, Ashok Lahiri and Prannoy Roy – Partha Chatterjee.
- a. Why was it like two-party system in India in 1977?
- b. There were many parties even in 1977. Then why are the authors describing the situation as being near to two-party system?
- c. Why did the Congress and Janata Party divide? 5
18. How far will it be correct to say that India tries to dominate its smaller neighbors? 5

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

“In the history of nation-building only the Soviet experiment bears comparison with the Indian. There too, a sense of unity had to be forged between many diverse ethnic groups, religious, linguistic communities and social classes. The scale – geographic as well as demographic - was comparatively massive. The raw material the state had to work with was equally unpropitious: a people divided by faith and driven by debt and disease.”- Rama Chandra Guha

- a. List the similarities that the author gives between India and the Soviet Union.
- b. Can you even mention the differences between the two systems?
- c. Which of these two systems was more successful and why?

5

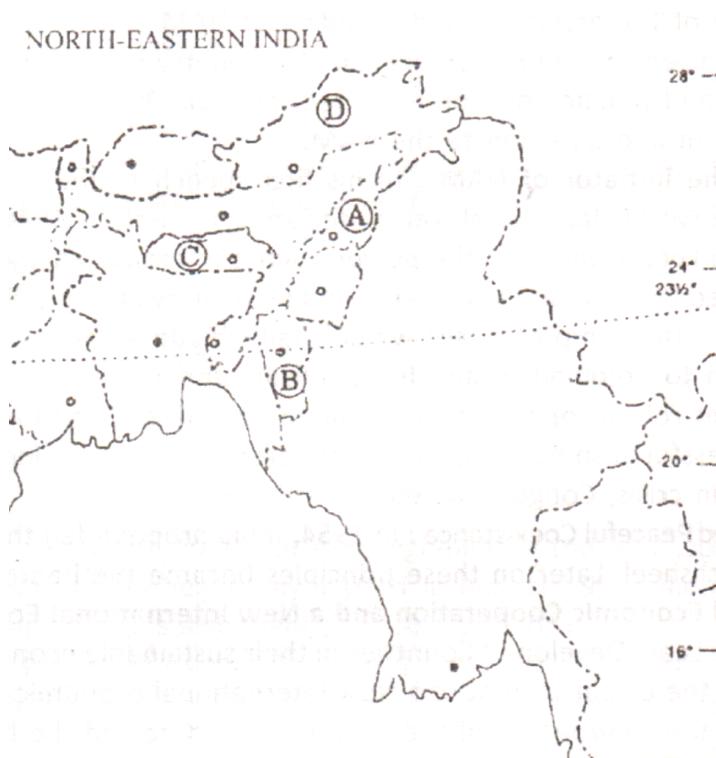
20.



- a. Which treaty is signified by the cartoon?
- b. How far will it be correct to label India as Non-Aligned after signing this treaty?
- c. What was the objective behind signing this treaty? 5

21. Look at the map given below and answer the following questions:

- a. Identify the four states marked as A, B, C and D on map.
- b. Also write the names of the capitals of the four states. 5



22. Analyze the New International Economic Order of 1970s. 6

Or

What important role has India played as a member of NAM? 6

23. Throw light on the emergence of democracy in Nepal. 6

Or

Describe the outcome of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. 6

24. What was the State Reorganization Commission and when was it constituted? What was the most significant recommendation made by this Commission? 6

Or

Give two reasons behind the partition of India in 1947 and four important results of the partition. 6

25. Why did the Congress formally split in 1969? 6

Or

What were the major disputes between the Parliament and Judiciary during Indira Gandhi's tenure? 6

26. Explain any three areas on which most of the political parties have made agreement since 2004. 6

Or

Mention some serious issues to which the nation's attention was drawn as a result of Anti-Drunk Movement. 6

27. Emergency of 1975 left behind several lessons to learn. Enlist any three lessons learnt from Emergency. 6

Or

Enlist any three major results of the Parliamentary elections of 1977. 6

ANSWERS

1. Planned economy under the control of state
2.
 - a. Transparency in its working
 - b. It should not work under the dictates of US, European Union and Japan
3. Ban ki Moon. South Korea.
4. To safeguard, maintain and promote the cultural and linguistic diversity of the country and maintain 'unity in diversity'.
5. The Communist Party of India.
6.
 - a. The declared aim was to stop Iraq from acquiring weapons of mass destruction.
 - b. The real motive seems to be controlling oil resources of Iraq and installing a US supportive regime in the country.
7.
 - a. Four wars with Pakistan and one war with China.
 - b. Both China and Pakistan are nuclear powers.
8.
 - a. To prevent Pakistan from coming under the grip of Islamic terrorism.
 - b. The military regimes of Pakistan have always served in the interest of US and other western powers.

9.
 - a. In the First General Election, each candidate was given a separate box having the symbol of the political party of the candidate. The voters had to drop a blank ballot paper in the box of the candidate he/she wished to vote.
 - b. In the Third General Elections, the name of all the candidates along with the symbol of the political party to which they belonged was there on a single ballot paper and the voter had to put stamp over the name of the candidate, he/she wished to vote.
 - c. Since 2004 General Elections, Electronic Voting Machines have been introduced. The voter has to press the button, containing the name of the candidate along.

10.
 - a. Congress ruling the country from 1947 to 1977.
 - b. Dominance of Congress due to its role in the freedom struggle and its charismatic leaders.

11.
 - a. In September 2005 the member nations of the UN discussed the steps to make it stronger.
 - b. Formation of Peace Building Commission.
 - c. International community to take responsibility of people whose basic rights are not protected by their nation's government.
 - d. Formation of Human Rights Council (Functioning since 2006).
 - e. Consensus to achieve Millennium Development Goals.
 - f. Opposing terrorism in all forms.
 - g. Creation of Democratic Fund.
 - h. Winding up the Trusteeship Council.

12. Issues of conflict

- a. Sharing of rivers waters
- b. Bangaldeshi refugees in India and the refusal of Bangladesh to allow the movement of Indian troops through its territory to North-East India.

Issues of Friendship

- a. Economic relations.
 - b. Co-operation in Disaster management and environmental issues.
- 13.** Globalization is the integration of the economies of all the countries of the world, involving free flow of capital, trade, technology and labour.

Features of Globalization

- a. It involves political, economic and cultural dimensions.
 - b. It is associated with liberalization and privatization.
- 14.**
- a. Nizam wanted independent state of Hyderabad.
 - b. People of Hyderabad wanted to merge with the Indian Union and started a movement.
 - c. In September 1948 India annexed Hyderabad by military action.
- 15.**
- a. SAARC members signed SAFTA (South Asian Free Trade) for the promotion of trade, in 2001.
 - b. According to this a free trade zone is formed.
 - c. It aims to reduce trade tariffs.
 - d. Free trade will help the members to improve their political relations.

16.
 - a. Economic crises due to war with China and Pakistan.
 - b. Congress received a serious jolt in the elections of 1967 both at the centre and the states.
 - c. Food crisis due to the failure of Monsoons.

17.
 - a. Most of the opposition parties formed a united front against the Congress under the name of 'Janata Party'.
 - b. All the major opposition parties united under the name of 'Janata Party' to defeat Congress in election. The vote of the people was also divided mainly between these two parties.
 - c. Congress divided in 1969 over the issue of the candidate for the Presidential elections. Janata Party split in 1979 over the issue of leadership amongst its three important leaders – Morarji Desai, Jagjivan Ram and Charan Singh.

18.
 - a. Because of its size and power, India is accused by smaller neighbors that India is dominating.
 - b. India too is often exploited by its smaller neighbors.
 - c. India wants these countries to be politically stable so that no foreign power exerts influence over them.
 - d. India is the only member of the SAARC that shares common border with all the member nations so it will not try to dominate so as to maintain friendship.
 - e. So it is not correct to say that India tries to dominate its smaller neighbors.

19.
 - a. 1. Enlightened and secular democracy to give room to diversities.

2. Promotion of free and fair elections.
 3. Economic and technological advancements to ensure social welfare.
 4. Both India and USSR had the same geographic and demographic reason for the division of the country.
- b. The difference is that USSR got divided into 15 independent and sovereign states while India is still united.
 - c. Indian system is better as it is still maintaining unity despite
- 20.**
- a. The cartoon signifies 20 years Treaty of Peace and Friendship between India and Soviet Union in August 1971.
 - b. By signing this treaty India was only assured of support in case of an external attack. This treaty did not make the political and economic system in India to run on Soviet model. Thus, India was still a member of NAM.
 - c. This treaty was signed to prevent India from coming under the influence of US or China.
- 21.**
- a. A- Nagaland
B – Mizoram
C – Meghalaya
D – Arunachal Pradesh
 - b. Nagaland – Kohima
Mizoram – Aizawal
Meghalaya – Shillong
Arunachal Pradesh – Itanagar

22. a. The New International Economic Order ensures the development of the economy of the least developed nations.
- b. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development reported in 1972 for reforms in global trading systems in favor of Least Developed Countries.

Or

- a. India as the founder of NAM.
- b. Opposition to colonialism and Imperialism.
- c. Advocated peaceful co-existence.
- d. Opposed racial discrimination.
- e. Preservation of environment.
- f. Fight against terrorism.
23. a. For the emergence of democracy, there was struggle between monarchy, democrats and communists.
- b. The democracy installed in 1990 soon ended.
- c. The democracy started in 2005 was led by three political parties.
The main aims of these parties were to restore the House of Representatives, end armed struggle and frame a constitution.
- e. In 2006, the King restored the House of Representatives that was dissolved in 2002.
- f. In 2008, Nepal became a full-fledged democracy.

Or

- a. Since independence, government was dominated by the majority Sinhala group, who were hostile to Tamils.

- b. Neglect of Tamil interest resulted in militant nationalism or ethnic conflict.
 - c. From 1983, LTTE, the militant outfit of the Tamils, carried out an armed struggle for the independence of Tamil state.
 - d. Even the intervention by Norway and Ireland could not normalize this conflict.
 - e. In February-March, 2009, the Tamils again started a war for separate elections in Jaffna region, to which the Sri Lankan government was quite unwilling.
 - f. The Sri Lankan Government by the use of force has temporarily controlled the situation.
 - g. This conflict at present is dormant and has not in any case ended.
24. a. State Reorganization Commission was constituted in 1953 to rearrange the boundaries of the constituent states of the Indian Union.
- b. It recommended the rearrangement of the boundaries of the states on linguistic basis.
 - c. Thus, after this, the boundaries of states in India began to be rearranged on linguistic lines.
 - d. Accordingly, State Reorganization Act was passed, which resulted in the formation of 14 states and 6 union territories.

Or

Causes of Partition:

- a. Two Nation Theory advocated by the Muslim League.

- b. Rivalry between the Congress and the Muslim League and the role of the British.

Consequences of Partition:

- a. Communal violence.
 - b. Social sufferings
 - c. Honour killing of women.
 - d. Children getting separated from families.
 - e. Migration of large number of people across the border.
 - f. Prejudiced views of Hindus and Muslims against each other.
- 25.**
- a. Despite Indira Gandhi's reservation, the Syndicate appointed Sanjeeva Reddy as the official candidate of Congress for Presidential elections.
 - b. Indira Gandhi supported the then Vice-President V.V. Giri.
 - c. The Congress President issued a whip asking Congress MPs and MLAs to support Sanjeeva Reddy.
 - d. The election resulted in the victory of V.V. Giri.
 - e. The defeat of Congress official candidate resulted in the split - Congress (O) and Congress (R).

Or

- a. Supreme Court ruled that the Parliament cannot abridge fundamental rights.
- b. Supreme Court ruled that the Parliament cannot amend the Constitution so as to curtail the fundamental rights.

- c. The Parliament amended the Constitution so as to give effect to Directive Principles of State Policy. The Supreme Court rejected this also.
 - d. This conflict came to an open in Keshvananda Bharti Case.
 - e. Justice A.N Ray appointed as the Chief Justice of India superseding three senior judges.
 - f. The Allahabad High Court verdict declaring Indira Gandhi's candidature to the Lok Sabha as invalid.
- 26.**
- a. Consensus on new economic policies.
 - b. Consensus on the political and social privileges given to backward castes.
 - c. Consensus on the importance of state level parties in the governance of the country.
 - d. Consensus on coalition politics irrespective of ideological differences.

Or

- a. Anti-Arrack Movement was started by women in rural Andhra Pradesh against the sale of alcohol, mafias and government.
 - b. The demand of women was simple, to prohibit the sale of arrack.
 - c. A close link between crime and politics was established around the sale and purchase of arrack.
 - d. Issues like domestic violence, demand of dowry and sexual violence were also focused.
- 27.**
- a. First lesson is that it is very difficult to end democracy in India.

- b. Some ratifications were made in the Emergency Provisions of the Indian Constitution as a result of Emergency.
- c. Everyone realized the importance of civil liberties as a result of Emergency.

Or

- a. The Congress lost the Lok Sabh Elections for the first time as it became very unpopular due to Emergency.
- b. Janata Party came to power with a clear cut majority.
- c. It was for the first time that a non-Congress Government was formed at the Centre.