

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. What was the 'Second World' in the times of Cold War? 1
2. Name the five permanent members of UN's Security Council. 1
3. How far is it justified to say that globalization has resulted in the slow destruction of the sovereignty of the state? 1
4. Who drafted the Second Five Year Plan in India? On which ideology was the Second Five Year Plan based? 1

5. What is the significance of Panchsheel? 1
6. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 is often regarded as the end of bipolarity. Briefly comment on this. 2
7. Name any one pact made by Communist bloc and three pacts made by Capitalist bloc during the Cold War era. 2
8. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a very important role in integrating the princely states with the Indian Union. Comment on this. 2
9. What resulted in coalition politics in India after 1989? 2
10. What did India and Pakistan agree through the Shimla agreement? 2
11. Why did super powers make military alliances with smaller during the Cold War? Give any two reasons. 4
12. Mention two issues of conflict and two issues of friendship between India and Bangladesh. 4
13. How can Euro pose a challenge to US dollar? 4
14. Throw light on conflicts within the Congress in the Presidential elections of 1989. 4

15. Describe the results of Sino-Indian conflict of 1962 on the internal politics of India. 4
16. Explain the role played by Syndicate in the Congress party in the 60s. 4
17. Mention some of the measures taken by India and Pakistan to end their bitter relationship. 5
18. “The independent country must consist fundamentally and basically of foreign relation that is the test of independence. All else is local autonomy. Once foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else to that extent and in that measure you are not independent”.
- Read the passage and answer the following questions:
- a. In what context was the statement given and by whom?
- b. What does the extract shows? 5
19. Read the given passage and answer the questions mentioned below the paragraph:
-Indira Gandhi changed the Congress into highly centralized and undemocratic party organization, from earlier federal, democratic and ideological foundation that Nehru had ledBut this....could not have happened had not Indira Gandhi changed the entire nature of politics. This new populist politics turned political ideologyinto a

mere electoral discourse, use of various slogans not meant to be translated into government policies....During its great electoral victories in early 1970s, amidst and celebration, the Congress Party died as a political organization....
–Sudipta Kaviraj

- a. How according to the passage strategies of Nehru and Indira Gandhi differed?
- b. How far is the author justified in saying that Congress as a political organization died?

5

20.



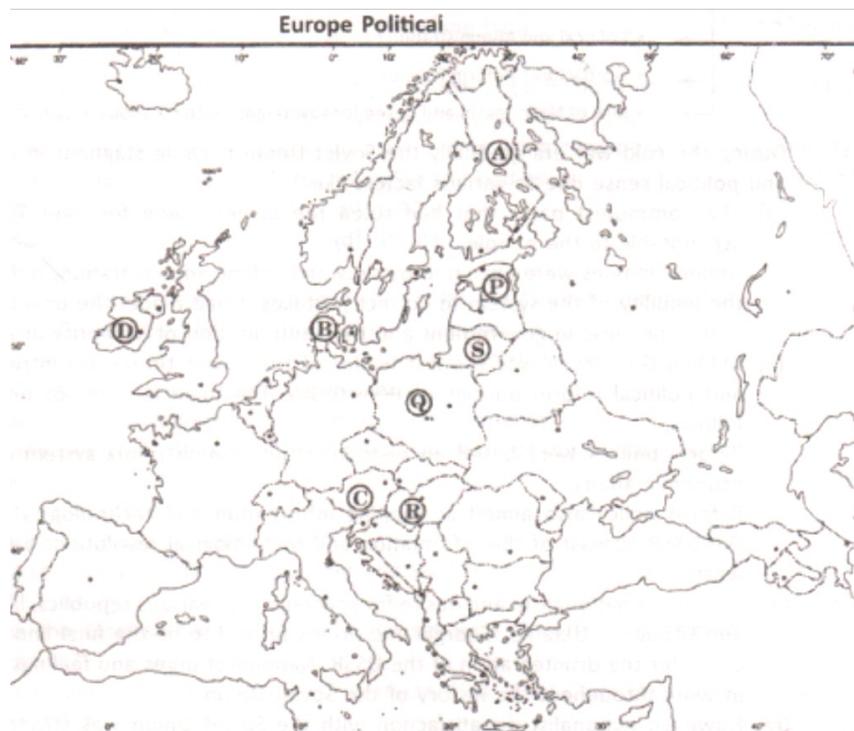
Study the cartoon above and answer the following questions:

- a. Why is the lady in the cartoon not concerned about whether it is a single party or a coalition government?

- b. Why does a coalition government involve more compromises?
- c. Is it possible to have bold and imaginative policies in a coalition politics?

5

21. In the map of the European Union, identify and write the names of four old members marked as A, B, C and F and four new members marked as P, Q, R and S in your Answer-Book.



5

22. Explain six factors that helped USSR in becoming a super-power

6

Or

What is Non-Aligned Movement? Give any two points of its

criticism and two points of its importance.

6

23. Explain the significance of UN in present times.

6

Or

Explain the factors because of which Pakistan has not been able to build a stable democracy. Mention two pro-democracy features in Pakistan that can help in building a strong democracy.

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 Indira Gandhi declare national emergency in 1975?

6

Or

How far was Indira Gandhi justified in imposing emergency in 1975?

6

26. 'One Party Dominance' in India did not show that India was not democratic? Give reasons.

6

Or

Which areas did Green Revolution in India affect the most?
Mention two positive and two negative outcomes of Green
Revolution.

6

- 27.** Explain the impact of Globalization on developing
countries.

6

Or

Explain measures that can ensure economic development
without polluting the environment.

6

ANSWERS

1. The Second World was the countries of Eastern Europe, which were liberated by Soviet Union during the Second World and whose political and economic systems were modeled on the lines of Soviet Union.
2. The five permanent members of UN's Security Council are USA, Russia, United Kingdom, France and China.
3. In the era of Globalization, the role of state is getting confined to performing only certain core functions like the maintenance of law and order. Thus, the welfare state is slowly and steadily becoming the market oriented state.
4. P.C. Mahalanobis drafted the Second Five Year Plan in India. It was based on socialist pattern of society.
5. Panchsheel means five principles of peaceful coexistence. This agreement was signed between India and China in 1954. It is a guide for India's external relations.
6.
 - a. This wall represented the division between capitalist and communist world.
 - b. It was demolished by the people on 9th November, 1989.
 - c. This marked the unification of Germany and the starting of the end of Communism and the end of bipolarity.

7. One pact made by Communist bloc

Warsaw Pact

Three Pacts made by Capitalist Bloc

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

South East Asian Treaty Organization

Central Treaty Organization

8. Sardar Patel as India's Home Minister played a commendable role in negotiating with the princely states firmly and diplomatically and bringing most of them under the Indian Union.
9. Since 1989 no political party has been able to get majority in the elections and this resulted in coalition politics.
10. a. This agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Bhutto after the 1971 War.
b. Both the countries agreed to solve bilateral problems mutually without any third party mediation.
11. a. To have control over the vast natural resources of smaller nations.
b. To have military bases over the territory of smaller nations.
- 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.
- a. The share of Euro in world trade is three times more than that of the US dollar.
 - b. European Union's economic power influences its neighbors and as well as the countries of Asia and Africa. Its currency Euro is acquiring more importance than the US dollar.
 - c. European Union is playing a very important role in World Trade Organization.
 - d. European Union is the world's largest economy and as such Euro poses a challenge to US dollar.
- 14.
- 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).
- 15.
- a. India had to ask for military assistance from the US and UK. USSR remained neutral.

- b. It was a national humiliation for India and at the same time made the sense of nationalism strong.
 - c. Nehru's own stature suffered and he was criticized,
 - d. For the first time a no-confidence motion was passed against the Congress and the Congress had to suffer defeat in several by-elections.
 - e. The growing differences between China and Soviet Union created differences within the Communist Party of India. The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the faction supporting China formed the Communist Party of India Marxist.
 - f. As a result of this war, Indian leaders were alerted of the volatile situation on the north-east.
- 16.**
- a. Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congress leader within the Congress who controlled the party organization.
 - b. It was led by K.Kamraj. Other important members of the Syndicate were S.K. Patil, S. Nijalingappa, N.Sanjeeva Reddy and Atulaya Ghose.
 - c. It played an important role in making Indira Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri as the Prime Minister of India.
 - d. This group was very powerful in Indira Gandhi's first council of ministers.
 - e. After the split in Congress this group formed Congress (O).
- 17.**
- a. Confidence building measures taken by both the countries.
 - b. Role played by social activists and prominent personalities of both the countries.
 - c. Starting of bus service between the two countries.

18. a. The above statement was given by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on the eve of India's independence and its external relations.
b. It reveals the importance of non-alignment in India's foreign policy.
19. a. Nehru ran the Congress as a federal, democratic and ideological based party. Indira, on the other hand, made Congress a centralized and undemocratic party.
b. Yes, the Congress died as a political organization. Political ideology was turned into a mere electoral discourse and the uses of various slogans were never translated into government policies.
20. a. The girl in the cartoon is not concerned because more important is the party in power should stand up to the aspirations of the people.
b. As a coalition is an alliance of many political parties, decisions have to be made taking care that no ally gets hurt as the result of the decision. All the allies should agree to the decision.
c. Bold and imaginative policies are possible in coalition as regional parties play an important role in decision making process. Moreover, coalition of parties declares common programs or manifestos at the time of elections and try to achieve the same on assuming power.
21. A. Finland
B. Denmark
C. Austria
D. Ireland
P. Estonia
Q. Poland

R. Hungary

S. Lithuania

22. a. The Soviet Economy was second largest after US and largest in Europe.
- b. Abundant raw materials in USSR for industrial growth.
- c. A well developed system of transportation and communication.
- d. The domestic production was of quality and cheap and assured comfortable living to everyone.
- e. The government provided basic necessities at subsidized rates and carried welfare.
- f. As all the means of production were owned by the government, there was very little unemployment.

Or

- a. Non-Alignment means not to join any of the military blocs.
- b. It stands for peace and cooperation among nations.
- c. It is based on impartial approach towards international issues without being influenced by any of the power bloc.
- d. It also stands that nations should have an independent foreign policy.

Criticism of NAM

- a. Pakistan a member of NAM has often aligned with American bloc.
- b. India is considered to be unprincipled in the name of pursuing its national interest and signed a 20 year pact with the Soviet Union.

Value of NAM

- a. It stresses on sovereignty of nations, both internal as well as external.
- b. It stands for co-operation, constructive approach and equal status.

23. a. In the present scenario of interdependence and globalization, UN is must.
- b. Technological assurances to increase interdependence have also increased the importance of UN.
- c. All the global problems can be solved through international cooperation, which can be achieved only through the UN.
- d. UN and its agencies provide financial assistance to developing countries in developing their economies.
- e. In conflicting situations, UN provides a forum for resolving of all the outstanding and long term conflicts.

Or

Factors because of which Pakistan has not been able to build stable democracy

- a. Dominance of military, clergy and landed aristocracy.
- b. Conflict with India
- c. Lack of international support
- d. Global Islamic terrorism

Pro-democracy factors in Pakistan

- a. Free press in Pakistan.
- b. Strong human rights movement.
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.** Emergency is an extraordinary situation in which normal democratic politics cannot be carried and special powers have to be given to the government.

Indira Gandhi imposed Emergency

- a. Opposition was not allowing the government to function.
- b. Opposition had created political instability.
- c. Opposition was continuously using extra-parliamentary methods to target the government.

- d. Subversive forces were not allowing government to carry its programs, including the 20 point programs.
- e. Judiciary was creating obstructions for the government.
- f. To control subversive forces like newspapers and businessmen and the opposition, emergency was required.

Or

No need to impose emergency

- a. Popular struggle are an essential part of democracy and should not be curbed by imposing emergency.
 - b. The movements in Bihar and Gujarat before the emergency were non-violent.
 - c. Law and order was normal and imposing emergency was an overreaction.
 - d. Indira Gandhi's decision to impose emergency was not approved by the Cabinet.
 - e. Indira Gandhi misused the extraordinary provisions in the Constitution to save her position.
 - f. Indira Gandhi by disobeying the Judiciary acted unconstitutionally.
- 26.**
- a. One Party Dominance means that power is enjoyed by only one party and other parties are not able to capture of power.
 - b. In spite of one party dominance, India is a democracy.
 - c. Multi party system was still there.
 - d. It was because of people's support that Congress enjoyed power and not because of any undemocratic means.

- e. Even in this time non-Congress Governments were formed at the states.
- f. Many state parties came into existence.
- g. Opposition. Though small. Was free to raise its voice against the government.

Or

The term Green Revolution implies new methods adopted in the field of agriculture to increase agricultural production in the 1960s. These modern methods included use of high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.

Positive aspects

- a. As a result, Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh became prosperous.
- b. It resulted in easy availability of latest technology, good equipments, loans and other facilities like insurance schemes related to crops and agricultural implements.

Negative aspects

- a. It resulted in regional imbalances and Punjab and Haryana were the most to benefit.
- b. It did not benefit the small and poor farmers.

- 27.
- a. In India, liberalization carried in 1991 started globalization.
 - b. It resulted in increased foreign investment by MNCs.
 - c. It has resulted in faster economic growth and improved standard of living of people.
 - d. Power of state has increased due to improved technology.

- e. It has resulted in flow of ideas across the world.
- f. It has resulted in developing countries getting influenced by western tastes, preferences and ideas.
- g. Events taking place in one part of the world leave an impact on other parts, like Tsunami, bird flu, etc.
- h. Opening of Mac-Donald's outlets in different parts of the world is the cultural outcome of globalization.

Or

- a. Use of non-conventional resources.
- b. Replacement of non- renewable resources by renewable resources.
- c. Use of environment friendly technology.
- d. Green house emissions should be reduced.
- e. Afforestation.
- f. Government laws to protect environment.