

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. Expand the following abbreviations:
 - a. UNCTAD
 - b. WMD 1

2. According to which theory was India partitioned? Who was the propounder of this theory? 1

3. The states in India are organized on linguistic lines. Give reasons. 1

4. What did the White Revolution signify? Who started this movement in India? 1
5. The National Front Government in 1989 was supported by two parties that were completely opposed to each other. Which were these two political parties? 1
6. How can the working of the Security Council of United Nations be improved? Suggest any two points. 2
7. Mention two important policy decisions that have resulted in making China an economic super power in the long run. 2
8. Explain the meaning and importance of economic planning in Indian context. 2
9. What did the ideologies of liberty, equality, democracy and fraternity in the course of her freedom struggle signify. 2
10. Enlist any two difficulties faced by Indian Government after 1971-72. 2
11. Enlist any two checks on US hegemony. 4
12. Discuss the role played by European Union in solving the problems of European countries. 4

13. Discuss any four problems concerning degradation of environment. 4
14. How has globalization strengthened the position of state? 4
15. What were the points of differences between the Congress (O) and Congress (R)? 4
16. Enlist some of the demerits of Globalization. 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 systems 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 systems?
- c. Why did the Congress and Janata Party divide? 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 passage and answer the questions that follow.

“Even as political parties play their role within the limits of given agreements, political movements and organizations are at the same time discovering new forms, visions and pathways of growth. Challenges like poverty, displacement are put on political agenda by people’s movements, reminding the state of its duties.”

- a. What do you mean by ‘agreements’ mentioned in the passage?
- b. How are political parties and movements in contemporary India interrelated?
- c. Support the point made in the passage with any popular movement in India.

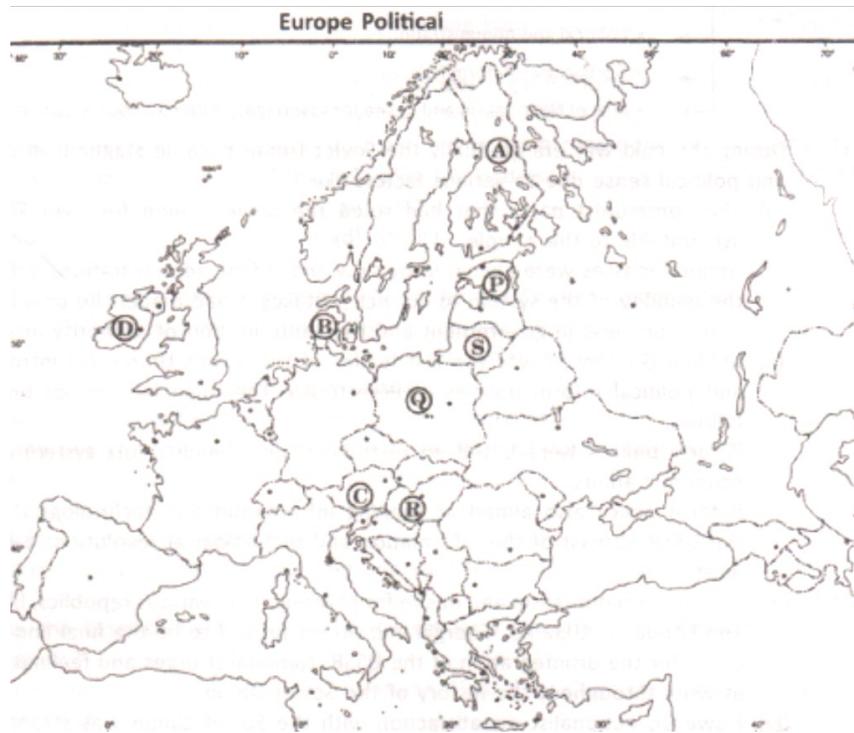
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20.



- 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. 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. What is Shock Therapy? Throw light on any four of its outcome. 6

Or

Has Non-Aligned movement in present times become irrelevant? 6

23. Analyze as to how India should carry out its relationship with the United States of America in the phase of global hegemony. 6

Or

Write a descriptive summary of US role in fight against terrorism after 9/11. 6

24. Analyze the results of planned development towards the foundation of India's economic development and land reforms. 6

Or

With respect to the Partition of India, enlist two causes and four consequences. 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. How is the process of globalization a boon for developing countries? 6

Or

How can economic development be pursued without degrading the environment? 6

ANSWERS

1.
 - a. UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 - b. WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction

2. India was partitioned according to 'Two Nations Theory' propounded by Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

3.
 - a. To have room for plurality and adopt a flexible approach in dealing with the demands of the regions.
 - b. To avoid the danger of division and separatist attitude among the states.

4. White revolution means different institutional and technological methods adopted to increase the production of milk and its different products. Dr. Verghese Kurien started this Movement.

5. These two political parties were the BJP and Left Front.

6.
 - a. Members should be judged on the basis of their contribution to the UN while expanding the permanent membership.
 - b. The principle of geographic distributions should be considered while expanding the permanent membership.

Thus, the Security Council should be restructured and expanded.

7.
 - a. Proposal to modernize agriculture, industry, science and technology and military in 1973.
 - b. Announcing of 'Open Door Policy' in 1978.

8. Economic Planning in Indian context means control of economy by the government to set priorities and to avoid wastage of time and resources.
 - a. It is a continuous process that helps to achieve national goals.
 - b. It rationally sets proposals for the future targets and suggests methods by which these targets will be achieved.

9. Here these concepts imply freedom from British rule and to achieve unity in diversity.

10.
 - a. As a result of Bangladesh Crises, 8 million people migrated to India and US stopped all aid to India.
 - b. The rise in oil prices in the international market resulted in the rise of prices of many commodities in India.

11.
 - a. Distribution of powers between the three organs of government in US.
 - b. NATO can moderate the exercise of American power.
 - c. The open nature of American society and political culture.

12.
 - a. European Union plays an important role in World Trade organization and is able to bargain in favor of member states in the organization.
 - b. It has tried to expand the areas of cooperation among the member nations.
 - c. It is also able to exercise great influence in UN as two of its members, Britain and France, are the permanent members of the Security Council.
 - d. Its influence in the failed of diplomacy, investments and negotiations are very important.

13.
 - a. Depletion of natural resources.
 - b. Loss of biodiversity
 - c. Depletion of ozone
 - d. Coastal pollution

14.
 - a. State is able to rule better because of advanced technology in collecting information.
 - b. The state is able to carry the functioning of maintaining law and order, national security, etc. far better due to improved technology of communication etc.

15.
 - a. Congress(R) under Indira Gandhi had an agenda and political slogan.
 - b. Congress(O) worked under the agenda 'Indira Hatao' whereas Congress(R) had a more positive agenda of 'Garibi Hatao'.
 - c. Through 'Garibi Hatao' Indira Gandhi tried to work for the welfare of most disadvantaged sections of the society. Congress (R) also focused on expansion of public sector, equitable distribution of income and wealth etc.

16.
 - a. Failed to create sufficient jobs for the masses.
 - b. Only the skilled and literate framers can benefit in the field of agriculture.
 - c. It has encouraged the profit motive of MNCs
 - d. Encouraged concentration of wealth in few hands.
 - e. Resulted in exploitation of natural resources and human labor.

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. 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. 1. Agreement on economic policies.
2. Acceptance of the constitutional privileges given to backward classes.
3. Acceptance of the role of state parties.
- b. 1. Weak relationship between the two
2. Popular movements are non-party movements.
3. Popular movements believe the direct involvement of people rather than depending on political parties.
4. They put pressure on government.
- c. Narmada Bachao Andolan
- a. Started against the Sardar Sarovar Project in Narmada valley.

- b. The protesters demanded a review of the benefits of all such projects undertaken previously.
 - c. The protesters demanded the rehabilitation of all those affected by the project both directly and indirectly.
 - d. The protesters wanted the involvement of local communities in decision making.
 - e. In 2003, The Comprehensive Rehabilitation Policy formed by the Government and Supreme Court's decision to rehabilitate the affected people can be seen as a victory for the protestors.
- 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. Finland
 - B. Denmark
 - C. Austria
 - D. Ireland
 - P. Estonia
 - Q. Poland
 - R. Hungary
 - S. Lithuania

22. Shock Therapy refers to transformation from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system of the countries of erstwhile Soviet bloc.

Consequences of Shock Therapy

- a. In Russia, a large government controlled industrial complex almost broke as 90% of its industries were put up for sale to private enterprises.
- b. The value of Ruble declined and the inflation was high.
- c. The withdrawal of government subsidies put many people into poverty.
- d. Privatization increased disparities among the people.

Or

NAM is relevant even today.

- a. Instead of political interest it now talks about the economic interest of the developing nations.
 - b. It checks US from taking unilateral decisions in the world where US is the only super power.
 - c. It also bargains for the economic interest of its members in the New International Economic Order.
23. In the phase of global hegemony, there are three paths open for India to maintain relationship with the US.
- a. Maintaining aloofness from US.
 - b. Take advantage of US hegemony.
 - c. India should join alliances formed against US hegemony
 - d. The best course for India seems to be the second option.

Or

- a. 'Operation Enduring Freedom' was started by US as a part of its program to end terrorism.
 - b. Al-Qaeda and Taliban were the target as they were responsible behind 9/11 attack.
 - c. Suspected people were arrested all over the world and detained at secret places like the Guantanamo Bay.
 - d. Launching of operation 'Iraqi Freedom'.
 - e. Aims and objectives of this operation 'Iraqi Freedom'.
 - f. Outcome of operation 'Iraqi Freedom'.
- 24.
- a. Planning in India laid down the foundation of India's economic development.
 - b. Some of the largest developmental projects were undertaken under the planning.
 - c. Some of the heavy industries like steel plants, oil refineries were set up.
 - d. Infrastructure of transport and communication was developed.
 - e. Land reforms were undertaken in agricultural sector.
 - f. Zamindari system was abolished.
 - g. Consolidation of land holding was undertaken.

Or

Causes of Partition:

- a. Two Nation Theory propounded by the Muslim League.
- b. Role played by the British.

Consequences of Partition:

- a. Creation of two independent states.
 - b. Communal violence.
 - c. Suffering of the common masses.
 - d. Administrative and financial difficulties.
- 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. 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.