

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

*Time Allowed: 3 hours*

*Maximum : 100*

**General Instructions:**

- (i) *All the questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Q. No. 1 to 5 are very short answer type, carrying 1 mark each.*
- (iii) *Q. No. 6 to 10 are short answer type, carrying 2 marks each.*
- (iv) *Q. No. 11 to 16 are short answer type, carrying 4 marks each.*
- (v) *Q. No. 17 to 21 are long answer type, carrying 5 marks each.*
- (vi) *Question no 21 is a map –based question. Write its answer in your answer book*
- (vii) *Question nos. 22 to 27 carry 6 marks each. Answer should not exceed 150 words each.*
- (viii) *Use of calculators is not allowed, use log tables wherever required.*

- 1 Name the paramilitary force of Hyderabad Nizam to counter communist forces during 1947.
  
- 2 Which one of the following statements about the Bandwagon Strategy is false?
  - A. advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system
  - B. to take advantage of the opportunities that hegemony creates
  - C. staying as far removed from the dominant power as possible
  - D. for raising economic power work with hegemony

- 3 Why was BAMCEF established?
- 4 How did the Anti Arrack Movement lead to 73rd and 74th amendment of the Indian constitution?
- 5 Mention any two reforms initiated by Mikhail Gorbachev in the Soviet Union.
- 6 Match the following Secretary Generals of UNO with their respective countries:  
A. Trygve Lie i. Egypt  
B. Boutros-Boutros Ghali ii. Ghana  
C. Kofi Annan iii. Burma (Myanmar)  
D. U Thant iv. Norway
- 7 How is oil continued to be the most important resource in the global strategy? Explain with an example.
- 8 Why was Shah Commission appointed? Mention any one of its finding.
- 9 State the outcomes of Punjab Accord.
- 10 How did the opposition parties of 1950s play a crucial role in making the democratic character of the system? Explain.
- 11 How can peace and cooperation be enhanced in the SAARC region? Give any four reforms.
- 12 Mention the role of E V Ramaswamy Naicker in the Dravidian Movement.
- 13 European Union has become a Supra-National organization. Explain.

- 14 Examine the key controversies over the strategy of economic development in the early years of independence.
- 15 Highlight the political and social aspects of the soviet system prior to 1991.
- 16 'The question of indigenious people brings the issue of environment, resourcesand politics together'. Explain the statement.
- 17 Read the following passage and answer the following questions:  
The process of nation-building did not come to an end with the partition and integration of princely states. Now the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states. The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation.
- a) Which commission was appointed to look into the question of redrawing of boundaries of the states on the lingual basis?
  - b) Why did the lingual issues become the basis of the formation of Andhra Pradesh?
  - c) How is democracy associated with plurality?
- 18 Read the following passage and answer the following questions:  
The emergency and the period around it can be described as a period of the constitutional crisis because it had its origins in the constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the parliament and the judiciary. On the other hand, it was also a period of political crisis. The party in power had absolute majority and yet, its leadership decided to suspend the democratic process.
- a) Why is the period of emergency described as a period of political crisis?
  - b) What were the issues of dispute between judiciary and parliament

during 1970's?

c) How did the role of mass protest during emergency reflect the attributed aspiration of people?

**19** Read the following passage and answer the following questions:

The Cuban missile crisis was a high point of what came to be known as the cold war. The cold war referred to the competition, the tensions and a series of confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies. Fortunately, it never escalated into a hot war, that is a full scale war between these two powers.

a) Why was the Cuban missile crisis considered as a high point of cold war? 1

b) Mention any two contentious issues between USA and USSR. 2

c) Name any two military alliances formed by the USA during the cold war.

**20** Read the following Cartoon and answer the following questions:



a) Which country is represented as thumb?

b) What does this cartoon say about the nature of hegemony?

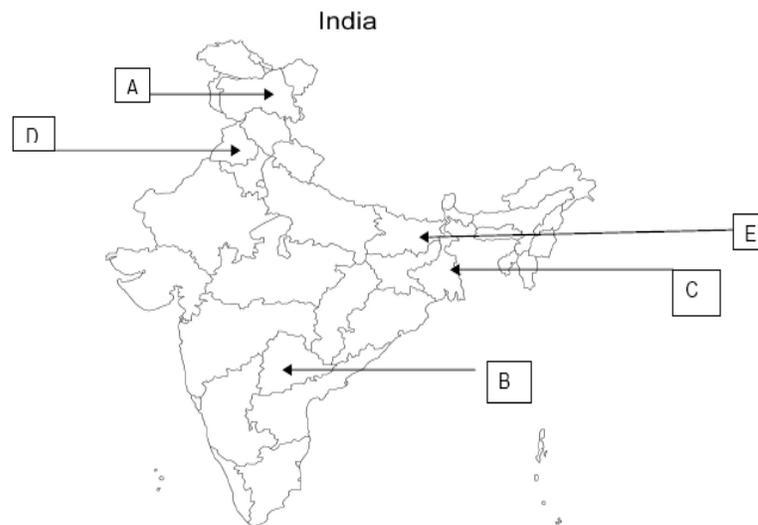
c) Mention any one operation undertaken by this country.

Note. The following question is for the visually impaired children in

lieu of Q20

- a) Which country in the world is having global dominance?
- b) Mention the military dominance of that country in the world.
- c) State its structural hegemony.

21 In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B),(C),(D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format.



- i. State to which the Nizam belonged to.
- ii. State which is related with article 370 of Indian constitution.
- iii. State where the operation blue star was launched.
- iv. State from where the J.P.Narayan demanded the dismissal of congress govt. in1974.
- v. State which is highly affected the Naxalites.

SR. No. of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
i) To v)		

...Note. The following question is for the visually impaired children in lieu of Q21

- i. Why was Naxalite movement considered as a threat to the

democracy?

- ii. How was the Naxalite movement splintered into various political parties and organizations of India?
- iii. Which sections of Indian society are most affected by the Naxalite movement?

**22** Describe any six consequences of the disintegration of USSR.

**Or**

Explain the relevance of NAM in the contemporary scenario.

**23** It is believed that a strengthened and revitalized UN is desirable in the changing world. Highlight the necessary reforms for its strengthening.

**Or**

The non-traditional concepts both human security and global security focus on the change nature of threats and security. Substantiate the statement.

**24** What do inter-connected world mean? State the cultural and political dimensions of it.

**Or**

Explain common but differential responsibility. Mention any two steps taken up by the global world in this direction.

**25** Why did India and China both view themselves as rising powers in the global politics in spite of tensions between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four areas that have brought cordiality in their relationship.

**OR**

Analyse the relationship between India and Pakistan.

**26** Describe the three major issues in the North-Eastern States of India.

**OR**

Explain the factors responsible for the formation of Bhartiye Kisan Union.

- 27** Analyse any three major factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi govt. in the early 1990s.

**OR**

Analyse any three major reasons for the split of congress (o) and congress (R) in 1969

## Answer Key

- 1 The Razakaras
- 2 C
- 3 For giving political power to Dalits.
- 4 Anti Arrack Movement - Due to domestic violence movement for the demand of equal representation.
- 5 Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms-
  1. Glasnost
  2. Perestroika
  3. Acceleration (any two )
- 6 Secretary Generals of United Nations
  - a. Trygve Lie iv. Norway
  - B. Boutros-Boutros Ghali i. Egypt
  - C. Kofi Annan ii. Ghana
  - D. U Thant iii. Burma (Myanmar)
- 7 Oil the most important resource- In their uneven distribution and nonavailability to some nations, there always has been a struggle over them. The first and the second gulf war are the prime examples of this struggle.
- 8 Shah Commission was appointed to look into the abuse of authority taken in the wake of the emergency proclaimed on the 25th June 1975. Shah Commission found that there were many 'excesses' committed during the emergency.

- 9** Punjab Accordi.  
Chandigarh was transferred to Punjab.
- ii. Punjab and Haryana border dispute was solved.
  - iii. Ravi- Beas river dispute was resolved between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
  - iv. Compensation to the people affect by the militancy.
- 10** Opposition parties–
- i. Groomed leaders
  - ii. Check and balance mechanism
  - iii. Principled criticism
  - iv. Provided political alternatives
- 11**
- i. In spite of many conflicts, the states of South Asia recognize the importance of peace and cooperation and friendly relationship among themselves.
  - ii. (SAARC) is a major initiative of South Asian States to evolve cooperation through multilateral means.
  - iii. SAARC countries signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA)
  - iv. Although India – Pakistan relations seems to be a story of endemic conflict and violence, there have been a series of efforts to manage tensions and build peace.
  - v. The two countries have started many confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war.
  - vi. US is increasingly acting as a moderator between India and Pakistan.  
(Any other relevant point)
- 12** The role of E V Ramaswamy Naicker in the Dravidian Movement :
- i) Raised anti-caste struggle and raised the rediscovery of Dravidic identity.
  - ii) Founded Dravid Kazgham.
  - iii) Opposed Brahmin domination and affirmed regional pride against domination of the north.

- iv) His movement acquired political power in the state and became influential at the national level.
- v) Movement transferred to DMK.

- 13**
- i. EU is the world's biggest economy.
  - ii. Its currency (the euro) can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar.
  - iii. Its share in the world trade is three times larger than that of the USA.
  - iv. It has enormous economic influence.
  - v. Its armed forces are the second largest in the world.
  - vi. Britain and France have nuclear arsenals.
  - vii. It is second in communication and technology.

**14** Key controversies

- i) Agricultural vs. industrial development
- ii) Public vs. private sector

- 15**
- i) Soviet system gave primary importance to the state and the institution of the party.
  - ii) The soviet political system centered on the communist party and no other political party or opposition was allowed.
  - iii) The economy was planned and controlled by the state.
  - iv) It was then more developed than rest of the world except the US.
  - v) It had a complex communications network, vast energy resources.
- (Any other relevant point)

- 16**
- i) 30 crore indigenous population spread across the world.
  - ii) Irrespective of their geographical location, they are strikingly similar with respect to their land and variety of life systems supported by it.
  - iii) The loss of land is the most obvious threat to their survival.
  - iv) They depend upon their subsistence on the cultivation of land.
  - v) They enjoy constitutional protection in political representation.
  - vi) They are displaced by various developmental projects.

(Any other relevant point)

- 17**
- a) State Reorganization Commission.
  - b) The creation of Andhra Pradesh on the basis of linguistic basis opened the flood gates of linguistic passions and demands for creation of linguistic states were raised from various quarters.
  - c) Democracy associated with plurality – as it believes in accommodation and social justice.
- 18**
- a. The period of emergency is described as a period of political crisis because of:
    - i. Invoked article 352 of the constitution
    - ii. Grave crisis
    - iii. Suspension of fundamental rights
    - iv. Press censorship and electricity failure
  - b. The issues of dispute between judiciary and parliament during 1970's were :
    - i. Abridgement of fundamental rights
    - ii. Curtailment of right to property
    - iii. Abridge fundamental rights to give effect to directive principles of the state policy
  - c. The role of mass protest during emergency :
    - i. reflected the attributed aspiration of people
    - ii. call for nationwide strike
    - iii. Mass agitations
    - iv. railway strike
- 19**
- a) The Cuban missile crisis was considered as a high point of cold war because of :
    - i. Conflict between US & USSR over the military base of USSR in Cuba against US interest.
    - ii. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any soviet ships heading to cuba as a way of warning.

- b) Contentious issues between US A and USSR :
  - i. Ideological issues
  - ii. Spread of communism against American interest
  - iii. Military blocs
  - iv. Containment issue
- c) The military alliances formed during the cold war were :
  - i. NATO
  - ii. SEATO
  - iii. CENTO

- 20**
- a) AMERICA is represented as thumb.
  - b) The nature of hegemony - soft, structural and hard hegemonic dominance.
  - c) Operation undertaken by this country- Operation Iraqi Freedom/ Operation Desert Storm.

FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED.....

- a) America in the world is having global dominance.
- b) Military dominance – in absolute and relative terms
  - i. High expenditure
  - ii. High budget allotment
  - iii. Military dominance
  - iv. High tech chasm
- c) State its structural hegemony
  - i. Global public goods
  - ii. SLOCS
  - iii. Internet
  - iv. World trade

- 21**
- Map questions
- i) Nizam belonged to Hyderabad (present Telangana)
  - ii) Article 370 of Indian constitution related with Jammu and Kashmir
  - iii) Operation blue star was launched in Punjab
  - iv) J.P.Narayan demanded the dismissal of congress govt. in 1974 -Bihar

v) State which is highly affected the Naxalites.- West Bengal

**FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED**

- i. Naxalite movement a threat to the democracy?-violent methods used by them, splintered into parties, bloodshed by them
- ii. Naxalite movement splintered into political parties – CPI-ML
- iii–ADIVASIS section of Indian society are most affected by the Naxalite movement

**22** Consequences of disintegration of USSR :

- i. It meant the end of Cold War confrontation between USA and USSR.
- ii. USA became the sole super power.
- iii. Capitalist economy became more dominant and was supported by World Bank and IMF.
- iv. Many new countries emerged, especially the Baltic and Eastern European states.
- v. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and European Union became very strong regional groups.
- vi. SHOCK therapy and expansion of capitalism.

**Or**

Relevance of NAM :

- i. Opposition to racism.
- ii. Respect for human rights and dignity.
- iii. Opposition to counter neo colonialism.
- iv. Maintain environmental balance.
- v. NIEO.
- vi. To curb terrorism.

**23** Reforms for strengthening of UN :

- ii. Reforms in the organizations structure and processes.
- iii. Review of the issues that fall within the jurisdiction of the organization.
- iv. major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which

has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly Membership has expanded.

- v. Increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members in UNSC.
- vi. Security Council should have more developing countries in it like Asia , Africa and South America.
- vii. Proposal to improve UNs budgetary procedures and its administration.
- viii. Some countries want the organization to play a greater role in peace and security missions.
- ix. Others want it play humanitarian role.
- x. Any other relevant point.

**Or**

The non-traditional concepts both human security and global security focus on the change in nature of threats and security :

- i. Human rights
- ii. Global poverty
- iii. Terrorism
- iv. Environmental threats
- v. Diseases

Any three

**24** Inter-connected world mean- global world which is integrated through exchange of people, information, goods and services Cultural and political dimensions –

- i. Political dimensions of globalization at the most simple level, result in an erosion of state capacity, i.e the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, 'welfare state' is now giving away to a more minimalist state that performs certain core function such as the maintenances of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- ii. Culturally it leads to the risk of a uniform culture or what is called as cultural homogenization. The risk of a uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of global culture is the imposition of Western Culture.

**Or**

Common but differential responsibility:

- i. Common but differentiated responsibility means that every country has to work for protecting environment but more responsibility lies on developed countries.
  - ii. This argument was accepted in the Rio Summit in 1992.
  - iii. The developed countries of the North want to discuss the environmental issue as it stands now and want everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.
  - iv. However the developing countries of the South say that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries.
  - v. If they have caused more degradation, they must also take more responsibility for undoing the damage now.
  - vi. States shall cooperate in the spirit for ecological protection.
- (Any other relevant point)

- 25**
- i. High potential of economic growth
  - ii. Working potential
  - iii. Global trade relations

Areas that have brought cordiality in their relationship are :

- i. Mutual peace talks
- ii. Trade relations
- iii. Cultural interactions
- iv. Negotiations over disputed issues

**Or**

The relationship between India and Pakistan :

- i. Jammu and Kashmir issue
- ii. Sianchen glacier issue
- iii. Infiltrators in India and terrorism
- iv. Bangladesh crisis

- v. Competitive military interest
  - vi. Arms race between the two
- (Any other relevant point)

**26** Three major issues in the north-eastern states of India :

- i. Movement against outsiders
- ii. Succession issue
- iii. Demand for autonomy

**Or**

The factors responsible for the formation of Barite Kisan Union :

- i. Regular electricity with subsidized rates.
- ii. Abolition of restrictions on the interstate movement.
- iii. Guaranteed supply.
- iv. Waiving of payments due to loan to farmers.
- v. Pension for farmers.
- vi. Higher floor prices for sugarcane and wheat

**27** Three major factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi govt. in the early 1990s :

- 1. Garibi hatao program of Gandhi.
- 2. Land to landless labourers.
- 3. Support to dalits , adivasis, minorities and women.

**OR**

Major reasons for the split of congress (o) and congress (R) :

- i. She gave left orientation to the govts policies ignoring syndicates.
- ii. For presidential elections , supported V V Giri.
- iii. Abolished privy purse.
- iv. Banks were nationalized against old members of congress.
- v. Sidelined syndicates.
- vi. Neglected them in all the policies.