

# Political Science 2019 (Outside Delhi)

**SET I**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

**General Instructions :**

- (i) All questions are compulsory. This questions paper has 27 questions in all. There are five sections in this question paper.
- (ii) Section A contains Questions number 1-5 of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- (iii) Section B contains Questions number 6-10 of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- (iv) Section C contains Questions number 11-16 of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Section D contains Questions number 17-21 of 5 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- (vi) In Section D Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answer in your answer-book.
- (vii) Section E contains Question number 22-27 of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

## SECTION-A

1. Explain the term 'Hegemony'. [1]

**OR**

Explain the main objective of the 'Marshall Plan'.

**Answer :** The term 'hegemony' stands for an international system which is politically, economically or culturally dominated by a sole super power or hyper-power. The collapse of the Soviet Union left the world with only one single power, the United States of America.

**OR**

Truman felt that communism did well when people were poor and suffering. It could best be resisted by providing economic aid to build up prosperity. In 1947, Marshall, the US secretary of state, put forward a plan to give billions of dollars of aid to European countries, post World War-II, so that they could recover from the shattering effects of war. Its main aim was also to assist these countries in rebuilding of infrastructure.

2. Which one of the following statement is 'not correct' about the 'Non-aligned Movement' ?

[1]

- (i) It suggested to the newly independent countries ways to stay out of the alliances.
- (ii) India's policy of non-alignment was neither negative nor passive.

(iii) The non-aligned posture of India served its interests.

(iv) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.

**Answer :** (iv) India was praised for signing the treaty of friendship with USSR to strengthen NAM.

3. Name any one international organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights.

[1]

**OR**

Highlight any one security challenge faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

**Answer :** Amnesty International is an international organisation that campaigns for the protection of human rights.

**OR**

External wars with neighbours and internal civil wars posed a serious security challenge to newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

4. Evaluate the role played by Sardar Patel towards the integration of the Princely States with India.

[1]

**Answer :** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of the princely states firmly but diplomatically and brought most of them into the Indian Union. He addressed the concerns of the princely states and assured them that they would retain their property and states and would be allowed to run and manage public offices. Through his constant efforts, he succeeded in integrating about 562 princely states after independence. This got him the title of 'Iron Man'.

5. Explain the concept of "Non-Party Movements".

[1]

**Answer :** Non-party movements are movements started by voluntary organisations or a group of people who lose their faith in the existing democratic institutions and electoral politics or do not get support of political parties.

## SECTION-B

6. Mention one characteristic each of the ideologies of the USSR and the USA. [1 × 2 = 2]

**OR**

Mention any two reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD.

**Answer :** USA represented the capitalist ideology and USSR represented the socialist ideology.

**OR**

Two reforms of the global trading system of UNCTAD in 1972 :

(i) To give the LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.

(ii) To obtain access to western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.

7. What would have happened to the world politics if India had not propagated the policy of non-alignment ? [2]

**OR**

Why did India refuse to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 ?

**Answer :** The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a group of countries which decided not to join any major power bloc during the cold war. India and NAM played an important role in securing international peace and security in the world. It prevented USA and USSR from dominating over the newly independent countries and allowed the newly independent countries to remain secure and economically sound without taking favours from any bloc.

**OR**

Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, always believed in modern science and technology. A part of such progress was a nuclear programme started by Homi J. Bhabha. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The NPT treaty bans nuclear states from encouraging or giving material to non-nuclear states to acquire nuclear weapons. India did not sign this treaty as it regarded this treaty to be discriminatory.

8. "Anti-arrack movement is also considered as a women's movement". Support the statement with two arguments. [1 x 2 = 2]

**Answer :** The anti-arrack movement is considered as a women's movement because :

(i) It was related to domestic violence, dowry, sexual abuse at work and public places and provided a platform to tackle these issues.

(ii) It helped to increase awareness about women's issues and led to demand for equal representation to women in politics and granted 33% reservation to women.

9. Highlight any two reasons that you think are responsible for the split in the Congress Party in 1969. [2]

**OR**

Highlight any two lessons learnt by the people of India from the Emergency imposed in 1975.

**Answer :** (i) Nomination of N. Sanjeev Reddy a official candidate for the post of President of India in 1969, which was against the wishes of Indira

Gandhi, increased the already existing gap between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate.

(ii) Revolutionary steps taken by Indira Gandhi were not welcomed by the old Congress leaders.

(iii) Indira Gandhi supported V. V. Giri as an independent candidate for the post of President of India, while the Syndicate wanted N. Sanjeev Reddy to be the President. This along with the defeat of N. Sanjeev Reddy led to the split of the Congress Party circumstances that led to the mid-term election in 1980.

**OR**

Two lessons learnt from emergency of 1975 are :

(i) It brought out the weakness and strength of India's democracy. Though India ceased to be a democracy during emergency, the normal democratic functioning resumed very soon. Thus, even though because of the emergency, the normal functioning of democracy might have ceased, still the easy and quick re-inforcement proved that no emergency could kill the democratic spirit of India.

(ii) It made everyone aware of the importance of civil liberties. Courts also played an active role in restoring and protecting civil liberties of people. Many civil liberties organisations came up after the emergency.

10. Match the facts given in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful manner.

[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Chipko Movement	(i) Right to Information
(ii) Dalit Panthers	(ii) Andhra Pradesh
(iii) Anti-Arrack Movement	(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste
(iv) Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan	(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources

**Answer :**

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Chipko Movement.	(iv) Right of Local Communities on natural resources.
(ii) Dalit Panthers.	(iii) Fight against discrimination on the basis of caste.
(iii) Anti-Arrack Movement.	(ii) Andhra Pradesh
(iv) Movement of Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan	(i) Right to Information

**SECTION-C**

**11. Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation. [4]**

**OR**

**Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.**

**Answer :** The European Union has gradually evolved from an economic unison into a political and military unison. The EU laid foundation and put in consistent efforts for cooperation on Justice and domestic affairs, evolution of a common foreign and defence policy and establishment of a single currency. EU has a considerable political, military, economic and diplomatic influence. Its currency 'Euro' can pose a serious threat to the hegemony of US Dollar. EU's share of world trade is three times bigger than that of the USA and gives it an opportunity to be more assertive in its trade disputes with China and the USA. The economic power of EU also gives it power to influence the biggest economic organisations of the world like the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The EU plays an influential role in diplomacy and negotiations except the military force. Its combined armed forces are almost the second largest in the world. It also holds a very important position in UN Security Council thus giving it a lot of hold on various sectors including peace keeping, defence and security.

**OR**

The East wing of Bengal had joined Pakistan as East Pakistan during partition. Between the two parts of Pakistan was about 1200 miles of Indian territory. After Partition, Pakistan's bureau-military government did not pay much attention to East Pakistan. However, the immediate source of conflict was denial of office of Premier to Sheikh Mujibur Rehman of East Bengal whose party had won 160 out of 300 seats in the 1970 elections. The new President of Pakistan, Yahya Khan denied rights to East Bengal. Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was put behind bars. Indian troops were charged of fighting on behalf of Mukti Bahani. India made consistent efforts to persuade Pakistan to stop harassing people in East Bengal. US threatened military action but the Indo-Soviet treaty restrained any attack. The Pakistan troops surrendered on 16 December 1971 and agreed to cease-fire. East Pakistan thus became independent in 1972 and was renamed Bangladesh.

**12. Assess the role of the United Nations as the most important international organisation. [4]**

**Answer :** UN is an important international organisation because it deals with war and peace and encourages countries to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with each other. Countries all over the world have conflicts and differences with

each other. But UN insists that this does not mean that they should resort to war to deal with their antagonisms. They should instead opt for peaceful methods of conflict resolution. Infact, most of the international disputes should be settled through negotiations and international organisations. The UN also helps to facilitate proper health facilities, sanitation, potable water and healthy food, to eradicate disease and also cooperates in vaccinating populations. Global environmental issues are deliberated and provides solutions are provided and major powers cooperate to mitigate the effect of climatic or security related issues. The UN thus helps to foster idea on such issues mutually.

**13. Explain any four environmental concerns that have become issues of Global Politics.**

**[1 × 4 = 4]**

**Answer :** Environment concern in global politics is a serious issue and is based on the following facts :

- (i) Cultivable area throughout the world is decreasing and a substantial part of existing agricultural land is losing fertility.
- (ii) Fisheries have been overharvested and grasslands have been affected adversely by overgrazing.
- (iii) Water bodies are suffering depletion due to pollution, leading to reduction of foodgrain's production.
- (iv) A rapid decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere or ozone layer endangers our ecosystems and human health.

**14. Describe any four features of the ideology of "Swatantra Party" founded in 1959. [4]**

**OR**

**Describe the changes that took place in the ideology of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to the first general elections in India in 1952.**

**Answer :** The Swatantra party was established to fight the licence permit Raj of the Congress party and since its inception, attracted the support of a good number of the people. After its establishment, the leaders of the party decided to work out details of its ideology, program and organisation. The Swatantra party stood for liberal democratic ideology and it denounced populism of the Congress party.

**Individual Freedom :** The party emphasized its opposition to the concept of socialism, in particular, the kind of socialism practised in India. It supported unrestricted individual freedom, in which the state encouraged and assisted individuals in all 21 fields without seeking to replace them. The party believed that the key to prosperity was through increased production and any measure that restricted it was anti-social.

**Industry and Trade :** As the Swatantra party opposed the Congress economic policy and planning, it laid stress on decentralized distribution of industry throughout the country side. It was not opposed to urbanization and heavy industry, but nevertheless, it accorded equal importance to small scale industries in the rural India.

**Property :** The party, in its ideology stressed the importance of property based on the principle of maximum freedom and minimum interference, and the Gandhian concept of trusteeship, it stood for the fundamental right to property as envisaged in the constitution.

**Education :** The party believed in the synthesis of ancient and modern education, introducing the spiritual element in education to provide adequate background of human values. In fact, the party felt that the educational activities of the government, direct or indirect, be such to emphasize the moral obligations of those who possess wealth, to hold in trust for the society 34 and a doctrine of life based on those moral obligations.

**OR**

In the early 1920s, communist groups emerged in different parts of India taking inspiration from the Bolshevik revolution in Russia and advocating socialism as the solution to problems affecting the country. From 1935, the Communists worked mainly from within the fold of the Indian National Congress. A parting of ways took place in December 1941, when the Communists decided to support the British in their war against Nazi Germany. Independence raised different voices in the party. Soon after independence, the party thought that the transfer of power in 1947 was not true independence and encouraged violent uprisings in Telangana. The communists failed to generate popular support for their position and were crushed by the armed forces. This forced them to rethink their position. In 1951, the Communist Party abandoned the path of violent revolution and decided to participate in the approaching general elections. In the first general election, CPI won 16 seats and emerged as the largest opposition party. The party's support was more concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Kerala.

15. Analyse the circumstances that you think were responsible for the declaration of Emergency in 1975. [4]

**Answer :** Since 1967, significant changes took place in Indian politics. Indira Gandhi emerged as a towering leader with a charismatic personality. Party competition during this period became bitter and polarised. This period even saw tensions between executive and judicial wings of the government.

Supreme Court found many initiations of government as an infringement of the constitution. The Congress called the stand of court, an opposition to principles of democracy and parliamentary democracy. The opposition parties felt that the politics had been personalised and government machinery was being used to implement Indira Gandhi's personal authority. There were other such activities and revolts against the government that were taking place during the period which included students, peasants, labour organisations, employees, unions and opposition parties. Indira Gandhi was found guilty by the Allahabad High Court on several accounts and was charged for malpractice during the previous campaigns during her Lok Sabha seat election. Even within the parliament, the government was undergoing much criticism from the opposition parties. The government led by Indira Gandhi claimed that the recent war between India and Pakistan along with the Oil crisis in 1973 has drastically affected the economy of the country that has resulted into price rise of consumer goods.

Unemployment and increasing labouring population generated fume and outrage all over the nation. The government claimed that the regular strikes and protests by the citizens had paralyzed the government and its economy and there was anomaly on streets as well as political opposition prevailing in many parts of the country. In 1975, Indira Gandhi imposed national emergency on the ground of maintaining national integrity.

16. Describe the role of the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, in formulating and implementing the foreign policy in India.

[1 × 4 = 4]

**OR**

Describe any four factors that influenced the foreign policy of India after independence.

**Answer :** The principles of Nehru that guided the external affairs of India are :

- India was to adopt a free and independent foreign policy as an autonomous nation and not merely as a satellite of another nation.
- Nehru favoured to keep away from bloc politics and any alliances. He regarded cold war to be deadlier than poverty. He advocated the policy of NAM.
- Nehru declared peace and freedom to be vital premises of India's national interest.
- Nehru supported the United Nations in its objective to stand for the independence of all colonial and dependent people and their full right to self-determination.

**OR**

The four factors that determine India's foreign policy are :

- (i) **Historical Background** : Since ancient times, India has been believing in the ideal of brotherhood of man in its national life. On account of such historical inheritance, India's foreign policy consists in resolving international issues, peacefully opposing imperialism or neo-colonialism or racial discrimination and in attaching more importance to the policy of disarmament.
- (ii) **Geographical Setting** : In South and South-east Asia, the geographical setting has a strategic importance. On account of its geographical proximity, India is determined to keep the Indian ocean an area of peace and not of belligerence.
- (iii) **Political Ideals and Values** : India's political ideals of world peace and disarmament and values like peace, ahimsa, truth, etc., have urged her to develop amicable relationship with other countries and to follow the foreign policy of non-alignment.
- (iv) **Leadership** : Keeping all the factors as given above into account, political leadership plays a crucial role in advancing the national interests. Jawaharlal Nehru propounded the new policy of non-alignment.

Constitutional commitment to maintain and promote international peace, India's support to the initiatives of the UN also influenced India's foreign policy.

**SECTION-D**

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society..... Besides, privatization led to more disparities.

- (i) What is meant by government subsidy ?
- (ii) How did the withdrawal of government subsidy lead the people into poverty ?
- (iii) Do you support or oppose the policy of privatisation ? Support your answer any two suitable arguments. [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**OR**

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries—a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs)—was to be more

developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free.

- (i) Name any two founder countries of Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War period.
- (ii) Suggest any two methods to lift the people of the Least Developed Countries out of poverty.
- (iii) Explain the concept of 'sustained development'.

**Answer :**

- (i) A subsidy or a government incentive is a form of financial aid or support extended to an economic sector generally with an aim of promoting economic and social policy.
- (ii) Withdrawal of subsidy or government incentive pushed people towards poverty since they no longer received the financial aid or support they needed to maintain and earn their livelihood.
- (iii) Privatisation as a policy led to a lot of disparities. States were divided into rich and poor regions, the economic gap between the classes widened, there was greater economic inequality among people. Thus, the policy did nothing but increased problems and economic gap between classes.

**OR**

- (i) Egypt and India were the two founder nations of Non-Alignment Policy.
- (ii) The two methods to lift people of LDCs out of poverty are :
  - (1) To give the LDCs whole control over their natural resources.
  - (2) By obtaining the access to Western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.
- (iii) Sustained development is also known as sustainable development. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The concept of needs goes beyond simple material needs and includes values, relationships, freedom to think, act and participate, all amounting to sustainable living, morally and spiritually.

18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

Most of the time, when we read and hear about security we are talking about traditional, national security conceptions of security related

to dangers from military threats. The source of this type of danger to security is another country which, by threatening military action endangers the core values of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

- What is meant by a national security ?
- Explain the traditional notion of security.
- Suggest any two methods to respond to the threat of war from another country.

**OR**

Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions :

One of India's major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership was expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.

- Why has the composition of the Security Council been said to have remained 'static' ?
- How has the static composition of the Security Council harmed its representative character ?
- Explain India's view about the role of the developing countries in the Security Council.

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**Answer :**

- National security refers to policy enacted by governments to ensure the survival and safety of the nation-state, including but not limited to the exercise of diplomatic, economic and military power in both peace and war.
- Traditional security concerns itself with internal security. In traditional security, there is recognition that cooperation in limiting violence is possible. These limits relate both to the ends and the means of war.
- In responding to the threat of war, a government has three basic choices : to surrender; to prevent the other side from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level; and to defend itself when the war actually breaks out so as to deny the attacking country its objectives and to turn back or defeat the attacking forces altogether.

**OR**

- Ever since the composition of Security council has been decided, its permanent member only constitutes of five most powerful nations of the world, which contribute greatly to the world in peace and security missions, while its non permanent members keep changing. This is why, it is called static.

(ii) The composition of Security Council, which has remained largely static is considered as a harm to the representative character of the Security Council. It does not represent other continents properly as it argues the fact that an expanded council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.

(iii) The membership of UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965 and there was no change in number of members after that. The overwhelming fact is that the majority of UN General Assembly members are developed countries, due to which, India argues, that developing countries should also have a role in shaping the decisions in the Security Council, which affect them.

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

Thus began an era of multi-party system .... Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. But after 1989, no single party secured a clear majority of seats in Lok Sabha till 2014. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre.

- Which political party won a clear majority in the Lok Sabha elections in 2014 ?
- In your opinion, what are the two main problems of coalition governments ?
- Analyse any two merits of the multi-party system in India.

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**Answer :**

- BJP.
- They form weak governments, because often there is less understanding between the partners. These governments bring unpopular representatives to power which might have not been in power otherwise.
- It provides a number of alternatives for people to choose their representatives from. Equal and better representation is facilitated to people in various regions and belonging to different communities.

20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :



- Write the full name of the organisation represented by the tiger in this cartoon.

(ii) Explain the dilemma of Sri Lankan leadership in trying to resolve this ethnic conflict.  
 (iii) How did this ethnic problem affect the economic growth of Sri Lanka ?

[1+2+2=5]

**Answer :**

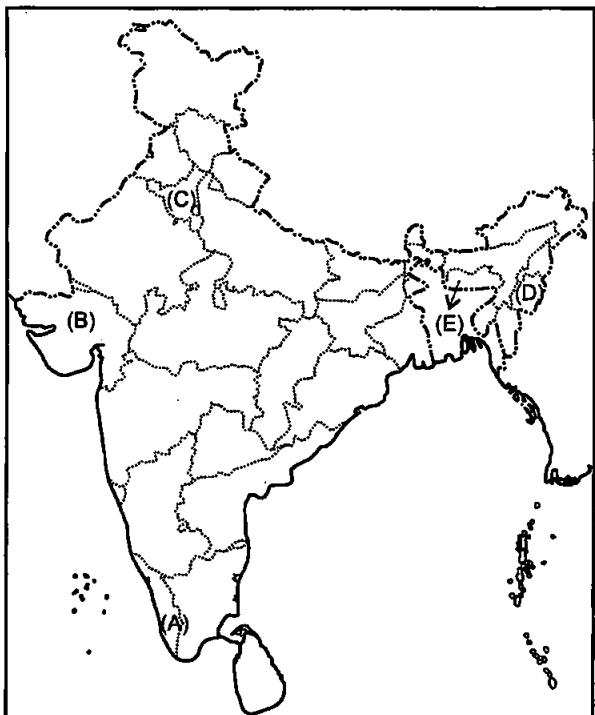
(i) Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.  
 (ii) The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding 'Tamil Eelam' or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka. Thus this ethnic conflict continues to plague Sri Lanka.  
 (iii) In spite of the conflict, Sri Lanka has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development. Sri Lanka was one of the first developing countries to successfully control the rate of growth of population, the first country in the region to liberalise the economy, and it has had the highest per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for many years right through the civil war.

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

St. no. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

(i) The State that resisted its merger with the Union of India.  
 (ii) The State which was carved out of Assam in 1972.  
 (iii) The State where the Communist Party of India formed its Government in 1957.  
 (iv) The State formed in 1966.  
 (v) The State related to Dairy Cooperative Movement under the name 'Amul'.

[1 × 5 = 5]



**Answer :**

Sr. no. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the State
(i)	D	Manipur
(ii)	E	Meghalaya
(iii)	A	Kerala
(iv)	C	Haryana
(v)	B	Gujarat

#### SECTION-E

22. Describe any four consequences of Shock Therapy. [4 + 2 = 6]

**OR**

Describe any two features of India's policy of non-alignment. How did this policy help India to serve its own interests ?

**Answer :** The shock therapy administered in the 1990s did not lead the people into the promised Utopia of mass consumption. It brought ruin to the economies and disaster upon the people of the entire region. In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90 per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies.

The restructuring was carried out through market forces and not by government-directed industrial policies, it led to the virtual disappearance of entire industries. This was called 'the largest garage sale in history', as valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throw away prices. Though all citizens

were given vouchers to participate in the sales, most citizens sold their vouchers in the black market because they needed the money.

The value of the ruble, the Russian currency, declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and Russia started to import food. The real GDP of Russia in 1999 was below what it was in 1989.

The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society, and the academic and intellectual manpower disintegrated or migrated.

**OR**

India's policy was neither negative nor passive. As Nehru reminded the world, non-alignment was not a policy of 'fleeing away'. On the contrary, India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries.

The five principles which NAM is based upon are :

- (i) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
- (ii) Mutual non-aggression.
- (iii) Mutual non-interference in domestic affairs.
- (iv) Equality and mutual benefit.
- (v) Peaceful co-existence.

A non-aligned posture also served India's interests directly, in at least two ways :

First, non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies. Second, India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurized by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other. Neither alliance system could take India for granted or bully it.

**23. Explain any four features of the U.S. hegemony as hard power.** [6]

**OR**

**Explain the process of establishing democracy in Nepal.**

**Answer :** Hegemony is an international system to dominate world by only one superpower. United states have the hard power hegemony through its military capability.

- (i) Today, U.S. has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately and in real time.

(ii) U.S. spends more on its military capabilities than the other 12 powers combined. Furthermore, a large chunk of the Pentagon's budget goes into military research and development, in other words, technology.

(iii) Thus, the military dominance of the US is not just based on higher military spending but on a qualitative gap, a technological chasm that no power can, at present, conceivably span.

(iv) The U.S. invasion of Iraq shows that the American capacity to conquer is formidable. Similarly, the U.S. capabilities to deter and to punish is self-evident. More than 40 countries joined in the US led "coalition of the willing" after the UN refused to give its mandate to the invasion. Thus, no country can deny the U.S. superiority in the world politics.

**OR**

Nepal while moving from a monarchy to a democratic government faced many challenges. These challenges were mainly the result of the triangular conflict between the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists. Throughout this period, political parties and the common people of Nepal wanted a more open and responsive system of government.

In 1990, the king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement. However, democratic governments had a short and troubled career. During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal. They believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. This led to a violent conflict between the Maoist guerrillas and the armed forces of the king known as the triangular conflict. In 2002, the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government, thus ending even the limited democracy that existed in Nepal. In 2006, there were massive, country wide, pro-democracy protests, led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists. Due to which the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives that had been dissolved in April 2002.

**24. Analyse the concept of 'Common but differentiated responsibilities' of States towards the protection of environment.** [2 × 3 = 6]

**OR**

**Assess the political, economic and cultural effects of globalisation on India.**

**Answer :** Common but differentiated responsibilities of states towards the protection of environment are :

(i) The developing countries felt that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries. If they have caused more degradation, they must also take more responsibility for undoing the damage now.

(ii) Moreover developing countries are in process of industrialisation and they must not be subjected to the same restrictions. They must be taken in account in the development application and interpretation of rules of international environmental law. This argument was accepted in the Rio Declaration at the Earth Summit in 1992 and is called 'common but differentiated responsibilities'.

(iii) The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system "on the basis of equality and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities".

(iv) The KYOTO Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions.

### OR

Political Effect of Globalisation on India are :

(i) One of the major impacts of political globalisation is that it reduces the importance of nation-states. Many states have organized themselves into trade blocs. Emergence of supranational institutions such as the European Union, the WTO, the G-8, and the International Criminal Court etc. replaced or extended the national functions to facilitate international agreement.

(ii) Another major impact of globalization is the increased influence of Non-Government Organizations in public policy like humanitarian aid, developmental efforts etc. Many organizations have come forward with the mission of uplifting the remotest parts of India where there is massive funding of millions of dollars.

(iii) The rise of global civil society is one of the major contributions of globalisation. Multivariate groups make up civil society which often protests against capitalism.

Economic consequences of globalisation are as follows :

(i) Globalisation usually involves greater economic flows among the different countries. Some of these are voluntary and some are forced by the international institutes.

(ii) This has helped in attracting more Foreign Investment to India.

(iii) GDP, growth rate of the country has increased due to globalisation.

Cultural consequences of globalisation :

(i) It leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. Imposition of values and beliefs of western culture has resulted in loss of individuality and uniqueness of Indian culture.

(ii) Western culture affects the rest of the world. The popularity of a burger or blue jeans in India has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life. Westernization has thus made India compromise with its traditional culture.

**25. Describe any three features of the Congress Party that kept it as a social and ideological coalition during the freedom struggle.**

[2 × 3 = 6]

### OR

**Describe any two positive and two negative consequences of the Green Revolution.**

[1½ × 4 = 6]

**Answer :** The Congress Party evolved from its origins in 1885 as a pressure group for the newly educated, professional and commercial classes to a mass movement in the twentieth century. This laid the basis for its eventual transformation into a mass political party and its subsequent domination of the political system. Thus the Congress began as a party dominated by the English speaking, upper caste, upper middle-class and urban elite. But with every Civil Disobedience Movement it launched, its social base widened. Peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle, lower and upper classes and castes, all found space in the Congress. Gradually, its leadership also expanded beyond the upper caste and upper class professionals to agriculture based leaders with a rural orientation. By the time of Independence, the Congress was transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition broadly representing India's diversity in terms of classes and castes, religions and languages and various interests. In this sense the Congress was an ideological coalition as well. It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist and moderate and the right, left and all shades of the centre. The Congress was a 'platform' for numerous groups, interests and even political parties to take part in the national movement.

### OR

In 1960's, India was facing a food crisis due to many reasons. India was dependent on U.S.A for food and U.S.A. was putting many limitations on Indian's

policies. Indian Government decided to make India self-sufficient in food. Hence the government adopted a new strategy for agricultural practices that were gradually replaced by modern technology. Use of high-yielding variety seeds and the increased use of fertilizers and irrigation are simply called Green Revolution (or) modern agricultural technology. As a result of Green revolution areas under improved seeds has gone up from about 15 million hectares during 1970-71 to nearly 75 million hectares in 1995-96. The new varieties were of a short-term duration and consequently, instead of growing one crop, two crops and sometimes even three crops were grown. The major benefits of the Green Revolution were experienced mainly in northern and north-western India. Unprecedented enthusiasm has prevailed among farmers in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan and Western U.P. For new wheat variety seeds, a situation developed in which the demand for seeds by farmers exceeded the supply. Positive consequences of the Green Revolution are :

- (i) The major achievement of the Green Revolution was that it boosted the production of major cereals *viz.* wheat and rice.
- (ii) As a result of the Green Revolution, the crop pattern in India has undergone significant changes. Two negative consequences of Green Revolution are :
- (i) Green Revolution has led to the concentration of wealth in the hands of top 10 percent of the rural population.
- (ii) Green Revolution had widened the gap between poor and small farmers and rich landlords. Regional imbalance also came into forefront.

**26. Analyse any four factors that led the Congress Party to a spectacular win in 1971 elections.**

[1½×4 = 6]

### OR

**Analyse the justification given by the Government of India for declaring National Emergency on the night of 25th June, 1975. How far do you agree with this justification.** [4+2 = 6]

**Answer :** The new Congress had something that its big opponents lacked—it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme : *Indira Hatao* (Remove Indira).

In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan : *Garibi Hatao* (Remove Poverty). She focused on the growth of the public sector, imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property, removal of

disparities in income and opportunity, and abolition of princely privileges.

Through *garibi hatao*, Indira Gandhi tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged, especially among the landless labourers—Dalits and Adivasis, minorities, women and the unemployed youth.

The slogan of *garibi hatao* and the programmes that followed it were part of Indira Gandhi's political strategy of building an independent nationwide political support base.

### OR

Emergency is one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics. One reason is that there are differing view points about the need to declare emergency. Another reason is that using the powers given by the Constitution, the government practically suspended the democratic functioning.

The Constitution simply mentioned 'internal disturbances' as the reason for declaring Emergency. Before 1975, emergency was never proclaimed on this ground. The government argued that in a democracy, the opposition parties must allow the elected ruling party to govern according to its policies. It felt that frequent recourse to agitations, protests and collective actions were no good for democracy. Supporters of Indira Gandhi also held that in a democracy, one cannot continuously have extra-parliamentary politics targeting the government. This leads to instability and distracts the administration from its routine task of ensuring development. All energies are diverted to maintenance of law and order. Indira Gandhi wrote in a letter to the Shah Commission that subversive forces were trying to obstruct the progressive programmes of the government and were attempting to dislodge her from power through extra-constitutional means.

Some other parties, like the CPI that continued to back the Congress during the Emergency, also believed that there was an international conspiracy against the unity of India. It believed that in such circumstances some restrictions on agitations were justified.

On the other hand, the critics of the Emergency argued that ever since the freedom movement, Indian politics had a history of popular struggles. JP and many other opposition leaders felt that in a democracy, people had the right to publicly protest against the government. The Bihar and Gujarat agitations were mostly peaceful and non-violent. Those who were arrested were never tried for any anti-national activity. No cases were registered against

most of the detainees. The Home Ministry, which is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the internal situation of the country, also did not express any concern about the law and order situation in the country. There was no need to suspend democratic functioning and use draconian measures like the Emergency for that. The threat was not to the unity and integrity of the country but to the ruling party and to the Prime Minister herself. It was, thus, inferred that Indira Gandhi misused a constitutional provision meant for saving the country to save her personal power.

27. Suggest any three methods of agitation, to highlight your problems and demands, which do not disturb the routine life of the people.

[2 × 3 = 6]

**OR**

Suggest any three methods to accommodate the regional aspirations and maintain national integration.

**Answer :** Protests are all about expressing one's dissent. It comes under freedom of expression but one thing must be remembered while exercising this right is that it should not offend anyone and should fall within the law of the land. The ways of protesting depends upon to what one wants to protest. It can be a Dress code or blocking the roads or say demonstrating via making dummies. All it needs is to reach to the concerned people and create a mass opinion. Following are the three ways :

(i) **Public Speeches :** One can easily influence people using strong words and expressions without affecting the everyday routine of people. Words have the power of motivating and de motivating people easily. They can change the course of any movement without requiring much effort.

(ii) **Signed public declaration :** A sworn declaration (also called a sworn statement or a statement under penalty of perjury) is a document that recites facts pertinent to a legal proceeding. It is very similar to an affidavit, but unlike an affidavit, it is not witnessed and sealed by an official such as a notary public. Instead, the person making the declaration signs a separate endorsement paragraph

at the end of the document, stating that the declaration is made under penalty of perjury. It is a very powerful method of protest.

(iii) **Peaceful demonstration, candle marches and boycott of substances :** During the transition between the wet to dry season of 1930 Mahatma (Mohandas) Gandhi led a peaceful protest against Britain's imposed law dictating no Indian could collect or sell salt in the country. Followed by dozens, Gandhi walked over 240 miles leading protesters to the Arabian Sea to pick up a small handful of salt out of the muddy waters of the sea.

Seventeen years later, after this peaceful yet defiant act, India gained independence from Britain.

**OR**

The best way to respond to regional aspirations is through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Militancy had erupted in Punjab; problems were persisting in the north-east; students in Assam were agitating; while Kashmir valley was on the boil. Instead of treating these as simple law and order problems, the Government of India reached negotiated settlement with regional movements. This produced a reconciliation which reduced the tensions existing in many regions. Political settlement could resolve the issue of separatism if handled with care. It is not sufficient to have a formal democratic structure. Besides that, groups and parties from the region need to be given share in power at the State level. The regions must have a share in deciding the destiny of the nation. If regions are not given a share in the national level decision making, the feeling of injustice and alienation can spread.

Regional imbalance in economic development contributes to the feeling of regional discrimination. Regional imbalance is a fact of India's development experience. Naturally, the backward states or backward regions in some states feel that their backwardness should be addressed on priority basis and that the policies of the Indian government have caused this imbalance. If some states remain poor and others develop rapidly, it leads to regional imbalances and inter-regional migrations.

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**Political Science 2019 (Outside Delhi)****SET II**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

**Note :** Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.

**4. "The process of nation-building did not come to an end with the partition of India and integration of Princely States." Give any one example to support the statement. [1]**

**Answer :** The process of nation-building did not come to an end with the partition. The new challenge that arose was of drawing the internal boundaries which would adequately reflect the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country without affecting the unity of the nation.

**5. How did the activities of Dalit Panthers influence the Dalit writers ? Give any one example. [1]**

**Answer :** Through the activities of Dalit Panthers, the dalit writers were facilitated with a platform to use their creativity to encourage protest activity. They protested against the brutalities of the caste system through their autobiographies and other literary works which were published during that period. Their works portrayed their life experiences, the difficulties they had to face all their lives because of their caste and the unjust treatment meted out to them. This sent shock waves in the Marathi literary world.

**6. Mention any two points of agreement between the member states of NATO. [1 × 2 = 2]**

**OR**

**When and where was the Eastern Alliance created ? What was its principal function.**

**Answer :** Two points of agreement between the member states of NATO were :

(i) All the states agreed to settle any international disputes in which they may be involved by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered, and to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.

(ii) They agreed that an attack on any one of the members will be considered an attack on all of them. Hence, they shall face it together.

**OR**

The Eastern Alliance, also known as the Warsaw pact was created in 1955, led by the Soviet Union and its principal function was to counter NATO's forces in Europe.

**8. Give any two arguments against the demand to stop construction of dams. [1 × 2 = 2]**

**Answer :** (i) The demand to stop construction of dams was clearly criticized for it obstructed the process of development. Dams help to facilitate clean water for drinking, irrigation and other purposes. They also help to generate electricity and catalyse agricultural production.

(ii) Dams help in effective flood and drought control. They hold impound floodwaters and then either release them under control to the river below or divert the water for other uses.

**12. Assess the role of the World Bank in helping the developing countries. [4]**

**Answer :** The World Bank was created in 1944. Its activities focus on helping the developing countries. Human development (in sectors of education, health), agricultural and rural development (irrigation, rural services), environmental protection (pollution reduction, establishing and enforcing regulations), infrastructure (roads, urban regeneration and electricity) and governance (anti-corruption, development of legal institutions) are few ways in which it provides assistance to these countries. It provides loans and grants to the member-countries. In this way, it exercises enormous influence on the economic policies of developing countries.

**13. What is meant by 'the protection of global commons' ? Explain with the help of examples. [4]**

**Answer :** 'Commons' are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by a community. In simpler words, areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community are known as res communis humanitatis or Global Commons. Major problem underlying all ecological issues relates to the difficulty of achieving consensus on common environmental issues on the basis of vague scientific evidence and time frames. For e.g., the discovery of the ozone hole over the Antarctic in the mid-1980s revealed the opportunity as well as dangers inherent in tackling global environmental problems, hence Antarctic treaty was signed in 1959 for the same. Montreal protocol, Rio Earth summit were other such agreements.

**15. Analyse any four issues that led to conflict between the judiciary and the government before the declaration of Emergency in 1975. [1×4=4]**

**Answer :** The government was at loggerheads with the judiciary. A number of issues led to conflict between them, these reasons are :

There was a conflict in between the two organs regarding the supremacy of Fundamental Rights. The judiciary raised the question whether the Parliament could abridge and violate Fundamental Rights in any situation. The ruling was against the Parliament, this heightened the tension between the two. Secondly, the Parliament was also prevented from curtailing the Right to Property by making an amendment. The Court said that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in a manner that the rights are curtailed.

The Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles. But the Supreme Court rejected this provision also. This led to a crisis as far as the relations between the government and the judiciary were concerned. Immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in 1973 in the Keshavananda Bharati case, a vacancy arose for the post of the Chief Justice of India. It had been a practice to appoint the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice. But in 1973, the government set aside the seniority of three judges and appointed Justice A. N. Ray as the Chief Justice of India. The appointment became politically controversial because all the three judges who were superseded had given rulings against the stand of the government.

Thus, constitutional interpretations and political ideologies were getting mixed up rapidly.

**22. Describe any four consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. [1½×4 = 6]**

**OR**

**Describe India's response to the ongoing Cold War as one of the leaders of Non-aligned Movement. [6]**

**Answer :** The disintegration of the second world of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in Eastern Europe had unfathomable consequences for world politics. These consequences are :

(i) Disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological controversy over whether the socialist system would drub the capitalist system was not an implication any more. The engagement of army and arms race finally ended.

(ii) The US became the sole superpower. Backed by the power and prestige of the US, the capitalist economy was the dominant economic system now. Organizations like World

Bank and IMF became powerful advisors to all these countries since they gave them loans for their transition to capitalism.

(iii) Disintegration of the Soviet Union led to the foundation for the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Some of them, especially the Baltic and east European states, wanted to join the European Union and become part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(iv) Disintegration of the Soviet Union ended the bipolar system and laid the foundation of unipolar system.

(v) Privatization of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in. Collective farms were to be replaced by private farming and capitalism.

(vi) Disintegration of the Soviet Union resulted a breakup of the existing trade alliances among the countries of the Soviet bloc. Each state from this bloc was now linked directly to the West and not to each other in the region. These states were thus to be gradually absorbed into the Western economic system.

(Any four)

**OR**

As one of the founder father nations of NAM, India's response to the ongoing cold war was two-fold. At one level, it took particular care in staying away from any of the two power blocs of the world that were hegemonising countries to follow their economic ideology. At another level, it raised its voice against the newly democratised decolonised countries falling prey to the alliances of the power blocs. India urged the newly independent countries to maintain their democratic stance and take aids but not to tie up with any bloc or superpower.

India alongside other member nations of NAM played an active role in mediating between the two rival alliances in the cause of peace and stability. India tried to reduce the differences between the alliances and thereby prevent differences from escalating into a full-scale war. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and cooperating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War.

**25. Describe any six factors which were responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in India during the first two decades after independence. [6]**

**OR**

**Describe any two land reforms introduced in free India which were fairly successful. Also mention**

**the other two land reforms which were much less successful and rarely implemented.**

**Answer :** The results of the first general election did not surprise anybody as congress party dominated the general election.

(i) The results were completely in the favour of congress because it had inherited the legacy of the national movement.

(ii) It was the only party to have an all-India outreach, with branches and impact spreading to the smallest towns.

(iii) The party was led by the most popular and charismatic leader of the time—Jawahar Lal Nehru. He was the most reliable and popular face in Indian politics and was confident of receiving majority of votes. He led the congress campaign and toured throughout the country.

(iv) His charisma influenced the citizens of the country greatly. It was believed that he would lead India to a politically stronger and integrated nation.

(v) Absence of a stronger alternative to the candidature of Congress Party also benefitted the latter. None of the opposition parties could fetch

even 10% of the votes secured by Congress in all the three elections individually.

(vi) The extent of the victory of the Congress Party was also artificially boosted by the electoral system adopted by the country. The party won 3 out of every 4 votes but could not secure even half the number of total votes.

### OR

In the agrarian sector, the period witnessed a serious attempt at land reforms. The most significant and successful of these was the abolition of the colonial system of zamindari. This act not only released land from the clutches of a class that had little interest in agriculture, but also reduced the capacity of the landlords small pieces of land together in one place. Other two components of land reforms were much less successful.

Though the laws were made to put an upper limit or 'ceiling' to how much agricultural land one person could own, people with excess land still managed to evade the law. Similarly, the tenants who worked on someone else's land were given greater legal security against eviction, but this provision was rarely implemented.

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## Political Science 2019 (Outside Delhi)

## SET III

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

**Note : Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous sets.**

4. Evaluate the impact of the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines on the other States of India. [1]

**Answer :** In the face of prolonged agitation, Andhra Pradesh became the first linguistic state of India. Consequently, there were similar demands for creation of other states on linguistic basis from other parts of the country. On December 22, 1953 Jawahar Lal Nehru appointed a special commission under Fazl Ali to consider these new demands. As per the observations of the report, the country was divided into 14 states and 6 union territories under the States Reorganisation Act that was passed in November 1956.

5. Highlight the factor which compelled the various fish workers' organisations at the local level to come together on a national level platform. [1]

**Answer :** When the government policies of economic liberalisation opened up India's waters to large

commercial vessels including multi-national fishing companies the local fishworkers and their livelihood was threatened. They then came together on a national level platform in the form of an organisation called 'National Fishworkers Forum' to raise their voice against the same.

Coming of policies of economic liberalisation compelled them to come together on a national level programme.

6. What did the Soviet Union do to ensure that half of Europe remained within its sphere of influence.

[1 + 1 = 2]

### OR

Mention one characteristic each of the ideologies of the USSR and the USA.

**Answer :** In the eastern half of Europe, the Russian Red Army liberated them and set up communist dominated power. They set up secret police and arrested their opponents. Non-communists were beaten, murdered, executed and terrified out of power.

### OR

Characteristics of the ideology followed by the two super powers are :

(i) **USSR** : The eastern alliance, headed by the Soviet Union, was committed to the ideology of socialism and communism.

(ii) **USA** : The western alliance, headed by the US, represented the ideology of liberal democracy and capitalism.

8. Equal representation to women has been granted in local level institutions in India but not in state and national legislatures. In your opinion, what is the main reason behind this failure ? [2]

**Answer** : Women have not been granted equal representation in state and national legislatures.

- Reasons for women's under representation in Indian state and national legislatures range from socio-historic reasons, lack of political will and the inherent masculinity of popular politics to institutional hurdles like family, marriage and the current socio-economic and political policies.

12. Analyse the four major global changes that have taken place after the Cold War leading to the necessity of reforms to make the U.N. work better. [4]

**Answer** : (i) **Limited Test Ban Treaty** : Banned nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water signed by the US, UK and USSR in Moscow on 5 August, 1963 came into force on 10 October, 1963.

(ii) **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty** : It allows only nuclear weapon states to have nuclear weapons and stops others from acquiring them. A nuclear weapon state is one which had manufactured and exploded nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January, 1967. So, there are five nuclear weapon states : US, USSR, Britain, France and China.

(iii) **Strategic Arms Limitations Talks I and II (Salt I and II)** : The first round began in November 1969. The Soviet Union leader Leonid Brezhnev and the US President Richard Nixon signed the following in Moscow on 26 May 1972 : (a) Anti Ballistic Missile System Treaty, (b) Interim Agreement on limitation of strategic offensive arms. It came into force on 3 October, 1972. The second round started in November 1972. The US President Jimmy Carter and the Soviet leader Brezhnev signed Treaty on limiting strategic offensive arms in Vienna on 18 June, 1979.

(iv) **Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I and II (Start I and II)** : Treaty I signed by the USSR president Mikhail Gorbachev and the US president George Bush (Senior) on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms in Moscow on 31, July 1991. Treaty II was signed for same purpose in Moscow on 3 January, 1993 between Russian President Boris Yeltsin and the US President George Bush (Senior).

Apart from these, the emergence of US, formation of new independent countries of USSR are also major changes which have taken place after the Cold War.

13. With the help of any four examples, explain India's stand on environmental issues. [4]

**Answer** : India's stand on environmental issues is clear through the following points :

- (i) India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto Protocol in August 2002.
- (ii) Following the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, India is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing emission rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time. India pointed out that per capita emission rates of developing countries are a tiny fraction of those by developed countries.
- (iii) India has initiated different programs and policies such as National Auto-Fuel Policy, the Energy Conservation Act 2001 and Electricity Act 2003 in order to participate in global efforts to protect the environment.
- (iv) In October 2016, India ratified the Paris Climate Agreement, where India plans to reduce its carbon emission intensity by making a significant shift to energy production from renewable sources.

Recent trends in importing natural gas and encouraging adoption of clean coal technologies show that India has been making efforts incessantly.

15. Assess the role of Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan in Indian politics. [4]

**Answer** : Loknayak Jayaprakash Narayan played an important role in the Indian politics :

- (i) By the time, the Bihar movement had been initiated by students, JP had given up active politics and was involved in social work. He was invited by students to protest against the rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption. He wanted the movement to remain non-violent.
- (ii) Jayaprakash wanted to spread the Bihar movement to other parts of the country too. He demanded the dismissal of the congress government in Bihar. Alongside the agitation led by him, the employees of railways gave call for a nationwide strike, which would paralyze the country.
- (iii) The movement started to influence national politics too. Non-Congress opposition parties like Jana Sangha, Congress (O), Bhartiya Lok Dal,

socialist parties and other supported him after he led one of the largest political rallies to the parliament.

(iv) Satyagraha was organised by Jayaprakash Narayan for Indira Gandhi's resignation, he appealed to people not to obey illegal and immoral orders through a massive demonstration in June, 1975. Such efforts changed the political mood of the country against Congress.

**22. Describe any four factors that necessitated reforms in most of the institutions of the Soviet Union.** [1½×4 = 6]

**OR**

**What is meant by Cold War ? When did it start ? Describe briefly the formation of Western and the Eastern alliances and its consequences.**

[2+1+3=6]

**Answer :**

- (i) Bureaucratic system had become authoritarian making life difficult for citizens.
- (ii) Right control over on institutional by Communist Party was an accountable to the people.
- (iii) Russians dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected.
- (iv) Soviet Union left behind the west in the Technology.
- (v) Wages continued to grow but the productivity and Technology fell considerably.

**OR**

Cold war was a state of conflict between two super powers namely USA and USSR without directly engaging in violent warfare, but primarily through economic and political policies creating buffer states to further the propaganda. The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, of military alliances, and of the balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well. It started after the end of the Second World War from 1945.

In 1949, the prospect of further communist expansion prompted the United States and other Western nations to form the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) while the Soviet Union and its affiliated communist nations in Eastern Europe founded a rival alliance, the Warsaw Pact in 1955. Since both these alliances were military in nature, grievance was that if any one counter attacked, it may lead to a war.

**25. Describe the emergence of opposition parties and the role played by them during the first phase of democratic politics in free India.** [3+3=6]

**OR**

**Describe any three features of the Second Five Year Plan. Also mention the problems faced during its implementation.** [6]

**Answer :** Ever since India sought its Independence, various parties other than Congress have risen with opposing ideologies and different Modus operandi. Some of these vibrant and diverse opposition parties had come into being even before the first general election of 1952. While, some of these parties played a crucial role in the politics of the country in the 60s-70s. The roots of almost all the non-Congress parties of today can be traced back to one or the other opposition parties of the 1950s. All these opposition parties succeeded in gaining only a token of representation in the Lok Sabha and State assemblies during this period. Yet their presence played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.

The major role of opposition parties is as follows :

- (i) These parties offered a sustained and disciplined criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party. This kept the ruling party under check.
- (ii) These parties also groomed the leaders who were to play a crucial role in the shaping of our country in near future.
- (iii) By keeping democratic political alternatives alive, these parties prevented the resentment against the government from turning the citizens, anti-democratic. This helped the healthy party competition grow more intense.

**OR**

**Three features of the Second Five Year Plan :**

- (i) Second Five Year Plan emphasised on heavy industrialisation in place of agriculture even in the remotest parts of rural India.
- (ii) Second Five Year Plan wanted to bring about quick structural transformation in all possible directions in place of slow and steady growth preached by the First Five Year Plan.
- (iii) The Second Plan also reflected a 'socialist pattern of society' as its goal. The government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect domestic industries. This decision helped both the private and public sector grow.

**Problems faced during the implementation of the Second Year Plan :**

- (i) As India was technologically backward, it had to spend on foreign exchange to buy technology from the global market.

(ii) As industrial sector attracted more investment and attention, the possibility of food shortage started looming. The Indian planners found it difficult to maintain a balance between both the sectors.

(iii) Unlike the First, the Second Plan was characterized by a persistent rise in prices. Over the Five Years period, the rise in the general index of wholesale prices was about 30%, food articles as a

group went up by 27%; industrial raw-materials by 45% and manufacture by over 25%.

This substantial price rise had its repercussions on the cost of living as well as the country's exports. The common man found his rupee losing a quarter of its value while the country's export promotion drive suffered a serious setback. All cost estimates were upset and the plan progress was adversely affected.

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## Political Science 2019 (Delhi)

Time allowed : 3 hours

**SET I**

Maximum marks : 100

**Note :** Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous sets.

### SECTION-A

1. Explain the term 'Capitalism'. [1]

**OR**

What is meant by 'Eastern Alliance' formed during the Cold War period ?

**Answer :** Capitalism is an economic and political system based on the private ownership of country's trade and industry, whereas under socialism the state plans and produces goods and either owns or redistributes resources among its citizens. 'Capitalism' rules on a system of checks and balances based on free market forces brought about through competition.

**OR**

The Cold war gave birth to 'Eastern Alliance' known as Warsaw pact with eastern European countries as its members, headed by the Soviet Union in 1955. Its principal function was to counter NATO's forces.

2. Which one of the following statements related to the Iraq invasion by the US is incorrect ? [1]

- (i) More than forty other countries were involved in this invasion.
- (ii) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.
- (iii) The invasion was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction.
- (iv) The US lost over 3000 military personnel in this war.

**Answer :** (ii) The UN had given consent to invade Iraq.

3. Highlight any one benefit of having an International Organization. [1]

**OR**

Explain the importance of 'Arms Control' as a measure of traditional security.

**Answer :** International organisations help countries to cooperate to create better living conditions all over the world and provide a common platform to discuss

contentious issues and find peaceful solutions by a fixed mechanism, rules and bureaucracy.

**OR**

Arms control regulated the acquisition or development of weapons. It is a term for international restrictions upon the development, production, stockpiling, proliferation and usage of weapons of mass destruction. Arms control helps to establish co-operation, stability and mutual security between different countries in the world. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 was an arms control treaty in the sense that it regulated the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

4. Justify the reorganization of states in India on language basis by giving one suitable argument. [1]

**Answer :** Division into linguistic states changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership in some basic ways. The path to politics and power could be better distributed among speakers of regional language. Such leaders were accepted better by the indigenous people. Linguistic re-organisation also gave some uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries. It strengthened national unity. State Government offices could function smoothly and easily than before.

5. Explain the meaning of 'Coalition Government'. [1]

**Answer :** A coalition government is a government formed when no single party secures absolute majority in the Lok Sabha. In such a situation, two or more parties come together and form a government. This reduces the dominance of any one party within that coalition.

### SECTION-B

6. Describe any two features of the Soviet System. [2]

**OR**

Mention any two effects on the East Europe and countries that the Soviet army had liberated from the fascist forces after the Second World War.

**Answer :** (i) It had a complex communication network, vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel.

(ii) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens, and the government subsidized basic necessities including health, education, employment opportunities, childcare and other welfare schemes.

(iii) State ownership was the dominant form of ownership : land and productive assets were owned and controlled by the Soviet state.

**OR**

Effects that Soviet Union had on East European Countries are :

The political and economic systems of all these countries were modeled after that of the USSR. This was known as the 'Socialist bloc'.

The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance, held them together under the leadership of USSR. The Soviet regime proclaimed a policy of détente and sought increased economic co-operation after having driven the Axis powers out of Eastern Europe.

7. Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan. [2]

**OR**

How did the Sino-Indian conflict of 1962 affect the Communist Party of India ?

**Answer :** The two countries have to undertake confidence building measures to reduce the risk of war. Leaders have to set an example by holding joint dialogues to understand each other better and to find solutions to the major problems between the two neighbours. Trade and cultural exchanges should be encouraged once confidence has been achieved through dialogue.

Apart from the same, both armies have to offer olive branches and stop cease-fire violations. The heads of both the countries should realize that only negotiations, not action can help increase the camaraderie between the two nations. Both countries should try to de-escalate the current level of tensions on LOC.

**OR**

The Sino-Indian conflict affected the communist Party of India in various ways. This and the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress. The other faction was for sometime closer to China and was against any ties with the Congress. The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the latter faction formed the Communist Party

of India (Marxist) i.e., (CPI-M). In the wake of the China war, many leaders of CPI (M) were arrested for being pro-China. The members of the party were confused and unsure about which stance to follow. Some of them were ardent Nehru followers while some were impressed by younger leaders like Jyoti Basu and Harikrshnan Singh.

8. Evaluate the impact of national emergency declared in June 1975. [2]

**OR**

Assess the role played by 'defections' on Indian politics.

**Answer :** The emergency brought the agitation to an abrupt stop; strikes were banned; many opposition leaders were put in jail; the political situation became very quiet though tense. Deciding to use its special powers under Emergency provisions, the government suspended the freedom of the Press. Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. Apprehending social and communal disharmony, the government banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamait-e-Islami. Protests and strikes and public agitations were also disallowed. Most importantly, under the provisions of Emergency, the various Fundamental Rights of citizens stood suspended, including the right of citizens to move the Court for restoring their Fundamental Rights.

**OR**

Defection refers to the act of showing disloyalty by changing parties for personal motives. After the 1967 general election, the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress governments in three States—Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Allegations were made that the legislators changed their allegiance very frequently and in Haryana, it was reported that a legislator changed his allegiance thrice in a day. Between March and December 1967, out of total membership of about 3,450 state legislators about 320 changed their loyalties. This caused political instability. People started questioning the credibility of these parties and their leaders. Thus, a visible lack of confidence in party affairs and their initiatives was seen among people.

9. Analyse the main reason for limiting the Dravidian Movement from the whole South India to Tamil Nadu only. [2]

**Answer :** The movement by Dravidians was at its height from the 1940s and 1960s but due to the fear of Tamil hegemony, it failed to find any support outside Tamil Nadu. In 1960, the DMK leader

decided to delete the demand of Dravida Nadu from the party programme at a meeting held in the absence of Annadurai. Annadurai abandoned the claim for Dravida Nadu-now geographically limited to modern Tamil Nadu, completely in 1963.

10. Match the following in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful way. [4 × 1/2 = 2]

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Chipko Movement.	(a) Maharashtra
(ii) Narmada Bachao Aandolan.	(b) Uttarakhand
(iii) Dalit Panthers Movement.	(c) Andhra Pradesh
(iv) Anti-Arrack Movement.	(d) Gujarat

Answer :

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(i) Chipko Movement.	(b) Uttarakhand
(ii) Narmada Bachao Aandolan.	(d) Gujarat
(iii) Dalit Panthers Movement.	(a) Maharashtra
(iv) Anti-Arrack Movement.	(c) Andhra Pradesh

### SECTION-C

11. Explain any two constraints on the American hegemony. [2 × 2 = 4]

#### OR

Explain any two factors that have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy.

Answer : At the beginning of the 21st century, the United States was a superpower. But history tells us that empires decline because they decay from within. Similarly, the biggest constraint to American hegemony is from within. Two constraints on American power are as follows :

- (i) The first constraint is the institutional architecture of the American State itself. American system is based on division of power between the three organs of government, i.e., the Congress (Legislature), the Executive (President) and Judiciary.
- (ii) The second constraint of American Power is the open nature of the American Society. It means that there is no government control over mass media.

#### OR

Pakistan has failed to establish a stable democracy due to several reasons, they are :

- (i) The social dominance of military, clergy and landed aristocracy in Pakistan has been central to military dictatorship and overthrow of democratic regimes. Pakistan's hostility with India has also made the military strong.
- (ii) The strength of pro-military group clearly shows that political parties and democracy in Pakistan is not in their true forms. This misled democracy and rule by selfish-minded parties will only hamper Pakistan's security.

These grounds have helped Pakistani military to stay in power for long. And though democracy has not been successful in Pakistan, pro-democracy sentiments are quite strong here. The lack of a real support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further ensured the dominance of military in Pakistan. The US along with other western states, has favoured military dictatorship in Pakistan.

12. Describe any four criteria that have been proposed in recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. [4×1=4]

#### OR

Describe any four new sources of threats to non-traditional security.

Answer : On the reforms of structures and processes, the biggest discussion has been on the functioning of Security Council. The following are just some of the criteria that have been proposed for election of new permanent and non-permanent members of the security council. For a new member, it has been suggested that it should be :

- (i) A major economic power.
- (ii) A major military power.
- (iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
- (iv) A big nation in terms of its population.
- (v) A nation that respects democracy and Human Rights.

- (vi) A country that would make the council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.

Security council should reform and improve its working to make the UN more effective i.e., inclusion of member states should be judged on the basis of their contribution to peace keeping initiatives. Permanent members are industrialised developed

countries and should have special Veto Powers. This position remains the same and no one is allowed to enter in this elite list. Such developed big countries usually neglect the need of smaller nations and such situation must be changed and balanced by enhancing representation from developing countries to become either permanent or non-permanent members of security council.

**OR**

Non-traditional concept of security includes human and global security covering a wide range of threats affecting human existence :

- (i) It does not cover only the states but also the individuals and communities also.
- (ii) It emphasises on security and nature of threat and right approach to deal with the threat.

Its sources are identified as follow :

- (i) Terrorism refers to political violence to target civilians deliberately and discriminately to use it as a weapon against national government.
- (ii) Human right refers to basic conditions which an individual is supposed to enjoy as a human being, for example, political rights, freedom of speech and expression and right to live a dignified life. Its violation poses a serious threat to security as well.
- (iii) Global poverty refers to low economic growth and national income and low standard of living in developing or least developed countries.
- (iv) Health epidemic is a very serious threat to country's security because severe acute respiratory syndrome HIV, AIDS, spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operations.

**13. Explain any two major causes of globalization.**

**[2 × 2 = 4]**

**Answer :** Globalization means linking the economy of the country with the economies of other countries by means of trade and free mobility of capital labour etc. In the process of Globalization, countries become interdependent and the distance between people gets shortened.

**Causes of globalization :**

- (i) The four flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people is caused by technological advances. It has revolutionised communication between different parts of the world.
- (ii) With technological advances, it is important for 'People' in different parts of the world to 'recognise these interconnections' with the rest of the world. For example, the Bird Flu or tsunami is not confined

to any particular national boundary, even economic events impact other nations.

(iii) Interconnection with rest of the world due to availability of improved communication also helped to cause globalisation.

**14. Describe any four features of the ideology of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh formed in 1951. [4]**

**Answer :** Four features of the ideology of Bhartiya Jana Sangh are :

- (i) Bharatiya Jana Sangh laid emphasis on the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.
- (ii) Bharatiya Jana Sangh called for a reunion of India and Pakistan is Akhand Bharat.
- (iii) It was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons.
- (iv) The party wanted to replace English with Hindi as the official language of India and believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on basis of Indian culture and spacing traditions accommodating social diversities.

**15. Analyse the Nuclear policy of India. [1×4=4]**

**OR**

**Analyse any two causes of conflict between India and China. [2×2=4]**

**Answer :** Nuclear programme was initiated in late 1940's and early 1950's, under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. The main features of the Nuclear Policy of India are :

- (i) India wants to generate atomic energy for peaceful purpose.
- (ii) India is against nuclear weapons. It pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament.
- (iii) When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as a peaceful explosion.
- (iv) India did not join the NPT, it considered the NPT as discriminatory and refused to sign it.

**OR**

**Causes of conflict between India and China :**

(i) **CPEC :** China Pakistan economic corridor is a road which starts from China and ends at Gwadar Port. This road passes through a disputed territory, Pakistan occupied Kashmir, which is a matter of conflict between both India and Pakistan since ages.

(ii) **South China Sea :** China claims their historical rights over South China sea. However, over a sea, no single nation can have claim. India and China are in

constant conflict over this issue. They disagree on China's claim of ownership.

(iii) NSG : India wants to be part of Nuclear Suppliers Group which has 48 countries. China has blocked India from joining this group. The reason given is that India is a non party to NPT—Non Proliferation treaty and thus can not be trusted with the membership.

(iv) China's support to Pakistan in the UN and otherwise for their Nuclear programme is also a reason for their bitter relations.

16. Examine any four factors that, you think, led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi Government in the early 1970s. [4]

**Answer :** The following factors led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970s :

(i) The 1971 elections were followed by the crisis in East Pakistan and Indo-Pak war leading to the establishment of Bangladesh. These events increased the popularity of Indira Gandhi. Even the opposition leaders admired her statesmanship.

(ii) Indira Gandhi's party swept the state assembly elections held in 1972. She was seen as the protector of the poor and the under privileged as well as a strong nationalist leader.

(iii) In 1971, the constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of privy purses. This added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government among the masses.

(iv) She had given a famous positive slogan 'Garibi Hatao'. She focused on growth of public sector. She had imposed 'ceiling' on rural land holdings and urban property to remove disparities in income and opportunity.

#### SECTION-D

17. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow :

It is important to remember that India chose to involve other members of the non-aligned group in this mission of reducing tension. During the Cold War, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of alliances led by the US and the USSR. Nehru reposed great faith in 'a genuine commonwealth of free and co-operating nations' that would play a positive role in softening, if not ending, the Cold War'.

(i) Explain the meaning of Cold War.

(ii) Explain India's response to then ongoing Cold War.

(iii) Highlight any two features of India's policy of Non-alignment. [1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

#### OR

Read the following passage and answer the following questions :

India has maintained good relations with all the post-communist countries. But the strongest relations are still those between Russia and India. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions. Indian heroes from Raj Kapoor to Amitabh Bachchan are household names in Russia and many post-Soviet countries. One can hear Hindi film songs all over the region, and India is part of the popular memory.

(i) What is meant by the post-communist countries ?  
 (ii) Explain any two factors responsible for strong relations between India and Russia.  
 (iii) How are India's relations with Russia an important aspect of India's foreign policy ?

**Answer :**

(i) The cold war was an ideological conflict, a matter of power rivalries. It was a series of ideologies, sociological and political confrontations between the United States and Soviet Union, backed by their respective allies.

(ii) India took care to stay away from both the power blocs. It raised a voice against the newly decolonised countries becoming a part of these alliances. India favoured active intervening in world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.

(iii) Non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.

India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurised by one superpower, it could tilt towards the others, neither alliance or power could take India for granted.

#### OR

(i) Post-Communist countries were the former Soviet republics which gave up communism after undergoing shock therapy.

(ii) Russia and India share a vision of a multipolar world order. Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. Since India is an oil importing nation, Russia is important to India and has repeatedly come to the assistance of India during its oil crises.

Russia is important for India's nuclear energy plans and assisted India's space industry by giving the Cryogenic rocket when India needed it. This is another reason for the strong ties of relationship between the two countries.

(iii) Relationship with Russia is the key pillar of India's foreign policy. Under the special and privileged partnership, the two countries share several institutionalized dialogue mechanisms and operate at both political and officials levels to ensure regular interactive and follow up cooperation activities. They help India maintain very peaceful relations with Russia without strongly aligning to its ideology.

**18. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

All proponents of human security agree that its primary goal is the protection of individuals. However, there are differences about precisely what threats individuals should be protected from. Proponents of the 'narrow' concept of human security focus on violent threats to individuals.

- (i) Which type of security is the main concern of 'human security' ?
- (ii) What would you like to include under the 'broad' concept of human security ?
- (iii) Identify any four threats from which individuals should be protected. [1+2+2=5]

**Answer :**

(i) Human security reveals a people-centered and multi-disciplinary understanding of security. It involves a number of research fields, including development studies, international relations, strategic studies and human rights.

(ii) The broad concept of human security includes threats from hunger, diseases and natural disasters which kill more people than war, genocide and terrorism combined.

(iii) Terrorism : It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.

Health Epidemics : Like HIV, AIDS, bird flu and SARS have rapidly spread across country.

Human Rights : Individuals need to be protected from human rights violation and exploitation. People

try to exploit and deprive others of their basic human rights, which leads to a lot of problems.

**Global Poverty :** Global poverty is another source of insecurity. This threatens human beings, their lives, their health and their living standards.

**19. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :**

India did not follow any of the two known paths to development. Elements from both these models were taken and mixed together in India. That is why Indian economy was described as 'mixed economy'.

- (i) Name the two models/paths to development.
- (ii) Why was either of the two models not fully accepted by India ? Give at least one major reason for each.
- (iii) Highlight any two features of India's mixed economy based on the above said two models.

[1 + 2 + 2 = 5]

**OR**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below :**

India is not the only country to have experienced the dominance of one party. If we look around the world, we find many other examples of one-party dominance. But there is a crucial difference between these and the Indian experience. In the rest of the cases the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In some countries like China, Cuba and Syria the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.

- (i) Which political party dominated the political scene of India after independence and how long ?
- (ii) How did the one-party dominance in India differ from that of China ?
- (iii) Highlight any two drawbacks of a single party rule.

**Answer :**

- (i) (1) Capitalist model
- (2) Socialist model.

(ii) India did not accept the capitalist model of development in which development was left entirely to the private sector nor did it follow the socialist model in which private property was abolished and all the production was controlled by the state.

(iii) Mixed economy is an economy where both private and public sector co-exist together. Its basic features are :

(1) Both the sectors work within invisible lands of market forces and visible lands of planning set by government.

(2) 'State owned' means of production is present for social welfare and 'private owned' means of production is present to be regulated by states. All individuals have freedom to produce goods and products.

**OR**

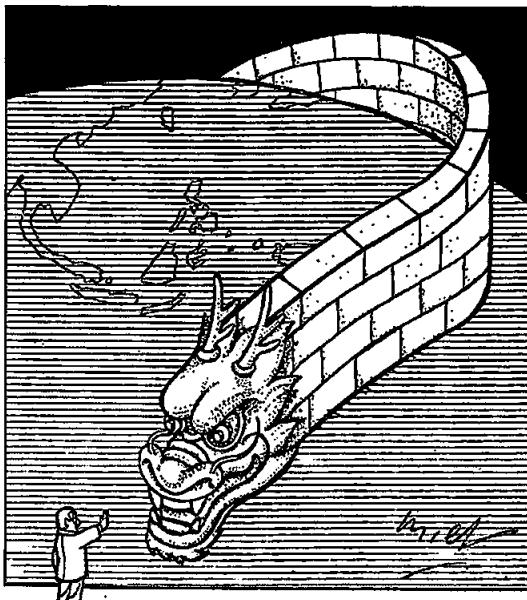
(i) Congress dominated the political scene of India after independence for more than 50 years.

(ii) India is not the only country to have dominance of one party, we have some other examples for the same. However, the dominance of one party in Indian democracy does not compromise with democratic spirit of constitution whereas in China, the constitution only permits the presence of a single party, thus compromising with the spirit of democracy.

(iii) One party system stifles public sector innovation. The rule become corrupt and nepotistic. One party dominance allows for authoritarian rule.

This kind of government is the unpopular kind for people are not allowed to express contradictory thoughts, they are left out of decision making process.

20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions :-



(i) Which part of this cartoon is related to China?

(ii) Assess the strength of China on the basis of the cartoon.

(iii) "China may be the next superpower in the world." Justify the statement with two arguments.

[1+2+2=5]

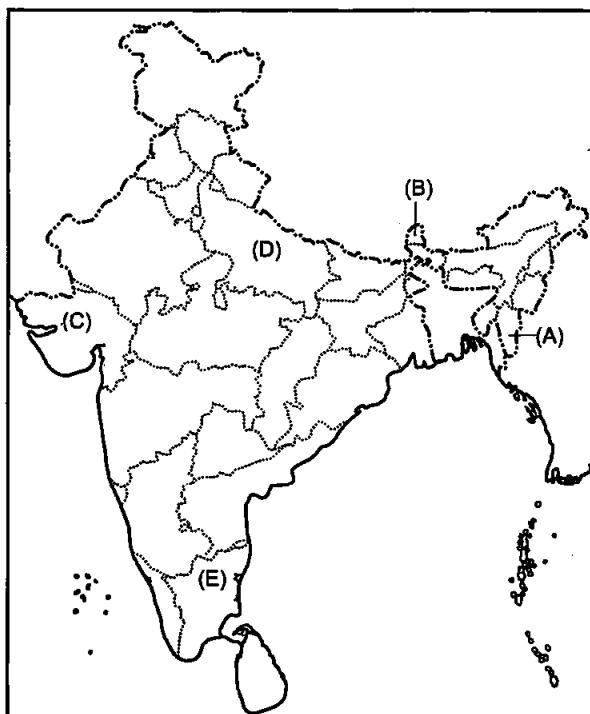
**Answer :**

(i) The China wall shown is related to China.

(ii) Its economy, together with other factors such as population landmass, human capital, resources, regional location and political influence makes it a very strong and powerful country. Its strength is emphasised with the picturization of Dragon.

(iii) A superpower is defined as a country that has global influence over others in cultural, technological, military and political spheres, and China is emerging as a strong contender for the position. China is the world's top exporting and trading country, having exported \$430.3 billion worth of goods into the US in 2017. The sheer size of its population (over one billion people), combined with a growing middle class has given the country unrivaled buying power. China has become the most important destination for foreign direct Investment. Its entry in WTO has further helped to shape its future economic order.

21.



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

Sr. no. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet in the Map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

(i) The state where a violent incident took place at Godhra in 2002.  
(ii) The state which was earlier known as Madras.  
(iii) The state which has the maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative Assembly.  
(iv) The state to which Laldenga belonged.  
(v) The state which integrated with India in 1975 as 22nd State of India. [1 x 5 = 5]

**Answer :**

Sr. no. of the Information used	Concerned Alphabet in the Map	Name of the State
(i)	C	Gujarat
(ii)	E	Tamil Nadu
(iii)	D	Uttar Pradesh
(iv)	A	Mizoram
(v)	B	Sikkim

### SECTION-E

**22. Describe any four reforms proposed by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) for the development of least developed countries. [6]**

**Answer:** The Non-aligned countries were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – and the challenge they faced was to be more developed. Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free and then be dependent on richer countries. The idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) originated with this realization.

Reforms of the global trading system proposed by UNCTAD in 1972.

- (i) To give the LDC's complete control over their natural resources exploited by the developed Western countries.
- (ii) To obtain access to western markets so that the LDCs could sell their products and therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poorer countries.
- (iii) To reduce the cost of technology from the western countries.
- (iv) To provide the LDCs (Least developed countries) with a greater role in international economic institutions.

**23. Explain the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka and any two consequences of it. [3x2=6]**

**OR**

Explain any three major events that affected the relations between India and China.

**Answer :** The Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs. But their demand for more autonomy for provinces populated by the Tamils was repeatedly denied. By 1980s, several political organisation were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam state in eastern part of Sri Lanka.

The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict. It soon turned into a civil war. As a result, thousands of people of both the communities were killed. Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees and many more lost their livelihood.

India sent IPKF forces which could not attain any success and earned the enmity of Tamil people.

**OR**

The major events which affected the Indo-China relations are as examined below :

- (i) **Great Powers :** Before the advent of western imperialism, both were great powers. However, there was limited interactions between the two and neither country was very familiar with the other.
- (ii) **Hindi Chini-Bhai-Bhai :** After independence for a brief period, the two countries came closer and the slogan *Hindi Chini bhai-bhai* became popular.
- (iii) **Tibet and Border Conflict :** Chinese takeover of Tibet and border conflicts had a negative effect on their relationship. Along with this, India's decision to provide asylum to Dalai Lama also strained their relationship. Diplomatic relations between the two countries downgraded until 1976.

**(iv) Change in China's political leadership :** After a change in political leadership, the policy became more pragmatic and less ideological. A series of dialogue to resolve the border issue were initiated in 1981.

**(v) Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China and its outcomes :** December 1988 and Rajiv Gandhi's visit improved the relations. Measures to maintain peace were taken.

**24. Analyse India's stand on environment issues discussed at the international level. [6]**

**OR**

**Evaluate the cultural consequences of globalization.**

**Answer :** The main principles of India's stand on environmental issues are mentioned below :

(i) India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto protocol in August 2002.

(ii) At the G-8 meeting in June 2005, India pointed out that the per capita emission rates of developing countries are a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

(iii) India believes in the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and therefore is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing the emissions rests with the developed countries, which have accumulated emissions over a long period of time.

(iv) India's international negotiation position relies heavily on principles of historical responsibility as enshrined in UNFCCC.

(v) India has initiated different programme and policies such as National Auto-Fuel Policy, the Energy Conservation Act 2001, Electricity Act 2003 to help improve the environment.

(vi) India has suggested that SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environment issues because that will make a greater impact.

**OR**

Effects of globalization may be positive as well as negative :

(i) External influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the tradition. For example, the burger is no substitute for a masala dosa and, therefore, does not pose any real challenge. In the same way blue jeans can go well with a homespun Khadi Kurta.

(ii) Globalisation broadened our cultural outlook

and promotes cultural homogenisation. While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the above process also generates precisely the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This process is called cultural heterogenisation.

(iii) The culture of a developed society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society and the world begins to look more like a dominant power which it wishes to be.

(iv) This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but for the whole of humanity, for it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

**25. Explain any six consequences of the partition of India in 1947. [1 × 6 = 6]**

**Answer :** Consequences of partition of India in 1947:

(i) The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.

(ii) There were killing and atrocities on both sides of the border in the name of religion. People of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community.

(iii) Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. They were made to convert to the religion of the abductor and were forced into marriage.

(iv) People were forced to abandon their homes and move across the border. Some princely states resisted merger with Union of India.

(v) Women were killed by their own family members to preserve family honour. Many children were separated from their parents.

(vi) All the writers and poets in various fields expressed their grief and anger.

(vii) Minorities on both sides of border, fled from their homes and secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.

**26. Describe any three important events that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969. [3×2=6]**

**OR**

**Describe any three events that led to the imposition of emergency in 1975.**

**Answer : Three causes of the split in the congress party in 1969 :**

(i) **Differences with the syndicate :** After the 1967 elections, PM Indira Gandhi had to deal with the syndicate, a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the congress, who had played major role in her election as the leader of the party.

These leader expected her to follow their advice. However, Indira Gandhi gradually attempted to strengthen her position and carefully sidelined the Syndicate. Their rivalry came in the open in 1969 over the presidential elections following President Zakir Hussain's death and also differences over the reforms introduced by Indira Gandhi.

**(ii) Presidential Elections 1969 :** Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of the president of India fell vacant in 1969. Despite Mrs. Gandhi's reservations, the 'Syndicate' nominated her long-time opponent, N. Sanjeeva Reddy as the official Congress candidate. In Gandhi retaliated by encouraging Vice-president V. V. Giri to file his nomination as an independent candidate. The defeat of N. Sanjeeva Reddy formalised the split in the party into Congress (organisation) and that led by Indira Gandhi as Congress (Requisitionists).

**(iii) Reforms by Indira Gandhi :** Revolutionary steps taken by Indira Gandhi were not welcomed by the Congress leaders. She had launched a series of initiatives like public distribution of food grains, land reforms, nationalisation of fourteen private banks and abolition of the 'privy purse' or the special privileges given to former princess. Her policies were opposed by Morarji Desai and other leaders, too, had serious reservations about this left programme.

### OR

Circumstances that led to imposition of emergency :

- (i) Clash between the executive (Government) and judiciary.
- (ii) The government diverted all energies for the maintenance of law and order, as a result development was not taking place.
- (iii) Students' movements in Bihar and Gujarat against price rise and corruption.
- (iv) Railway strike led by George Fernandes.
- (v) A big rally at Ram Lila Maidan and call to the employees including police/army not to obey the undemocratic orders.
- (vi) Judgements of Allahabad High Court setting aside the election of Indira Gandhi.

All these led to the atmosphere of distrust against Indira Gandhi who hurriedly tried to save her position by imposing emergency.

**27. Assess any three benefits of the coalition governments in India since 1989. [3 x 2 = 6]**

### OR

Analyse any three main causes of unrest in Jammu and Kashmir.

**Answer :** The new era of coalition politics emphasises on pragmatic considerations rather than on ideological positions and political alliance without ideological agreement.

(i) Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements. Thus most parties of the NDA did not agree with the Hindutva ideology of the BJP, yet they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.

(ii) It eliminates the fear of one-party dictatorship like that of Congress and shows emergence of pragmatic politics.

(iii) Different groups and religions can be represented in the government due to various regional and smaller political parties.

### OR

When Maharaja of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession with Government of India, it was also agreed upon that once the situation got normalized, the views of the people of J & K would be ascertained about their future. India agreed to maintain the autonomy of Jammu and Kashmir. Since then, the politics of J & K always remained controversial and conflict ridden for both external and internal reasons. Externally, Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be part of Pakistan. There is a dispute within Kashmir about the status of the state within the Indian Union. This makes the people of Kashmir feel isolated and alone.

Internally, there is a dispute about the status of Kashmir within the Indian union. Kashmir was given a special status by Article 370 and 371 in Indian Constitution. Article 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir compared to other States of India. The State has its own Constitution. All provisions of the Indian Constitution are not applicable to the State. Laws passed by the Parliament apply to Jammu & Kashmir only if the State agrees. This special status has provoked two opposite reactions. There is a section of people outside of J & K that believes that the special status of the State conferred by Article 370 does not allow full integration of the State with India.

Terrorism is also one of the major causes of unrest in Kashmir valley. Innocent civilians and border force officers are killed and captured in cease-fire violations and major attacks almost every day. This causes a lot of unrest in the Kashmir Valley.

**Political Science 2019 (Delhi)****SET II**

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

**Note :** Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.

1. Highlight any one democratic value which the bureaucratic and authoritarian Soviet System lacked ? [1]

**OR**

What is meant by 'Western Alliance' formed during the cold war period ?

**Answer :** The Soviet system lacked political accountability and concept of the law. It became bureaucratic and authoritarian.

**OR**

The alliance systems led by the two superpowers had divided the world into two blocks. The Western Alliance was a group of West-European states led by the US, which adopted capitalism and liberal democracy. It was formalised into an organisation, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which came into existence in April 1949. It was an association of twelve states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.

5. Identify any one similarity between the United Front Government 1996 and the National Front Government of 1989. [1]

**Answer :** Both of these coalitions represented powerful regional assertion. The United Front of October, 1996 was similar to the National Front of 1989 for it included Janata Dal and several other regional parties. Their liberalization policies were also similar to each other.

9. Analyse the thesis propounded by E. V. Ramaswami Naicker popularly known as Periyar. [2]

**Answer :** E. V. Ramaswami Naicker popularly known as Periyar, was a strong supporter of atheism and was famous for his anti-caste struggle. He rediscovered Dravid and later founded Dravid Kazhagam in opposition to Hindi and domination of North-India. He propounded the thesis about North Indians and Brahmins being Aryans. He opposed Brahmin dominance and asserted regional pride against dominance of North.

13. Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of economic globalization. [4]

**Answer :** Any three effects of globalisation on the economy of a country :

(i) Globalisation has involved greater trade in commodities across the globe. The restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing imports from other countries have been reduced. Similarly, the restrictions on movement of capital across countries have also been reduced. This means that investors can invest their money in other countries, including developing countries where they might get better returns.

(ii) Globalisation has led to similar economic policies being adopted by governments in different parts of the world, that has generated different outcomes in different parts of the world. Economic globalisation has created an intense divide of opinion all over the world, since the same set of policies do not lead to the same results everywhere.

(iii) Globalisation generates greater economic growth and well being for larger sections of the population, when there is de-regulation. Greater trade among countries allows each economy to do its best which would benefit the whole world. Globalisation has increased inter-dependence and integration between government businesses and ordinary people in different parts of the world.

16. What is meant by 'Privy Purse' ? Evaluate the role played by Indira Gandhi in the abolition of Privy purses. [1+3=4]

**Answer :** Privy purse was measured on the basis of extent of revenue and potential of the merging state and an assurance was given at the time of integration of princely states that the ruler's family would be allowed to retain certain private property.

Privy purses were criticised and the privileges given to princely states at the time of accession, integration and consolidation were protested.

Hence, some leaders like Indira Gandhi insisted on abolishing the privy purses because hereditary privilegers were not constant with the principle of equality, social and economic justice in constitution.

In the elections of 1967, Indira Gandhi made this a major election issue and got a lot of public support. With a massive victory in 1971 election, the constitution was amended to remove legal obstacles for abolition of privy purses.

**22. Describe any six features of the erstwhile Soviet System.** [6]

**OR**

**Describe briefly the Cuban Missile Crisis.**

**Answer :** The Soviet system gave preference to the state and the institution of the party. This system centered around the Communist party and no other political party could be formed and elected. The economy was also planned and controlled by the state. Few features of the Soviet system :

- (i) The Soviet system was very bureaucratic and authoritarian.
- (ii) There was lack of democracy and absence of freedom of speech. No other political party was allowed, Soviet system centred around the Communist Party.
- (iii) All the institutions were under direct control, the decisions were biased and arbitrary and the board which decided the course of action was unaccountable to anyone.
- (iv) Russians dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.
- (v) The party refused to recognise the urge of people to manage their own affairs including social and cultural affairs.
- (vi) The institutions of the Soviet state needed reforms, only one party system was prevalent. The

party however, did not recognise the aspirations and feelings of people.

- (vii) The Government subsidised basic needs of people including health, education child care and other welfare schemes.

**OR**

The Soviet union installed nuclear missiles in Cuba and decided to convert it into a Russian base. This had put the US under direct target from a close range, leading to a situation where a clash seemed inevitable. This was known as Cuban Missile Crisis.

Cuba was an ally of the Soviet Union and received both diplomatic and financial aid from it, Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union decided to convert Cuba into Russian base as geographically, Cuba was located within a short distance from USA and also because she was worried that the Americans might overtake Cuba, overthrow Fidel Castro, and use it against them in 1962.

Three weeks after the Soviet Union had placed the nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Americans became aware of it.

American president Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness. Cuban missile crisis didn't break out in a hot war but it is often considered as a high point in the cold war.

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## Political Science 2019 (Delhi)

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

**Note :** Except for the following questions, all the remaining questions have been asked in previous set.

**1. Why did Boris Yeltsin oppose the coup that took place in the Soviet Union in 1991 ?** [1]

**OR**

**How did the non-aligned countries play a role in reducing Cold War conflicts ?**

**Answer :** A coup took place in 1991 which was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners. Boris Yeltsin opposed the coup because he was against the centralised control.

**OR**

Non-alignment offered the newly decolonised countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America a third option—not to join either alliance. They started

spreading the message of peaceful co-existence and mutual cooperation and also intervened in their activities, in order to soften the blow. It culminated the growing cold war tensions.

**5. Explain the main recommendation of the Mandal Commission.** [1]

**Answer :** It was established in 1979 by Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai with a mandate to identify the socially or educationally backward classes. The commission recommended 27% reservation in jobs and other areas for such classes.

**6. Who was the last President of the Soviet Union and for how long ?** [1 + 1 = 2]

**OR**

**Why did Jawaharlal Nehru say that non-alignment was not a policy of 'fleeing away' ?** [2]

**Answer :** Mikhail Gorbachev was the last president of the Soviet Union and he served as president of the Soviet Union from 10th March, 1985 to December 1991.

**OR**

India's policy was neither negative nor passive. It was not a policy of 'fleeing away'. On the contrary, India was in favour of actively intervening in world affairs to soften Cold War rivalries. India tried to reduce the differences between the alliances and thereby prevent differences from escalating into a full-scale war. Indian diplomats and leaders communicated and mediated between Cold War rivals such as in the Korea War.

**9. "Jammu and Kashmir comprises of some social and political regions." Support the statement with any two examples from any two regions.**

[2 × 1 = 2]

**Answer :** (i) Jammu and Kashmir comprises three major social and political regions—Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

(ii) Jammu region comprises of foothills and plains inhabited by an equal ratio of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and speakers of various languages.

(iii) Kashmir region is the Kashmir valley, the people here are Kashmiri speaking and mostly Muslim with a small population of Kashmiri Hindus.

**13. Explain any two arguments given by the advocates of political globalization. [4]**

**Answer :** The primacy base of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. States continue to be important.

In some respects, state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens. With this information, the state is better able to rule.

**14. Whom did the two factions of the Communist Party support, after its split in 1964 and why ?**

[2×2=4]

**Answer :** A. K. Gopalan, S. A. Dange, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, P. C. Joshi, Ajay Ghosh and P. Sundar raja were among the notable leaders of the CPI. The Party went through a major split in 1964 following the ideological rift between Soviet Union and China. The pro-Soviet faction remained as the CPI, while the opponents formed the CPI(M). Both these parties continue to exist to this day.

**16. Analyse the consequences of the defeat of the official Congress candidate in the Presidential election of 1969. [1+3=4]**

**Answer :** The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalized the split in the Congress party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi from the party. Indira Gandhi claimed that her group was the real Congress. By November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'Syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organization) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists). These two parties were also described as Old Congress and New Congress. Indira Gandhi projected the split as an ideological divide between Socialist and Conservatives, between the pro-poor and the pro-rich.

**22. Mention any six reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. [3+3=6]**

**OR**

**Name the five founder leaders of NAM along with the countries they belong to. Which three factors were the culmination of the non-aligned Summit of 1961 in Belgrade."**

**Answer :**

(i) **Economic weakness** : The weakness of the economy was the major cause of dissatisfaction among the people in USSR. People were dissatisfied with huge military spending and expenditure on satellite states.

(ii) **Political un-accountability** : There was widespread corruption, nepotism and lack of transparency, which led to loss of trust and faith in Soviet system.

(iii) **Gorbachev's reforms** : People started to enjoy freedom under Michael Gorbachev's reforms, they began to demand more. The demand grew into a big force which turned difficult to control.

(iv) **Rise of Nationalism** : Rise of nationalism among countries like Russia, Baltic republic, Georgia etc., is the most important and immediate cause of disintegration of the USSR.

(v) Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well.

(vi) With the public perception of the Soviet government declining each day ambitions aspirations for Independence were created in countries like Estonia, Ukraine.

**OR**

**The founding leaders of the NAM were :**

(i) Jawaharlal Nehru : Prime Minister, India.

- (ii) Josip Broz Tito : President, Yugoslavia.
- (iii) Gamal Abdel Nasser : President, Egypt.
- (iv) Sukarno : President, Indonesia.
- (v) Kwame Nkrumah : President, Ghana.

In a broader context, the major factor contributing to the organisation of the conference was the impact of decolonization, and the founding of a great number of newly independent African states on the world stage in the 1960s.

Non-alignment movement was the division of the newly independent government around the two opposed factions established in the wake of the government.

The first non-aligned summit was held in Belgrade in 1961. This was the culmination of at least three factors : (i) cooperation among these five countries, (ii) growing Cold War tensions and its widening arenas and (iii) the dramatic entry of many newly decolonised African countries into the international arena. By 1960, there were 16 new African members in the UN.

**23. Explain Nepal's transition from monarchy to democracy. [6]**

**OR**

**How has European Union evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one ? Explain.**

**Answer :** Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. Throughout this period, political parties and the common people of Nepal have wanted a more open and responsive system of government. But the king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, however, after a strong movement demanding democracy. But democratic governments had a short and troubled career. During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal who believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite fought tooth and nail against the armed forces of the king. There was also a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists.

In 2002, the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government, thus ending even the limited democracy that existed in Nepal. In April 2006, there were massive, country wide, pro-

democracy protests. The struggling pro-democracy forces achieved their first major victory when the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives that had been dissolved in April 2002. The largely non-violent movement was led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists. Nepal formed a constituent assembly to draft the constitution. The Maoist groups agreed to suspend armed struggle. They wanted the constitution to include the radical programmes of social and economic restructuring. The Maoists and some other political groups were also deeply suspicious of the Indian government and its role in the future of Nepal. In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy. In 2015, it adopted a new constitution.

**OR**

The European union has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one. The EU has started to act more as a nation state, while the attempts to have a constitution for the EU have failed. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealing with other nations. The European Union has tried to expand areas of cooperation while acquiring new members, especially from the erstwhile Soviet bloc. The process has not proved to be easy, for people in many countries are not very enthusiastic in giving the EU powers that were exercised by the government of their country.

EU (European Union) initially started as economic power and has now become a major political power too. This is explained as below :

- (i) EU foundation was laid for a common foreign and security policy cooperation, with its own flag, anthem and currency. It also has a common foreign and security policy to deal with other nations.
- (ii) The EU is the world's biggest economy. Its currency Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of the US Dollar. Its share in world trade is 3 times larger than that of US.
- (iii) Now, the EU also has political and diplomatic influence. Two members of EU, Britain and France, hold permanent seats on the UN Security Council. This has enabled the EU to influence some US policies such as current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.
- (iv) Its use of diplomacy economic investments, and negotiations rather than coercion and military forces has been effective.

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