POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100
General Instructions:

(i) All questions are compulsory.

(ii) Questions number 1 – 5 are of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.

(iii) Questions number 6 – 10 are of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.

(iv) Questions number 11 – 16 are of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.

(v) Questions number 17 – 21 are of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

(vi) Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answer in your answer-book.

(vii) Questions number 22 – 27 are of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
1. What is meant by ‘Shock Therapy’?

2. Why was ASEAN established?

3. How far are the visa policies of developed countries justified with respect to the movement of people?

4. What does modernisation mean to the developing and underdeveloped countries?

5. How far was the Government of India justified in passing the ‘Muslim Women Act, 1986’ that nullified the Supreme Court’s judgement in favour of Shah Bano?

6. Mention the two ideologies which were involved in a major conflict during the Cold War era.

7. Why did the people of two provinces of British India not know at all, even on the day of independence in 1947, whether they were a part of India or Pakistan? Also, mention the names of the provinces.
8. Match the personalities given below in column ‘A’ with the statements/facts given in column ‘B’ to make them meaningful:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>स्तम्भ ‘A’</th>
<th>स्तम्भ ‘B’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(क) के. कामराज</td>
<td>(i) किसी गैर-कॉन्ग्रेसी पार्टी का पहला प्रधान मंत्री</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ख) वी.वी. गिरी</td>
<td>(ii) विद्यालयों में मध्यांक-काल भोजन व्यवस्था प्रारंभ करने वाला</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ग) कर्पोरी ठाकुर</td>
<td>(iii) एक निर्दलीय प्रत्याशी के रूप में राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव लड़ने एवं जीतने वाला</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(घ) मोराजी देसाई</td>
<td>(iv) अंग्रेजी भाषा के प्रयोग का कठिन विरोधी</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की बहुतवादी तथा धर्मनिरपेक्ष संस्कृति आज भी अपशुष्ण बनी हुई है ?

How far do you agree that the plural and secular culture of Jammu and Kashmir is still largely intact ?

10. कोई दो उदाहरण देकर सिद्ध कीजिए कि भारत का संवैधानिक ढाँचा बहुत ही लचीला तथा सर्व-समावेशी है।

Give any two examples to prove that the constitutional framework in India is very flexible and accommodative.
11. State any four major steps taken by the Chinese leadership to end its political and economic isolation.  

12. Distinguish between migrants and refugees. Why are both of them considered a new source of threat to security?  

13. Why is technology considered to be a critical element of globalisation? Explain.  

14. Highlight the four major difficulties faced by both India and Pakistan due to the process of partition in 1947.  

15. Right from its origin in 1885 as a pressure group, how did Congress evolve as a social and ideological coalition?  

16. Highlight any two lessons which we have learnt from the National Emergency imposed during the 1970s.
Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow:

Since the Cold War did not eliminate rivalries between the two alliances, mutual suspicions led them to arm themselves to the teeth and to constantly prepare for war. Huge stocks of arms were considered necessary to prevent wars from taking place.

The two sides understood that war might occur in spite of restraint.

(i) Name the two rival alliances.

(ii) Why were huge stocks of arms considered to be necessary to prevent war?

(iii) How could war occur in spite of restraints?
Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow:

In spite of the ongoing conflicts in this country of South Asia, it has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development. This country 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. Despite the ravages of internal conflict, it has maintained a democratic political system.

(i) Which country has been referred to in this passage?

(ii) Identify the two most important achievements of the country referred to in this passage.

(iii) What was the nature of the civil war and the internal conflicts of this country?

(i) This udārāṇa meṁ kis dēṣa meṁ bāre meṁ charchā kī gāi hī?
(ii) Iss udārāṇa sē sambhādhit dēṣa kī dō sārvaśādik māhātmyaṁ uplabdhīyāṁ kī pahchān kījījī.
(iii) Iss dēṣa mēṁ hōne āvalī gūh yūḍh tathā āantarik sānghṣāṁ kī prakṛti kī yā thī?

1+2+2=5
Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions based on it that follow:

Sardar Sarovar Project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. Its advocates say that it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production. Many more subsidiary benefits like effective flood and drought control in the region were linked to the success of this dam. In the process of construction of the dam 245 villages from these states were expected to get submerged. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from these villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitation of the project-affected people were first raised by local activist groups.

(i) What form of agitation did the protests against the dam take?

(ii) Why have benefits like flood and drought control been called as subsidiary benefits?

(iii) Since 245 villages were expected to get submerged, how far is the construction of the dams justified?
20. नीचे दिए गए दण्ड आरेख का ध्यानपूर्वक अध्ययन कीजिए तथा इस पर आधारित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए:

प्रथम और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में आबंटन (प्रतिशत में)

विकास के प्रमुख मद

(i) उपर्युक्त आरेख में उस मुख्य मद की पहचान कीजिए जिसे द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत सर्वाधिक राशि आबंटित की गई थी?

(ii) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत किस क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम राशि का आबंटन किया गया और क्यों?

(iii) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत कौन-से आबंटन यह दर्शाते हैं कि इसमें कृषि तथा इससे संबंधित विषयों पर बल दिया गया था?

1+2+2=5
Study the bar graph given below carefully and answer the questions based on it:

**Allocations in the First and Second Five Year Plans (in %)**

![Bar graph showing allocations in the First and Second Five Year Plans](image)

**Major heads of development**

(i) Identify the major head from the above graph which has been allocated the maximum funds under the Second Five Year Plan.

(ii) Which area was allocated the minimum funds under the First Five Year Plan and why?

(iii) Which allocations in the First Five Year Plan show that it laid emphasis on agriculture and related subjects?
Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:

(20.1) What is meant by decentralized planning?
(20.2) Mention any two advantages of public sector.
(20.3) Highlight any two benefits of the mixed economy adopted by India.

21. विश्व के दिए गए राजनीतिक रेखा-मानचित्र में, पाँच देश अ, ब, र, ध तथा फ्रेंच द्वारा दर्शाए गए हैं। नीचे दी गई जानकारी की सहायता से इन्हें पहचानिए तथा इनके सही नाम, प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या तथा सम्बन्धित अक्षर के साथ, दी गई तालिका के अनुसार, अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>प्रयोग की गई जानकारी की क्रम-संख्या</th>
<th>सम्बन्धित अक्षर</th>
<th>देश का नाम</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
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</table>

(i) इस द्वीपीय देश में रहने वाले जनजातीय लोग पॉलिनेशियाई वंश के हैं।
(ii) वह देश जहाँ क्योटो प्रोटोकॉल पर 1987 में सहमति प्रदान की गई।
(iii) वह देश यूनेस्को नदी पर बनाए जाने वाले बाँधों से सम्बन्धित झगड़े में उलझा हुआ है।
(iv) इस देश में लगभग दस लाख मापुशेमाक मूलवासी रहते हैं।
(v) इस देश के मूलवासियों को अनुसूचित जनजातियों कहा जाता है।
In the given political outline map of the **World**, five countries have been shown by A, B, C, D and E. With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following table in your answer-book:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. no. of the information used</th>
<th>Related Alphabet</th>
<th>Name of the country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(i) This island country is inhabited by the tribals known as Polynesians.

(ii) The country where Kyoto Protocol was agreed upon in 1987.

(iii) This country is facing a dispute related to the construction of dams on the Euphrates river.

(iv) About ten lakh Mapuche indigenous people live in this country.

(v) Indigenous people of this country are called Scheduled Tribes.
Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21:

(21.1) मूलवासी किन्हें कहते हैं?

(21.2) मूलवासियों की किन्हें दो जनजातियों के नाम लिखिए तथा बताइए कि वे किन देशों में रहते हैं?

(21.3) विश्व भर के मूलवासियों की मुख्य मांग क्या है?

1+2+2=5

(21.1) Who are called indigenous people?

(21.2) Name any two tribes of indigenous people and the countries where they live.

(21.3) What is the main demand of the indigenous people all over the world?

22. शीत युद्ध के दौरान छोटे-छोटे देश महाशक्तियों के सहयोगी के रूप में किस प्रकार सहायक थे? स्पष्ट कीजिए।

अथवा

पूर्ववर्ती सोवियत संघ में सोवियत व्यवस्था की किन्हें छ: नकारात्मक विशेषताओं को उजागर कीजिए।

6×1=6

How were the smaller states helpful to the Super Powers as their allies during the Cold War? Explain.

OR

Highlight any six negative features of the Soviet System in the erstwhile USSR.
23. Assess the U.S. hegemony as a soft power.

OR

Assess any three major factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy.

24. Describe the two basic kinds of reforms on which almost everyone agrees that they must be introduced in the U.N. after the Cold War.

OR

What is meant by traditional notion of external security? Describe any two components of this type of security.

25. Evaluate India’s Foreign Policy from 1946 to 1964 under Jawaharlal Nehru.

OR

How did the political leadership of India affect its foreign policy? Explain with the help of examples from India.
26. 25 जून, 1975 को भारत में लगाए गए आपातकाल के लिए उत्तरदायी कहीं जाने वाली परिस्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। आप की राय में, आपातकाल का लगाया जाना कहाँ तक उचित था?

अथवा
1967 के लोक सभा चुनावों के पश्चात् भारत में हुए महत्वपूर्ण बदलावों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Analyse the circumstances which are said to be responsible for the imposition of Emergency in India on 25th June, 1975. In your opinion, how far was this imposition justified?

OR
Examine the significant changes that India underwent after the Lok Sabha elections of 1967.

27. भारत में विविधता के प्रश्न के समाधान के लिए लोकतांत्रिक दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने के लाभों का वर्णन कीजिए।

अथवा
भारत में 'गठबंधन के युग' से क्या अभिव्यक्त है? किन परिस्थितियों के कारण यह परिवर्तन आया और कैसे?

Describe the advantages of the democratic approach to the question of diversity in India.

OR
What is meant by ‘Era of Coalition’ in India? What circumstances led to this change and how?