POLITICAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks : 100

Time allowed : 3 hours

Please check that this question paper contains 12 printed pages.
Code number given on the right hand side of the question paper should be written on the title page of the answer-book by the candidate.
Please check that this question paper contains 35 questions.
Please write down the Serial Number of the question before attempting it.

15 minutes time has been allotted to read this question paper. The question paper will be distributed at 10.15 a.m. From 10.15 a.m. to 10.30 a.m., the students will read the question paper only and will not write any answer on the answer-book during this period.

राजनीति विज्ञान

निर्धारित समय : 3 घण्टे

अधिकतम अंक : 100
(i) सभा प्रश्न आनवान हैं।
(ii) प्रश्न संख्या 1 – 10 तक एक अंक के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 20 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
(iii) प्रश्न संख्या 11 – 20 तक दो अंकों के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
(iv) प्रश्न संख्या 21 – 30 तक चार अंकों के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
(v) प्रश्न संख्या 31 – 35 तक छः अंकों के हैं। इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक नहीं होने चाहिए।
(vi) प्रश्न संख्या 21 मानचित्र पर आधारित प्रश्न है। इसके उत्तर अपनी उत्तर-पुस्तिका में लिखिए।

General Instructions:

(i) All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Questions number 1 – 10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
(iii) Questions number 11 – 20 are of 2 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
(iv) Questions number 21 – 30 are of 4 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
(v) Questions number 31 – 35 are of 6 marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
(vi) Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer-book.

1. 1989 में राष्ट्रीय मोर्चे की सरकार को किन दो परस्पर विरुद्ध राजनीतिक समूहों ने समर्थन दिया?

Which two diametrically opposite political groups supported the National Front Government in 1989?

2. 1988 में मेघ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में जमा हुए किसान किस बारे में विरोध कर रहे थे?

What did the farmers gathered at Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) in 1988 protest against?

3. शाह जॉन्च आयोग के किसी एक निष्कर्ष का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Mention any one finding of the Shah Commission of Inquiry.
5. What was 'Congress Syndicate'?

6. Which political party emerged as the largest opposition party in the first general election of free India?

7. What was P.C. Mahalanobis famous for?

8. How is confidence building a means of avoiding violence?

9. How many member-states were there in the United Nations in 2006?

10. What is meant by party-based movements?

11. Mention the names of any two member-states of SAARC.

12. What was the outcome of the Anandpur Sahib resolution of 1973?

13. Why did India keep a distance from the two power blocs?

14. Why were some land-reforms not successful in India?

15. What was meant by Princely States? How many Princely States were there in India at the time of independence?

16. What is meant by ‘common but differentiated responsibilities’?
Write the full form of SAARC. Mention the names of its two smallest member-countries.

18. वर्चस्व से निपटने का कोई एक उपाय लिखिए।
State any one way to overcome hegemony.

19. शॉक थेरेपी की परिभाषा कीजिए।
Define Shock Therapy.

20. शीत युद्ध की परिभाषा लिखिए।
Define Cold War.

21. पूर्वाञ्चल भारत के दिए गए राजनीतिक मानचित्र में, चार राज्यों को अ, ब, बी और द द्वारा दर्शाया गया है। इन राज्यों को नीचे दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर पहचानिए तथा उनके सही नाम, क्रम संख्या तथा संबंधित अक्षर सहित, अपनी उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखिए:
(ii) यह राज्य स्वतंत्र भारत का वह प्रथम भाग था जहाँ सार्वभौमिक वयस्क मताधिकार के आधार पर 1948 में आम चुनाव हुआ।

(iii) वह राज्य जहाँ राजीव गाँधी तथा लालड़ेगा के बीच 1986 में शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।

(iv) इस राज्य का निर्माण 1960 में हुआ।

In the given political map of **North-East India**, four States are marked as A, B, C and D. Identify these with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer-book along with their serial numbers and the alphabets concerned:
The State is the best example of movements against the ‘outsiders’ from 1979 to 1985.

The State is the first part of free India where general elections were held in 1948 on the basis of universal adult franchise.

The State where Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga signed a peace accord in 1986.

The State was created in 1960.

Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Question No. 21.

(i) Which State of the North-East India is the best example of movements against the ‘outsiders’ from 1979 – 1985?

(ii) Which State was the first part of free India where general elections on the basis of universal adult franchise were held in 1948?

(iii) Which State is related to the accord signed by Rajiv Gandhi and Laldenga in 1986?

(iv) Which State of the North-East was created in 1960?
State any four reasons why Janata Party could not give a stable government after 1977 election.

23. भारत की परमाणु नीति के किन्हीं चार घटकों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
   Explain any four components of India’s nuclear policy.

24. समाजवादी दल और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बीच तथा भारतीय जनसंघ और स्वतंत्र पार्टी के बीच कोई दो-दो अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।
   Bring out any two differences each between the Socialist Party and the Communist Party, as well as between the Bharatiya Jana Sangh and the Swatantra Party.

25. वैश्विकरण की परिभाषा दीजिए। इसकी किन्हीं दो विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।
   Define globalisation. Mention its any two characteristics.

26. उत्तरी गोलाई और दक्षिणी गोलाई के देश, किस प्रकार पर्यावरण के अलग-अलग अंजेडें के पैरोकार हैं, जैसा कि रियो सम्मेलन में खुलकर सामने आया? व्याख्या कीजिए।
   How was the environmental agenda pursued by global north different from that of global south as was obvious at the Rio Summit? Explain.

27. वैश्विक निर्धारित किस प्रकार खतरे का सोत है? व्याख्या कीजिए।
   How is global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain.

28. सुरक्षा परिषद में सुधार लाने के लिए नए स्थायी तथा अस्थायी सदस्यों के लिए प्रस्तावित किन्हीं चार मापदण्डों का वर्णन कीजिए।
   Describe any four proposed criteria for the next permanent as well as non-permanent members of the Security Council in order to improve its functioning.

29. ‘शाक्क थेरेपी’ के किन्हीं चार परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।
   Explain any four consequences of ‘Shock Therapy’.
(i) यह कार्टून दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की प्रक्रिया में, भारत तथा पाकिस्तान की भूमिका के बारे में क्या दर्शाता है?

(ii) ब, म, न तथा स द्वारा अंकित कुर्सियों सार्क के बाकी चार सदस्य-देशों के लिए आरक्षित हैं। उनके नाम लिखिए।

Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:
What does the cartoon tell you about the role of India and Pakistan in the process of regional cooperation in South Asia?

(ii) The four chairs marked as B, M, N and S are reserved for the remaining four member-countries of SAARC. Write their names.

Note: The following questions are for the BLIND CANDIDATES only, in lieu of Question No. 30.

Answer the following questions:
(i) Explain the significant role of India and Pakistan in the process of regional cooperation.
(ii) Write the full form of SAARC.
(iii) Write the full form of SAFTA.

31. What did the mahila team do at the international conference and why?
Focus of the women’s movement gradually shifted from legal reforms to open social confrontations. The movement made demands of equal representation to women in politics during the nineties. 73rd and 74th amendments have granted reservations to women in local level political offices. Demands for extending similar reservations in State and Central legislatures have also been made. A Constitution Amendment Bill to this effect has been proposed but has not received enough support from the Parliament yet.

Questions:
(i) During the women’s movement, which were their two main demands?
(ii) According to the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Indian Constitution, by granting reservations to women, in which two ways have they been benefitted?
(iii) Why could the Constitution Amendment Bill regarding the reservation to the women not get enough support? Mention any two reasons.

OR
The defeat of the Congress party marked the end of Congress dominance over the Indian party system. Way back in the late sixties, the dominance of the Congress party was challenged; but the Congress under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, managed to re-establish its predominant position in politics. The nineties saw yet another challenge to the predominant position of the Congress. It did not, however, mean the emergence of any other single party to fill in its place.

Thus, began an era of multi-party system. To be sure, a large number of political parties always contested elections in our country. Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. What happened after 1989 was the emergence of several parties in such a way that one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats. This also meant that no single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha election held since 1989. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

Questions:

(i) In the nineties, what did people see as a challenge to the predominant position of the Congress?

(ii) What crucial role did the regional parties play in forming coalition governments at the Centre?

(iii) Mention any two political changes during the new era of coalition governments.

32. 1970 के दशक में भारत की कार्यपालिका एवं न्यायपालिका के बीच किन्हीं तीन विवादों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

अथवा

1970 के दशक के प्रारंभ में, प्रधान मन्त्री इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार किन कारणों से लोकप्रिय हुई?

Explain any three controversies between the executive and the judiciary of India in 1970s.

OR

What were the factors which led to the popularity of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi’s Government in the early 1970s?

33. पूर्व सोवियत संघ के विघटन के किन्हीं छः कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

अथवा

“गुप्त-निरपेक्ष आन्दोलन अब अप्रासंगिक हो गया है।” क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं?

अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कोई तीन उपयुक्त तर्क दीजिए।
Examine any six factors which led to the disintegration of the former Soviet Union.

OR

“Non-aligned Movement has become irrelevant today.” Do you agree with this statement? Give any three suitable arguments to support your answer.

34. वर्चस्व से क्या अभिप्राय है? निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो की व्याख्या कीजिए: 2+2+2=6
   (i) वर्चस्व सेन्य शक्ति के अर्थ में;
   (ii) वर्चस्व हॉकिंग ताकत के अर्थ में;
   (iii) वर्चस्व सांस्कृतिक अर्थ में।

अथवा

आसियान का पूर्ण नाम लिखिए। इसकी स्थापना कब तथा किन पाँच देशों के संगठन के फलस्वरूप हुई? इसके किन्हीं दो मुख्य उद्देश्यों को उजागर कीजिए।

What is meant by Hegemony? Explain any two of the following:
   (i) Hegemony as Hard Power;
   (ii) Hegemony as Structural Power;
   (iii) Hegemony as Soft Power.

OR

Explain the full form of ASEAN. When was it established and by the help of which five countries? Highlight its any two main objectives.

35. हरित क्रांति क्या थी? इसके किन्हीं दो सकारात्मक और दो नकारात्मक परिणामों का उल्लेख कीजिए। 2+2+2=6

अथवा

राज्य पुरुषठन आयोग का कार्य क्या था? इसकी प्रमुख सिफारिश क्या थी? इस सिफारिश को किस प्रकार लागू किया गया?

What was the Green Revolution? Mention any two positive and two negative consequences of the Green Revolution.

OR

What was the task of the States Reorganisation Commission? What was its most salient recommendation? How was the recommendation materialised?