

CLASS – XII
POLITICAL SCIENCE (Code – 028)
MARKING SCHEME 2018-19

Time: 3:00 Hrs

M.M. 100

SECTION A: ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following statements are Incorrect about the contemporary world order?
- a. There is an absence of world government which could regulate the state's behavior.
 - b. The US is the predominant player in the world affairs.
 - c. States are using force against one another.
 - d. States which violate international law are severely punished by the UN.

Ans. (d)

2. Suggest one argument in support of the establishment of NIEO in the world.

OR

Why the dropping of Atom bombs on Japan by US towards the end of Second World War widely criticized?

Ans. To develop the least developed countries of NAM and lift them out of poverty.

OR

- (A) The US knew that Japan was about to surrender and dropping of bombs was not necessary.
(B) The US action was intended to stop Soviet Union from making political gains in Asia and elsewhere and,
(C) To show that the US was supreme.
(Any one point)

3. Which two countries of the South Asian region in your opinion have retained their democratic tradition since Independence?

OR

Suggest any one measure to improve Indo-Pak ties in the current scenario.

Ans. India and Sri Lanka are the two countries of the South Asian region which have retained their democratic tradition since Independence.

OR

One measure to improve Indo- Pak ties in the current scenario can be –

- (i) Leaders can meet at summits to create better understanding.
(ii) Social activists and prominent personalities can collaborate to create an atmosphere of friendship. (Any one point)

4. Indira Gandhi's imposition of National Emergency in 1975 cannot be justified. Give one argument.

Ans. Indira Gandhi's imposition of National emergency in 1975 cannot be justified.

1. Emergency was imposed not because 'India was in danger' but because 'Indira was in danger'.

2. Law and order situation was mostly normal.
3. There was no threat to the unity and integrity of the nation. (An one point)
4. Why the ongoing environmental movements are opposing the construction of mega dams?

Ans. (a) It results in the displacement of large number of people living around that area.
 (b) It affects marine life of the river.
 (Any one point)

SECTION B: Two Marks Question

5. Match the following:-

A. Anti – Congressism	I. A group of powerful and influential leaders within the congress
B. Slogan	II. Parties with different ideological position coming together to oppose congress and its policies.
C. Defection	III. A catchy phrase that attracts public attention.
D. Syndicate	IV. An elected representative leaving the party whose ticket she/he has been elected.

Ans. A- (II)
 B- (III)
 C- (IV)
 D- (I)

7. How far is it correct to describe the ‘First Gulf War’ as the first act of US Hegemony in the post-cold war period?

OR

The UN along with many other countries of the world refused to give their mandate to ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’? Elucidate their stand.

Ans. It is correct to describe the ‘first gulf war’ as the first act of US Hegemony in the post-cold war period. Although ‘Operation Desert Storm’ was organized by the UN, it was overwhelmingly American because of the following reasons-

- a. An American General, Norman Schwarzkopf led the UN coalition
- b. Nearly 75% of the coalition forces were from the US
- c. It revealed vast technological gap that had opened up between US and the rest of the world.

OR

On 19th March 2003, the US launched its invasion of Iraq under the codename operation Iraqi freedom. More than 40 other countries joined in the US coalition of the willing after the UN refused to give its mandate to the invasion. They did not support the invasion on the following grounds:

- a. After the invasion, no traces Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMDs) were found in Iraq. Even after the death of Saddam Hussein, his links with Al-Qaeda have not been proved.
- b. The US wanted to establish its control over Iraqi Oil fields since Iraq was the second largest oil producing country in the world. It also wanted to establish a puppet regime in Iraq to fulfill its foreign policy objective.

8. Analyze the implication of partition on India.

OR

How the formation of linguistic states helped in strengthening the foundation of democracy and the process of national integration in India.

Ans. Implications of partition on India-

1. In the name of religion, people of one community killed and maimed people of the other community. Cities like Lahore, Calcutta (Kolkata) and Amritsar were titled as communal zones.
2. People went through social suffering and were also forced to abandon their homes especially minorities, who took shelter in refugee camps.
3. To preserve the honour of family, many women were killed, even many children were separated from their family and if crossed border, they did not have any house.
4. The partition did not only divide property, assets or liabilities, but also the government employees and the railways etc.

(Any two points)

OR

The formation of linguistic states helped in strengthening the foundation of democracy and the process of national integration in India. One of the most important concerns in the early years was that of unity of the country. It was felt that linguistic states may foster separatism and create pressure on the newly founded nation.

- a. The formation of these states changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership in same basic ways. The path to politics and power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite.
- b. Linguistic reorganization also gave some uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries. It did not lead to disintegration of the country as many had feared earlier. On the contrary, it strengthened national unity.

9. Why different arenas of cold war did not convert into a hot war between the two alliances.

OR

Identify any one occasion/ instance where cold war between the two superpowers became a simple struggle for power by ignoring the ideological dimension.

Ans. Different arenas of cold war did not convert into a hot war between the two alliances because of the concept of logic of deterrence and logic of restraint exercised by the two Superpowers. It implies that

1. Even if one of the Super power tries to attack and disable the nuclear weapons of its rivals the other would still be left with enough nuclear weapons to inflict unacceptable destruction.

2. Both sides have capacity to retaliate against an attack and to cause so much destruction that neither can afford to initiate war.
3. Both superpowers were expected to behave more rationally and in a responsible manner in the sense that they understood the risks in fighting wars which may create a massive destruction. So both the Superpowers exhibited restraint on their actions to prevent the cold war from escalating into a full fledged war.(Any two points)

OR

Although during the cold war period, Ideology remained a crucial factor in majority of cold war conflicts. On certain occasions, the superpowers did sideline Ideology for balancing the power struggle.

One such occasion was the establishment of close friendship between Communist China and Capitalist US in the backdrop of Soviet-China rift. This was for the first time US openly supported the members of its opposite ideology in order to balance its power against USSR.

10. In spite of communal partition, India was not declared a 'Hindu State'. How the leaders of Indian National Congress defended the adoption of "secularism" in India?

Ans. In spite of communal partition, India was not declared a 'Hindu State' on the following basis:-

- a. Most of the national movement leaders believed that India must treat persons of all religions equally and that India should not be a country that gives status to adherents of one faith and inferior to those who practiced another religion.
 - b. Even after large scale migration of Muslims to the newly created Pakistan, the Muslim population in India accounted for 12 Percent of the total population in 1951.
 - c. To provide a sense of security to other religious minorities in India, it became utmost important to declare India a 'Secular State'.
- (Any two points)

SECTION C: Four Marks Question

11. Identify the factors that contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy?

OR

Briefly explain two positive and two negative developments in Indo-Bangladesh relations.

Ans. The following factors are responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy:-

- a. The lack of genuine international support for a democratic rule in Pakistan has encouraged to military to continue its dominance.
- b. The US and other countries have also supported military rule due to fulfilment of their own interests. Global Islamic terrorism and their apprehension that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan was seen as the protector of western interests in West Asia and South Asia.
- c. Pakistan's conflict with India has made pro-military groups more powerful which have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan are flawed, that Pakistan's security would be harmed by selfish minded parties and chaotic democracy, hence army stay in power is justified.

- d. The social dominance of military, clergy and land owning aristocracy has led to frequent overthrow of elected government and the establishing of military governments.

OR

Two positive and two negative developments in Indo-Bangladesh relations:-

Two positive developments-

- a. Economic relations have been improved considerably in last ten years.
- b. Bangladesh is the part of India's 'look east policy' to link up south East Asia via Myanmar.
- c. Both the countries have cooperated regularly on the issues of disaster management and environment. (Any two)

Two negative developments-

- a. Differences over several issues including the sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river water
- b. India is unhappy on the issues of denial of Bangladeshi immigrants into Indian territory, its support for the anti Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups and Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to Northeastern India.

12. Examine four important components of traditional notion of security.

Ans. Four important components of traditional notion of security are-

- a. Security policy is concerned with preventing war which is called deterrence.
- b. If the war has already started, then nation fight against the enemy and defend them.
- c. Balance of power is a third component of traditional notion of security and the best way of maintaining balance of power is to build up one's military powers. Nations even try to cultivate close friendship with their enemy's enemy.
- d. Alliance building is another traditional component of security. For example, the NATO established by US and the WARSAW pact created by the USSR.

13. Assess the major consequences of disintegration of USSR on India.

Ans. The major consequences of disintegration of USSR on India are –

- a. After the disintegration of USSR, the world order became Unipolar in nature. India lost support of USSR at the international level.
- b. Now India had to make deliberate efforts to improve its ties with US in the Unipolar world order.
- c. India was not sure, initially, about Russia, the successor state of USSR about its willingness to support India on Kashmir issue and render military and economic support.
- d. India had to concentrate more on improving its economic and military strength to overcome the challenges posed by the emergence of the Unipolar world order.

14. "China followed its own path in introducing a market economy". Justify this statement with four suitable arguments?

OR

How far is it correct to describe ASEAN as an alternative Centre of power in the world?

Ans. "China followed its own path in introducing a market economy".

Four suitable arguments are:-

- a. The Chinese did not go for shock therapy but opened their economy step by step.
- b. The privatization of agriculture began in 1982 and was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998.
- c. Trade barriers were eliminated only in special economic zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.
- d. In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy.

OR

- a. While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US, the EU, and Japan. Its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond.
- b. ASEAN has focused on creating a "Free trade Area for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.
- c. ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organization. Its vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community. This builds on the existing ASEAN policy to encourage negotiation over conflict in the region. Thus ASEAN has mediated the end of Cambodian conflict and the east Timor Crisis.
- d. The current economy strength of ASEAN, especially its economy relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economy such as India and China, makes this an attractive proposition.

15. State the political impact of globalization on the world?

Ans. The political impact of globalization on the world is:-

- a. Globalization results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of the government to do what they do. All over the world, the old welfare state is giving way to the old minimalist state that performs certain core functions like maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.
- b. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities.
- c. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to reduction in the capacity of governments to take their decisions on their own
- d. Some governments are forced to do away with certain rules and regulations which safeguard the rights of the working people and environment.
- e. The supporters of the Globalization, on the other hand, believe that in some respect the 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, not less able.

16. What was the impact of Imposition of National Emergency (1975) on party system in India?

OR

What were the factors that led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970's?

Ans. The impact of imposition of National emergency (1975) on party system in India-

- a. After the end of National Emergency, the major opposition parties started coming together on the eve of elections and formed a new party known as the Janta Party.
- b. The people's verdict of 1977 elections was decisively against the emergency the Congress lost elections and Janta Party came to power. During this period, the Congress(R) also underwent a major split resulting in the formation of Congress (I). Initially, it appeared that Indian political system is heading towards a 'two party system' as Janta Party was considered to be an alternative to the Congress.
- c. But this Janta party due to splits and coalition pressures could not complete its five years tenure. It got dissolved in 1980 resulting in the holding of a midterm elections.
- d. As a result of 1980 midterm elections, Congress came back to power at the center but several Non-Congress parties had formed the governments at the state level. The party system in India at this point of time became more diverse and competitive.

OR

Factors that led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's government in the early 1970's:-

- i. Indira Gandhi won 1971 elections decisively. Soon after 1971 elections, a major crisis broke out in East Pakistan resulting in the formation of Bangladesh. This crisis was followed by Indo- Pak War of 1971. India had a decisive victory in that War and Pakistani forces were forced to surrender in front of Indian forces. These events added to the popularity of Indira Gandhi. Even the opposition parties admired her statesmanship.
- ii. Her party swept through all State assembly elections held in 1972.
- iii. Due to the socialist orientation, she was seen as a protectorate of the poor and the underprivileged.

17. Read the following passage and answer the following questions-

There is a growing significance of environmental as well as resource issues in the world politics. If the various governments take steps to check environmental degradation, these issues will have political consequences. Most of them are such that no single government can address them fully. At the Rio Summit, the first world countries were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the third world countries. The Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programmes. India's International negotiating position relies heavily on the principles of UNFCCC.

- i. How the first World countries pursued a different environmental agenda from the third world countries? 2
- ii. The issue of global warming has deeply affected the world. Substantiate the statement with three examples. 3

OR

Read the following passage and answer the questions below-

Globalization as a concept fundamentally deals with flows. These flows could be of various kinds- Ideas moving from one part of the world to another, capital shunted between two or more places, commodities being traded across borders, and people moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world. The crucial element is the worldwide 'interconnectedness' that is created and sustained as a consequence of these constant flows.

Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. It has political economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

- i. "Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept". Justify. 1
- ii. In Globalization, the crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness'. Substantiate the statement with two suitable examples. 2
- iii. How the disintegration of USSR helped in spreading globalization around the world? 2

Ans.

- i. a. At the Rio Summit, the rich and the developed countries of the first world generally referred to as the 'Global North' were pursuing a different environmental agenda than the poor and developing countries of the 'Third World', called the 'Global South'. The Northern states were mainly concerned with ozone depletion and global warming. They wanted to discuss the environmental issue as it stands now and wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation.
b. The Southern states on the other hand were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management. The developing nation of the south felt that much of the ecological degradation in the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed countries.
- ii. a. Throughout the world, cultivable area is barely expanding any more, and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing its fertility, grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries overharvested. Water bodies have suffered extensive depletion and pollution, severely restricting food production.
b. A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health.
c. Natural forests- which help stabilize the climate, moderate water supplies, and harbor a majority of the planet's biodiversity on land – are being cut down and people are being displaced. The loss of biodiversity continues due to the destruction of habitat in areas which are rich in species. (Any other valid point will also be considered)

OR

Ans.

- i. Globalization is a multi-dimensional concept. It has its political, economic and cultural aspects. It is neither purely economic nor a purely cultural phenomenon.
- ii. In Globalization the crucial element is the 'worldwide interconnectedness. e.g.,
 - a. Movement of capital from one place to another.
 - b. People moving in search of better livelihoods to different parts of the world.
 - c. Commodities being traded across borders.(Any two Points)
- iii. The disintegration of USSR helped in spreading Globalization around the world-
 - a. With the disintegration of USSR and fall off communist regimes in East European countries the ideology of communism was replaced by the ideology of capitalism.
 - b. The spread of capitalism to the Second World further speeded up the process of globalization.

18. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

The Naxalite movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. Its supporters advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals. In spite of the use of preventive of detention and other strong measures adopted by the West Bengal government, the Naxalite movement did not come to an end. In later years it spread to many other parts of the country. The Naxalite Movement has by now splintered into various parties and organizations. Some of these parties like the CPI – ML (Liberation) participate in open democratic politics. Nine states are affected by Naxalite violence. Most of these are very backward areas inhabited by Adivasis.

- a) Why was Naxalite movement considered as a threat to the democracy? 2
b) How the Naxalite movement came into existence in India? 2
c) Why the role of Indian government has been criticized by various Human Rights Activists in dealing with Naxalites? 1

OR

Read the given passage and answer the following questions:

The year 1967 is considered as a landmark year in India's political and electoral history. The Congress party remained a dominant force throughout the country from 1952 onwards. This trend was to undergo significant changes with the 1967 elections... It was in the context of heightened popular discontent and the polarization of popular forces that the fourth general elections of the Lok Sabha and State assemblies were held in February 1967. The results jolted the Congress at both the national and state levels. Many contemporary political observers described the elections as a political earthquake.

- a) Analyze the socio-economic and political context of fourth general elections in India. 3
b) Why the 1967 general elections were described as a 'political earthquake' by many political observers? 2

Ans. (a) (i) The Naxalite movement advocates the use of violent means to achieve their political goals. This leads to anarchy in the society.

(ii) They have initiated their armed fight against the state security forces, thereby are challenging the inherent ideals of the state, namely sovereignty and monopoly on the use of force.

(Any other valid point shall be considered)

(b)(i) In 1967 a peasant uprising took place in the Naxalbari police station area of Darjeeling hills district in West Bengal under the leadership of the local cadres of the communist party of India (Marxist). Beginning from the Naxalbari police station, the peasant movement spread to several states of India and came to be referred broadly as the Naxalite movement.

(ii) In 1969, they broke off from the CPI (M) and a new party, communist party (Marxist-Leninist)

(c) Various Human Rights Activists have criticized the government for violating constitutional norms in dealing with the Naxalites. Thousands people have lost their lives in the violence by the Naxalites and the anti-Naxalite Violence by the government.

OR

a) i. This period was fraught with grave economic crisis resulting in successive failure of monsoons, widespread drought, and decline in agricultural production, serious food shortage, depletion of foreign exchange reserves with sharp rise in military expenditure and diversion of resources from planning and economic development.

ii) The economic situation triggered off price rise. People started protesting against the increase in the prices of essential commodities, food scarcity, growing unemployment and the overall economic condition on the country. Bandhs and hartals were frequently called across the country.

iii) Opposition parties were in the forefront of organizing public protests and pressurizing the government. Parties opposed to the Congress realized that the division of their votes kept Congress in power. Thus parties with different ideologies and programmes got together to form anti Congress fronts. This was called non congressism.

b) i. Many political observers described the election results as a ‘political earthquake’ because the Congress did manage to get a majority in the Lok Sabha but with its lowest tally of seats and share of votes since 1952.

ii. At the state level, the congress lost elections in seven states. In two other states it could not form the government due to defection.

19. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Article 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu and Kashmir as 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 J&K 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. This section feels that Article 370 should therefore be revoked and J&K should be like any other state in India.

- a) The people of Kashmir have strongly resisted the question of repeal of article 370 from Indian Constitution. Analyze any three reasons for the same. 3
- b) Suggest any two steps that can be taken to improve the situation in Kashmir. 2

Ans. a) The Kashmiris, believe that the autonomy conferred by Article 370 is not enough. A section of Kashmiris have expressed at least three major grievances.

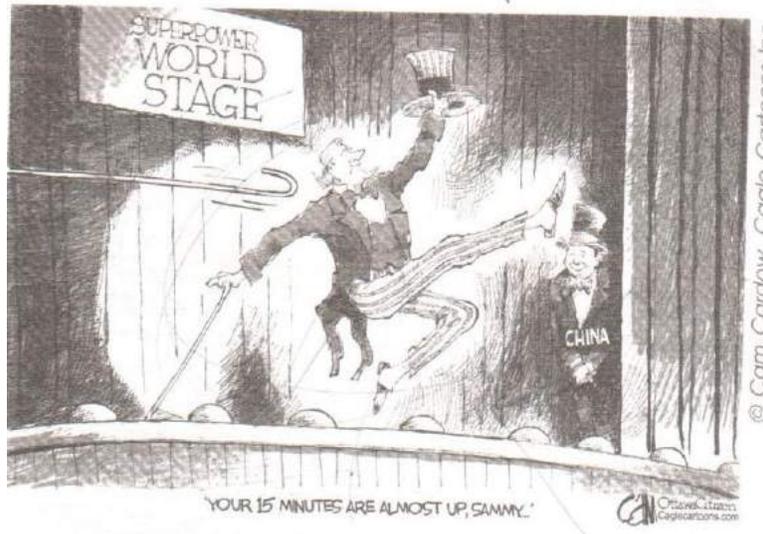
First, the promise that Accession would be referred to the people of the state after the situation created by tribals invasion was normalized, has not been fulfilled. This has generated the demand for a ‘Plebiscite’.

Secondly, there is a feeling that the special federal status guaranteed by Article 370, has been eroded in practice. This has led to the demand for restoration of autonomy or ‘Greater state Autonomy’.

Thirdly, it is felt democracy which is practiced in the rest of India has not been similarly institutionalized in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. There have been serious allegations of rigging during elections.

- b) i. The government should generate more employment in the state of Jammu & Kashmir as economic stability always leads to political and social stability.
 ii. Influence and actions of Pakistan should be completely curtailed so as to ensure peace in the region.
 (Any other relevant point shall be considered).

20. Interpret the given picture and answer the following questions:-



- a) The US hegemony is being constrained in the current scenario. Justify with two suitable examples. 2
 b) Assess the steps taken by India to deal with US Hegemony in the current scenario. 3

Note: The following questions are for the visually impaired students.

- a) The present world order is different from the cold war period. Justify 2
 b) Assess the implications of the US Hegemony in economic terms on the world. 3

Ans. a) i. The rise of China as the fastest growing economy in the world is posing a major threat to US hegemony. It is projected to overtake the US as the World's largest economy by 2040.
 ii. The current world order has moved away from unipolarity and is closely heading towards a multipolar world order. There are several alternate centers of power available in the world now.
 (Any other relevant point shall be considered)

b) There are three possible strategies available before India

(i) Those Indian analysts who see international politics largely in terms of military power are fearful of the growing closeness between India and the US. They would prefer that India maintain its aloofness from Washington and focuses upon increasing its own comprehensive national power.

(ii) Other analyst see the growing convergence of interests between the US and India as a historic opportunity for India. They advocate a strategy that would allow India to take advantage of US hegemony and the mutual convergences to establish the best possible options for itself. Opposing the US, they argue, is a futile strategy that will only hurt India in the long run.

(iii) A third group of analysts would advocate that India should take the lead in establishing a coalition of countries from the developing world. Overtime, this coalition would become more powerful and may succeed in weaning the hegemony away from its dominating ways. India needs to develop an opportunities mix of foreign strategies to deal with the US hegemony.

(For Visually impaired students)

a) (i) During the cold war period, the world order was bipolar in nature. It was divided between US and USSR along with their respective power blocs. After the disintegration of USSR, the world order became Unipolar in nature. It led to the rise of US hegemony in the world.

(ii) At present, the world order is no more unipolar in nature. It is in a transitional phase. It has moved away from a unipolar world order and is heading close towards a multipolar world order.

b) The economic implications of US hegemony are as follow:

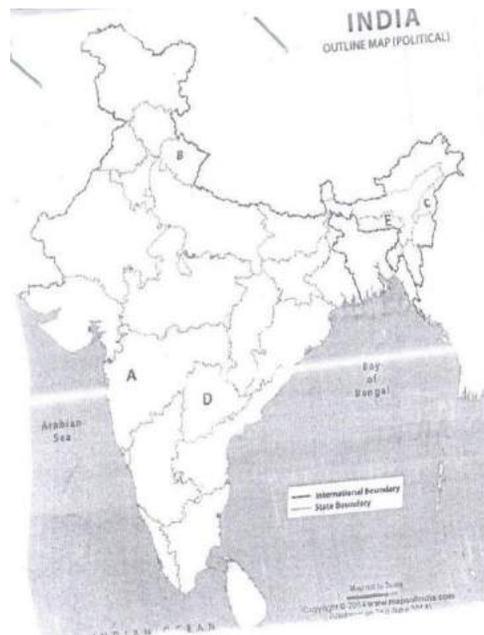
(i) Since the decline of British naval power after the Second World War, the multi- oceanic US naval has played the role of naval hegemony.

(ii) Internet is the direct outcome of a US military research project that began in 1950. Even today, the Internet relies on a global network of satellites, the internet relives on a global network of satellites, most of which are owned by the US government.

(iii) The US is present in all parts of the world, in all sectors of world economy and in all areas of technology. The US share of the world economy remains an enormous 28 percent.

(Any other relevant point shall be considered)

21.



In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct

names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format.

- i) A state where Chipko movement was carried out.
- ii) A state that was carved out of Assam in 1972.
- iii) A north eastern state that is suffering from separatist movement
- iv) A latest state of Indian Union.
- v) A state where an organization of dalit panthers was formed.

Note: The following question is for the visually impaired children in lieu of Q 21.

- i) State which was the protectorate of India but became 22nd state of Indian Union.
- ii) In which year Goa became a state of Indian Union.
- iii) State where the Chipko Movement began.
- iv) State where the operation Blue Star was launched.
- v) A state associated with the formation of DK, DMK and AIADMK

Ans.

Corresponding numbers	Answer	Corresponding Alphabets
(i)	Uttarakand	B
(ii)	Meghalaya	E
(iii)	Nagaland	C
(iv)	Telangana	D
(v)	Maharashtra	A

(For visually impaired students)

- i. Sikkim
- ii. 1987
- iii. Uttrakand
- iv. Punjab
- v. Tamil Nadu

SECTION E : SIX MARKS QUESTIONS

22. State the causes responsible for the rise of Congress system in India.

OR

Highlight the political ideology of the Communist Party of India.

Ans. The causes responsible for the rise of Congress system in India –

- i. The coalition like character of the Congress gave it an unusual strength. A coalition accommodates all those who join it. So, it has to avoid any other extreme position and strike a balance on almost all issues.
- ii. Secondly, in a party that has the nature of a Coalition, there is a greater tolerance of internal differences and ambitions of various groups and leaders are accommodated.

- iii. Even if a group was not happy with the position of the party or with its share of power, it would remain inside the party and fight the other groups rather than leaving the party and becoming an 'opposition'. These groups inside the party are called factions.
- iv. The factions took different ideological positions making the Congress appear as a grand centrist party.
- v. The other parties primarily attempted to influence these factions and thereby indirectly influenced policy
- vi. Therefore, political competitions took place within the Congress. In that sense, in the first decade of electoral competitions the Congress acted both as the ruling party as well as the opposition party with in itself. That is why this period of Indian politics has been described as the Congress System.

OR

The political ideology of the Communist Party of India at the time of Independence.

- i. The basic question that troubled the party was the nature of Indian Independence. Was India really free or was freedom a sham?
- ii. Soon after Independence, the party thought that the transfer of power in 1947 was not true independence and encouraged violent uprising in Telangana.
- iii. In 1951 the communist party abandoned the path of violent revolution and decided to participate in the approaching general elections.
(Any other relevant point)

23. Describe the crucial role played by India in the NAM during cold war period.

OR

Mention the limitations of USSR that led to its disintegration.

Ans.

- i. The term non-alignment has been coined by India's first Prime Minister Pt. Nehru.
- ii. The root of NAM went back to the friendship between three leaders – Yugoslavia's Josip broz tito, India's Jawaharlal Nehru, the Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser- who held a meeting in 1956. Indonesia's Sukarno and Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah strongly supported them. These are five founders of NAM.
- iii. As a leader of NAM, India's response to the ongoing cold war was twofold: At one level it took particular care in staying away from the two alliances. At another level, it raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming of these alliances.
- iv. India's policy was neither negative nor passive. As Nehru reminded the world, non-alignment was not a policy of 'felling away'. On the country, India was in favor of actively intervening in the world affairs to soften cold war rivalries.
- v. India tried to reduce the differences between the alliances and thereby prevent differences from escalating into a full scale war. Indian diplomats and leaders were often used to communicate and mediate between cold war rivals such as in the Korean war in the early 1950s.
- vi. During the cold war, India repeatedly tried to activate those regional and international organizations, which were not a part of the alliances led by the US and USSR. 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.

OR

Limitations of USSR that led to its disintegration-

I. The Political Limitations of Soviet Union

- a. The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian making life very difficult for its citizens. Lack of democracy and the absence of freedom of speech stifled people who often expressed their dissent in jokes and cartoons.
- b. Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform: the one party system represented by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people. The party refused to recognize the urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs.
- c. Although on paper Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality Russia dominated everything and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.

II. The Economic Limitations of Soviet Union

- a. In the arms race, the Soviet Union managed to match the US from time to time but at great cost. The Soviet Union lagged behind the West in technology, infrastructure (e.g. transport, power) and most importantly in fulfilling the political or economic aspirations of the citizens.
- b. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 weakened the system even further. Through wages continued to grow, productivity and technology fell considerably behind that of the West. This led to shortages in all consumer goods. Food imports increased every year. The Soviet economy was faltering in the late 1970s and became stagnant.
- c. The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system (The five Central Asian Republics in particular) this led to a huge economic burden that the system could not cope with.

24. Assess any six outcomes of planning in India.

OR

The three challenges faced by India, at the time of Independence are yet to be resolved completely. Do you agree with the statement? Give three reasons in support of your answer.

Ans. Outcomes of planning in India are positive as well as negative which are as follows:-

Achievements

- i. In the early phase of planned development, the foundations of India's future economic growth were laid. Some of the largest developmental projects in India's history were undertaken during this period. These included mega-dams like Bhakra-Nangal and Hirakund for irrigation and power generation.
- ii. Some of the heavy industries in the public sector – steel plants, oil refineries, manufacturing units, defense production etc. were started during this period. Infrastructure for transport and communication was improved substantially.
- iii. Much of the later economic growth, including that by the private sector, may not have been possible in the absence of these foundations.

Limitations

- i. Land reforms did not take place effectively in most parts of the country; political power remained in the hands of the landowning classes; and big industrialists continued to benefit and thrive while poverty did not reduce much.
- ii. The early initiatives for planned development were at best realizing the goals of economic development of the country and well being of all its citizens. The inability to take significant step in this direction in the very first stage was to become a political problem.
- iii. Those who benefited from unequal development soon became politically powerful and made it even more difficult to move in the desired direction.

OR

The three challenges faced by India at the time of Independence are yet to be resolved completely-

- i. At the time of Independence, there was an urgent question: how was integration of the territory of India to be achieved. Although the challenges of nation building were resolved by our leaders yet we are not able to forge a strong sense of Unity amongst our own people. We still face the challenge of separatism from some parts of Indian Union like Jammu & Kashmir in the north & Nagaland in the North eastern region of India. We are still struggling hard to resolve these two issues peacefully.
- ii. In spite of laying a strong foundation of secularism in India, the independent India has seen some of the worst communal riots in the country. The issue of establishment of uniform civil code is also a strong debate able issue in the country.
- iii. India has become one of the fastest growing economies in the world. In spite of achieving high lands of economic development, some rural & urban areas of India are still backward.

The fruits of development need to penetrate at all levels. India has made its mark on the world yet evils of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment are yet to be resolved completely.

(All other relevant point shall be considered)

25. How can we deal with various contemporary threats to security?

OR

Reforming the UN means restructuring of the Security Council. Suggest measures to reform UNSC.

Ans.(i) The various contemporary threats to security are the threats to both traditional and nontraditional nations of security. Most of these threats to security require cooperation rather than military confrontation. Military force may be applied in combating terrorism and threats of external attacks.

(ii) In order to deal with various other threats to security like poverty, migration, refugee movements, health epidemic – international cooperation would be required this is called cooperative security.

(iii) Cooperation can be bilateral, regional, continental or global. It would all depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond.

(iv) Cooperation security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national – international organizations (UN, WHO, World Bank, IMF, etc), Non-Governmental organizations like Red Cross, Amnesty International, trade Unions and great personalities.

(v) Cooperation security may involve the use of force to deal with governments that kill their own people or ignore the misery of their populations who are devastated by poverty, disease and catastrophe.

(vi) In order to deal with threats to one's border security nation employ the strategies of deterrence, defense, balance of power & alliance building.

OR

- i. The UN Security Council is the primary organ entrusted with the responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. Its composition is highly undemocratic. It contains 15 members (5 permanent & 10 non-permanent members). These five permanent members enjoy veto power.
- ii. Since the inception of UN, the membership has increased from 51 to 193. The number of third world countries has expanded rapidly but do not have representation in UNSC as permanent members. Therefore various suggestions have been made to reform UNSC.
 - a. There is a need to increase the number of new permanent and non-permanent members to UNSC.
 - b. The new permanent members and non-permanent members should represent Asian, African and South American continents. It should equally cater to the needs & aspirations of third world countries along with the first world countries.
 - c. The new permanent members should also be provided with veto power. Otherwise the new permanent members will be powerless.
 - d. If the existing permanent members are not ready to provide veto power to the new permanent members, then, the veto power itself shall be abolished.

26. The political leadership of a nation affects its foreign policy. Explain it with the help of examples from Indian Foreign Policy.

OR

In spite of strongly propagating for nuclear disarmament, India herself conducted a nuclear test. In 1998. Analyze the possible reasons behind such a development. Also state any four important features of India's Nuclear Policy.

Ans. i. The first PM, Jawaharlal Nehru, played a crucial role in setting the national agenda. He was his own foreign minister. He exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964. The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy was to preserve the hard earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity and promote rapid economic development Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non – alignment.

ii. Lal Bahadur Shastri equally emphasized the need to follow genuine non alignment. He gave a slogan of Jai Jawan – Jai Kisan during 1965 war with Pakistan & the problem of severe food shortage in India.

iii. With the changing national interest, India Gandhi brought a revolutionary change in Indian foreign policy. She signed a treaty of peace & friendship in 1971 with Soviet Union. It was signed in the backdrop of crisis in East Pakistan and the threat that India faced from the then

emerging nexus between US China – Pakistan. Since then, the tilt towards Soviet Union in Indian foreign policy was quite evident. In spite of this, India technically remained non-aligned throughout the cold war period.

iv. The Janta party government that came to power in 1977 announced that it would follow genuine non alignment. Since then, all governments (congress and non-congress) have taken initiatives for restoring better relations with China and entering into close ties with US.

v. In the period after 1990, Russia, though it continues to be an important friend of India, has lost its global preeminence. Therefore, India's foreign policy has shifted to a more pro-US strategy. At the same time, Indo-Pakistan relations have witnessed many more developments during this period. While Kashmir continues to be the main issue between the countries, there have been many efforts to restore normal relations.

vi. Presently, under the leadership of Sh. Narendra Modi, India has initiated various steps to improve and strengthen India's national ties with other countries. India is trying to balance its relations with both Russia and US. India has become more assertive with China. India has now followed "Act East Policy" in case of Southeast Asian nation than "Look East Policy" pursued by UPA government.

OR

India conducted a series of nuclear test in May 1996, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. The two primary causes were:-

- a. India is surrounded by two hostile neighbors. China was already a nuclear state and we share a border conflict with China since 1962. Since then, China has undertaken many steps that are against India's national interest. China is a major threat to India's territorial security and integrity.
- b. China's close friendly relation with Pakistan is also perceived as a major security threat for India. For long, Pakistan was seeking Chinese help in becoming a nuclear state. Pakistan's hostility against India has always remained a constant security threat for India.

Basic features of India's Nuclear Policy

- a. India professes 'no first use' doctrine. India has committed not to initiate a nuclear war against any nation. If India will be attacked by nuclear weapons, then India will certainly retaliate back.
- b. India will develop minimum number of required nuclear weapons and will use nuclear energy, as far as possible, for peaceful purposes.
- c. India is ready to disarm its nuclear weapons if all other existing nuclear states disarm their nuclear weapons. Therefore, India still believes in horizontal and vertical nuclear disarmament.
- d. India has strongly opposed NPT and CTBT. These treaties are regarded as unjust and discriminatory in nature by India.

27 Trace the emergence of BJP as a significant force in Indian politics since 1980s.

OR

Examine the emergence, demands and success of BKU as one of the leading popular movement of India.

Ans. Since late 1980s, BJP's political support started gaining strength. Since then its rise has been impressive indeed. The major trends in the electoral performance of BJP since 1989 have been quite significant. Its political ideology has also gained widespread support.

Electoral performance

- a. In the elections of 1989, the National Front under Sh. VP Singh came to power supported by left front and BJP from outside because they wanted to keep congress out of power. This government due to coalition pressures came to an end in 1990. In 1996, BJP minority government was formed for a short period and collapsed as it failed to generate majority of support. From March 1998 to October 1999, BJP and others formed an alliance NDA under the leadership of Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In 1999, midterm elections NDA alliance led by BJP came to power. In the Sixteenth Lok Sabha elections held in 2014, BJP won 282 seats and formed the government under the leadership of Sh. Narendra Modi.
- b. BJP's Hindutva Ideology : BJP's Hindutva ideology has received large support from different stratas of Indian Society. Its stand on Shah Bano Case and later support on construction of Ram temple at Ayodhya disputed area brought huge electoral success for BJP. BJP also organizes 'Rath Yatra' from Somnath in Gujarat to Ayodhya in UP. This also increased the popularity of BJP.
- c. BJP's support for new economic policies – liberalization and globalization has led to huge economic development for India. Moreover, BJP's stand against corruption has also helped in gaining support from the masses.

OR

Emergence of BKU

Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU) is an organization of farmers from western UP and Haryana regions. It is one the leading farmers' movements to protest against the policies of liberalisation of Indian economy. The Meerut agitation of farmers was a great show of rural farmers and cultivators.

Demands of BKU

- i. Higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat.
- ii. Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.
- iii. To wave off repayments of loans due on farmers.
- iv. To provide government pension to farmers.
- v. Abolition of restrictions on the interstate movement of farm produce.

Extent of Success

- i. BKU became the most successful social movement. It sustained for a long time due to clan networks among its members. These networks mobilized funds, resources and activities of BKU.
- ii. Since this farmers movement was directed against state policies no political party could afford to displease them. The government was forced to reduce water and electricity rates for farmers. There were announcements about waiving loans advanced by nationalized banks to the poor peasants.