

Reg. No. : .....

SME-36

Name : .....

**SECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY MODEL  
EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY 2020**

Part – III

Time : 2½ Hours

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Cool-off time : 15 Minutes

Maximum : 80 Scores

**General Instructions to Candidates :**

- There is a 'Cool-off time' of 15 minutes in addition to the writing time.
- Use the 'Cool-off time' to get familiar with questions and to plan your answers.
- Read questions carefully before answering.
- Read the instructions carefully.
- Malayalam version of the questions is also provided.

**വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കുള്ള പൊതുനിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ :**

- നിർദ്ദിഷ്ട സമയത്തിന് പുറമെ 15 മിനിറ്റ് 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.
- 'കൂൾ ഓഫ് ടൈം' ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ പരിചയപ്പെടാനും ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ ആസൂത്രണം ചെയ്യാനും ഉപയോഗിക്കുക.
- ഉത്തരങ്ങൾ എഴുതുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം വായിക്കണം.
- ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ മലയാളത്തിലും നൽകിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

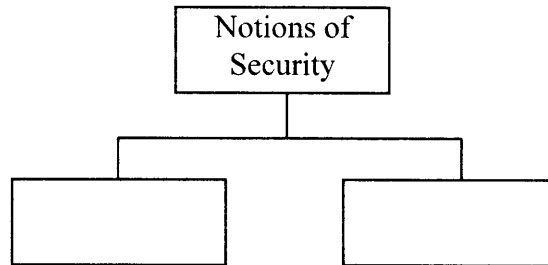
**From questions 1 to 13, answer for 16 Scores.**

1. The First Gulf War of 1990 also known as
  - (A) Operation Iraqi Freedom.
  - (B) Operation Desert Storm.
  - (C) Operation Enduring Freedom.
  - (D) Operation Blue Star. (1)
  
2. Identify the commission which is popularly known as Second Backward Classes Commission.
  - (A) Kothari Commission.
  - (B) Mandal Commission.
  - (C) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Commission.
  - (D) Kaka Kalelkar Commission. (1)
  
3. The Rio Summit recommended a list of developmental practices. This is popularly known as :

(A) Agenda 20	(B) Agenda 21
(C) Agenda 22	(D) Vision 2020

(1)
  
4. Which of the following is correct statement ?
  - (a) The people of most princely states clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union.
  - (b) Government was flexible in giving autonomy to some regions.
  - (c) In the backdrop of partition the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation has assumed supreme importance.
  - (A) (a) and (b) are correct.
  - (B) (b) and (c) are correct.
  - (C) (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
  - (D) (a) and (c) are correct. (1)

5. First Chief Election Commissioner of India.  
 (A) T.N. Seshan (B) A. Sambath  
 (C) Sukumar Sen (D) O.P. Rawat (1)
6. Abolition of Privy Purse (Special Privileges given to former princes) was made by  
 (A) Lal Bahadur Shastri (B) Morarji Desai  
 (C) Indira Gandhi (D) Jawaharlal Nehru (1)
7. Perestroika and Glasnost were introduced by \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
8. Expansion of BAMCEF \_\_\_\_\_. (1)
9. Trygve Lie was the first UN Secretary General. Who is the present Secretary General of UNO ? (1)
10. Complete the flow chart : (2)



11. Shimla Agreement was signed by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (2)
12. Match the Column A with B and C :

A	B	C
K.N. Raj	White Revolution	Gujarat
Vergheese Kurien	Rapid Industrialisation	First Five Year Plan
P.C. Mahalanobis	Agriculture	Second Five Year Plan

(1 × 3 = 3)

13. Given below are some stages of the formation of European Union. Arrange them chronologically.

(A) Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC)

(B) European Union.

(C) European Economic Community.

(D) The Council of Europe.

(1 × 4 = 4)

**Answer any 4 questions from 14 to 19. Each carries 3 scores.**

(4 × 3 = 12)

14. Evaluate the Indian National Congress as a Social and Ideological Coalition.  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$

15. India's Policy of NAM was criticised on a number of counts. What were the main criticisms of India's Policy of NAM ?

16. Which are the models of development before India at the time of Independence ? Why we adopted mixed economy ?

17. India is against Nuclear Proliferation, and did not sign NPT and CTBT. Why ? Give reasons.

18. Security implies freedom from threats, but all threats are not security threats. Comment.

19. Examine the political consequences of Globalisation.

**Answer any 4 questions from 20 to 25. Each carries 4 scores.**

(4 × 4 = 16)

20. Discuss the major issues which led to the split of Congress Party in 1969.

21. In the Contemporary Politics of India there was an emerging consensus among political parties on many issues. Give brief note on the areas of consensus.

22. The European Union has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence in International Politics. Substantiate the statement.
23. The democratic politics in Pakistan is not always stable. Identify the constraints in building a stable democracy in Pakistan.
24. India's security strategy has four broad components. What are the components of India's security strategy ?
25. India's stand on environmental issues are always positive. Briefly explain the different programmes adopted by India for environmental protection.

**Answer any 4 questions from 26 to 31. Each carries 5 scores.**

**(4 × 5 = 20)**

26. The partition of India was an abrupt, unplanned and tragic one. On the basis of this statement, explain the consequences of partition.
27. List out any five major provisions in the Ten Point Programmes introduced by Indira Gandhi in 1967.
28. Popular Movements suggested new forms of active participation in democracy. Explain the lessons from popular movements.
29. The Cuban Missile Crisis increased tension during Cold War. Explain the circumstances which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.
30. List out the features of Shock Therapy and explain its consequences.
31. India is emerging as a great power in the international power politics. How do you support India's candidature for the permanent membership of UN Security Council ? Give reasons.

**Answer any 2 questions from 32 to 34. Each carries 8 scores.**

**(2 × 8 = 16)**

32. On the Midnight of 25 June 1975 President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed proclaimed national emergency. Explain the reasons of emergency by using the following hints :

- Economic Context
- Gujarat and Bihar Movements
- Allahabad High Court verdict
- Conflict with Judiciary
- Railway Strike of 1974

33. Kashmir issue is not just a dispute between India and Pakistan. It has also internal and external dimensions. Discuss the statement with recent developments in Kashmir.

Hints :

- Geographical Features
- Roots of the problem
- External and Internal Disputes
- Article 370

34. The US Hegemony has military, economic and cultural dimensions. Describe the three aspects of US Hegemony.

Hints :

- Hard Power
  - Soft Power
  - Structural Power
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