

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS :

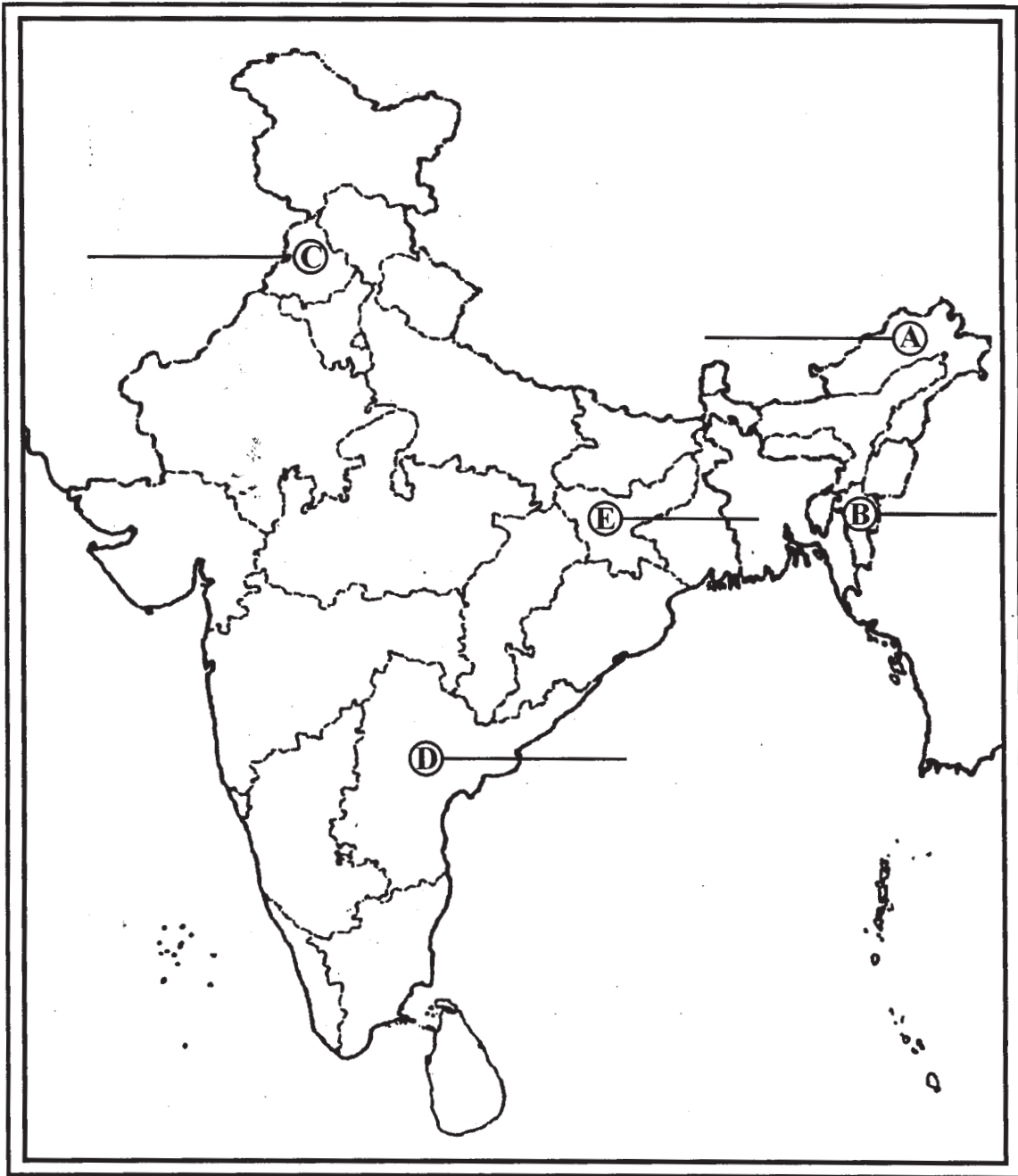
- (i) *All questions are compulsory.*
- (ii) *Question numbers 1 to 10 are of **one** mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **20** words each.*
- (iii) *Question numbers 11 to 20 are of **two** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **40** words each.*
- (iv) *Question numbers 21 to 30 are of **four** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **100** words each.*
- (v) *Question numbers 31 to 35 are of **six** marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed **150** words each.*
- (vi) *Question number 30 is based on the map. Write the answer of this question in the Answer Book.*

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

1. When did the era of U.S. hegemony start ? 1
2. Highlight any **two** facts showing cordiality in the relationship between India and the United States. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
3. Write the full form of I.M.F. 1
4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:
Ban Ki Moon is the 8th UN _____. He is the citizen of _____ . $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
5. When and by whom was the 'tryst with destiny' speech delivered? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
6. In the first general election, how many seats did the Congress win? How many seats did the next largest party (CPI) win? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

7. Why are the results of 1967 elections in India called ‘political earthquake’ ? 1
8. Who was Charu Majumdar ? 1
9. What is meant by ‘party based movements’ ? 1
10. Correct and rewrite the statement given below:
The ‘Right to Information’ Bill was tabled in 2002 and received the Presidential assent in January, 2005. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
11. List any **two** consequences of ‘Shock Therapy’. 1 + 1 = 2
12. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? Highlight any **two** arguments in support of your answer. 1 + 1 = 2
13. Mention any **two** steps taken by China to improve its economy. 2 x 1 = 2
14. State any **two** objectives of the Human Rights Watch. 2 x 1 = 2
15. What is meant by the concept of ‘common but differentiated responsibility’? 2
16. Identify the concept out of liberty, equality, democracy and fraternity to which India was deeply committed during our freedom struggle. 2
17. What is meant by ‘Coalition’ ? During which period did this type of government gain popularity for the first time at the Centre in India? 1 + 1 = 2
18. What was Shimla Agreement? Name its signatories. 1 + $\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2
19. List any **two** problems faced by the Government of India after 1971-72. 2 x 1 = 2
20. Mention any two issues raised by the Dalit Panthers. 2 x 1 = 2
21. Why did the Super Powers have military alliances with the small countries? State any **four** reasons for it. 4 x 1 = 4
22. Why did India and China both, view themselves as rising powers in global politics

- in-spite of tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any **four** events that have brought cordiality in their relationship. **4 x 1 = 4**
- 23.** Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace and co-operation be enhanced in this region? **2 + 2 = 4**
- 24.** Explain the role of emerging alternative centres of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economies. **4**
- 25.** Explain India's stand on environmental issues. What steps have been suggested by India in this respect? **2 + 2 = 4**
- 26.** What is meant by globalisation ? List any **two** forms of resistance to globalisation. **2 + 2 = 4**
- 27.** What is meant by opposition in a democratic system? Describe any two activities of the opposition during the first two Parliaments of 1952 and 1957. **2 + 2 = 4**
- 28.** Explain any **four** characteristics of the Non-Aligned Movement. **4 x 1 = 4**
- 29.** Match the names of the founders given below with the political parties they founded: **4 x 1 = 4**
- | Founders | Political Parties |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) C. Rajgopalachari | (i) Telugu Desham Party |
| (b) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya | (ii) Swatantra Party |
| (c) N.T. Rama Rao | (iii) Lok Dal |
| (d) Ch. Charan Singh | (iv) Bhartiya Jana Sangh |
- 30.** On the given political map of India, **five** States of tension from 1947 to 2006 have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify any **four** States and write their names in your Answer-Book against A, B, C, D and E respectively. **4 x 1 = 4**



For Blind Candidates Only in lieu of Q. No. 30, answer the following question:

Mention the names of any **four** states of tension from 1947 to 2006 and write their capitals also.

2 + 2 = 4

31. Evaluate any **six** consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

6 x 1 = 6

OR

Analyse any **three** points of criticism and any **three** core values and enduring ideas related to the Non-Aligned Movement. 3 + 3 = 6

32. Assess any **six** steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context. 6 x 1 = 6

OR

What is meant by security? Evaluate the role of any **four** new sources of threat to security. 2 + 4 = 6

33. Read the paragraph given below carefully and answer the following questions:

We have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilised manner. We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic State. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Letter to Chief Ministers, 15 October 1947.

- (a) In spite of indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims by Pakistan, why Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilised way?
- (b) Why this minority should be given the security and rights on the same footing as to all others in a democratic system.
- (c) If this minority was not provided security and rights what kind of scenario is envisaged? 2 + 2 + 2 = 6

OR

Explain any **three** challenges that India faced at the time of her independence. 3 x 2 = 6

34. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to the fourth general election of 1967. Assess the verdict of the electorate based on this election. 3 + 3 = 6

OR

Analyse any **three** reasons for imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975. Did the government misuse its emergency powers? Give any **three** arguments in support of your answer. 3 + 3 = 6

35. From 1989 to 2004, there have been nine coalition governments in India. Analyse the rise and fall of any **two** such coalition governments. 3 + 3 = 6

OR

- “The end of eighties of the 20th century witnessed developments which made a long lasting impact on Indian politics.” Assess any **three** such developments. 3 x 2 = 6

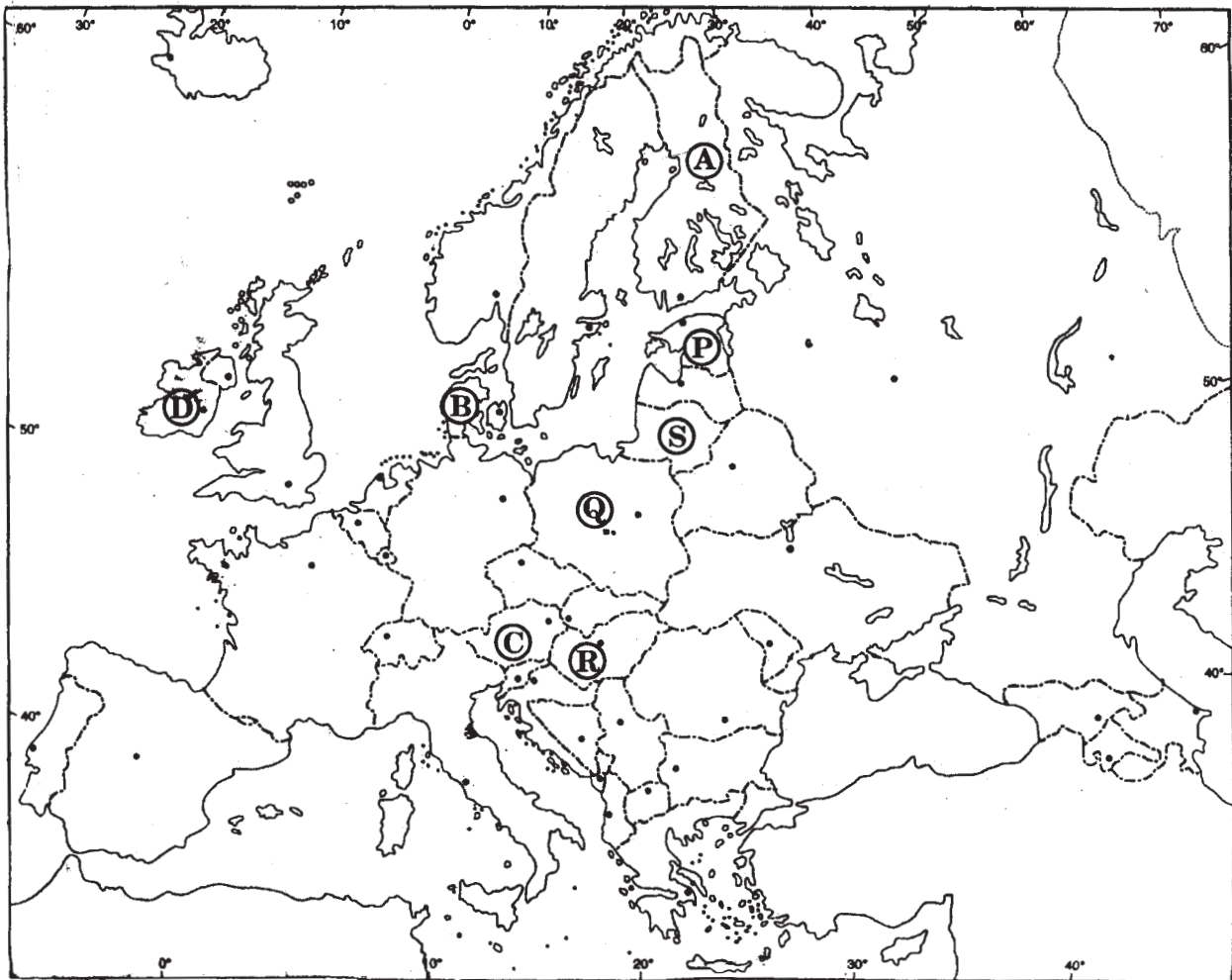
QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1

1. Mention the impact of the end of the Cold War. 1
2. Write the full form of the following: ½ + ½ = 1
 - (a) UNCTAD
 - (b) WMD
3. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice and what is their tenure? ½ + ½ = 1
4. How many member-states were there in the United Nations in 2006 ? 1
5. Bharatiya Jana Sangh laid emphasis on which two main ideas? ½ + ½ = 1
6. What is meant by ‘committed judiciary’ ? 1
7. After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri on 10th January 1966, how did Indira Gandhi become the next Prime Minister? 1
8. Correct and rewrite the statement given below: ½ + ½ = 1

Gaya Lal, an M.P. from the Haryana legislature in 1967, changed his party twice in a fortnight.
9. What was the ‘anti-arrack movement’? 1
10. What is meant by ‘Punjab Accord’ of 1985 ? 1
11. Name any **two** significant agreements signed by the two superpowers in 1960s. 1+1=2
12. For how many years did the Civil War continue in Tajikistan? When did it come to an end? 1+1 = 2

13. In 2003, the United States along with about 40 countries launched its invasion on Iraq in the name of preventing the development of weapons of mass destruction. Since no evidence of it was unearthed, what could be any other reason for this invasion? 2
14. Mention any **two** advantages of having international organisations in the world. 2 x 1 = 2
15. Write the full form of any **four** of the following U.N. bodies: 4 x ½ = 2
- (a) UNESCO
- (b) OPCW
- (c) UNRISD
- (d) WMO
- (e) UNHCR
16. Mention any **two** challenges faced by India at the time of our independence. 1+1 = 2
17. When was the Election Commission of India set up ? Who was its first Chief Election Commissioner? 1 + 1 = 2
18. Why India did not join either of the two superpower camps during the Cold War era? 2
19. What is meant by 'Grand Alliance'? 2
20. Describe the outcome of the 'Assam Accord' of 1985. 2
21. Explain any **four** factors responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 4 x 1 = 4
22. What is meant by US hegemony? Describe any **two** constraints on the US hegemony. 2+2=4
23. In the given map of the European Union, identify and write the names of **four** old members marked as A, B, C and D and **four** new members marked as P, Q, R and S in your Answer-Book. 2 + 2 = 4

EUROPE - POLITICAL



The following question is for **Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q. No. 23.**

Answer the following questions:

- (a) List any **four** old members of the European Union.
 - (b) State any **four** new members of the European Union.
24. Highlight any **two** issues of cooperation as well as confrontation each between India and Bangladesh. 2 + 2 = 4
25. Describe any **four** proposed criteria for the new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council in order to improve its functioning. 2 + 2 = 4
26. Explain the importance and role of the concept 'common but differentiated responsibility' pertaining to the environment. 4

27. How was the Planning Commission of India set up ? Mention its scope of work. 2 + 2 = 4
28. Explain any **four** Directive Principles of State Policy related to the promotion of international peace and security. 4 x 1 = 4
29. Why was the year 1967 considered a landmark year in India’s political and electoral history? Explain. 4
30. What are popular movements? Explain any **three** issues related to women which brought social awareness amongst them. 1 + 3 = 4
31. Analyse any **six** factors which helped the Soviet Union in becoming a superpower after the Second World War. 6 x 1 = 6

OR

- What is Non-Aligned Movement? Examine any **two** of its points of criticism. Also explain any **two** of its value points and enduring ideas. 2+2+2=6
32. How far did the U.N. perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the world? Explain. 6

OR

- Explain the factors responsible for Pakistan’s failure in building a stable democracy. Describe any **two** pro-democracy factors present in Pakistan which can pave the way for establishing a lasting democratic set-up over there. 4+2 = 6
33. What was the States Reorganisation Commission? When was it constituted? What was the most important recommendation of this Commission? 3+1+2=6

OR

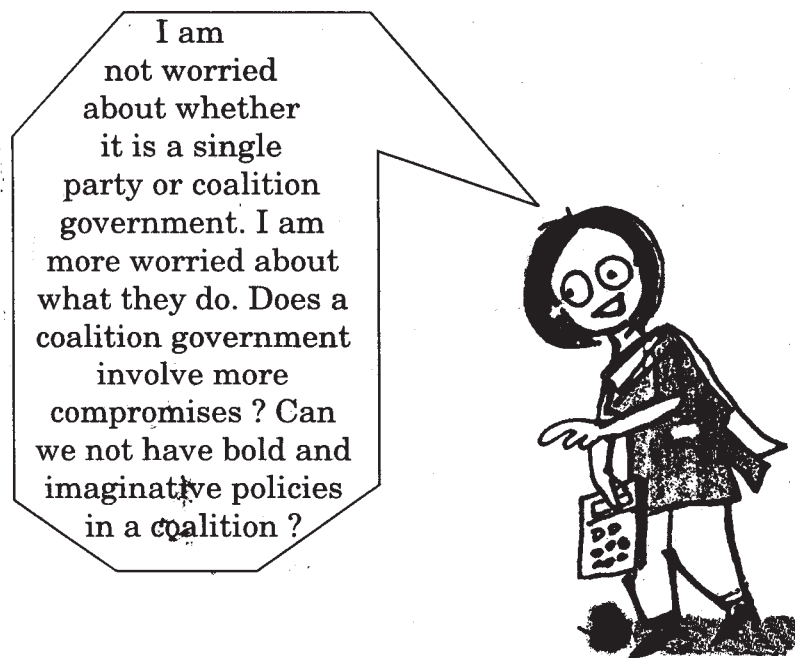
- Assess any **two** causes of the partition of India in 1947. Explain any **four** of its consequences. 2+4 = 6
34. “With two successive election victories ,at the Centre as well as in the States in 1971, the dominant position of the Congress Party was restored.” Do you agree? State any **three** arguments in support of your answer. 3 x 2 = 6

OR

“Governments that are perceived to be anti-democratic are severely punished by the voters.” Explain the statement with reference to the emergency period of 1975 - 77.

6

35.



Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions:

3 x 2 = 6

- (i) Why is the girl shown in the cartoon not worried about whether it is a single party or a coalition government?
- (ii) Does a coalition government involve more compromises and why?
- (iii) Do you think we can have bold and imaginative policies in a coalition government, and why?

OR

“The era of coalition in India started in 1989, which has come to stay in a big way.”

Do you agree? Substantiate your answer by any **three** arguments.

3x2 = 6

MARKING SCHEME- POLITICAL SCIENCE

General Instructions

1. Please examine each part of the question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the parts as given in the marking scheme. TOTAL MARKS FOR ANY ANSWER MAY BE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.
2. The answers given in the marking scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. The candidates may express the content in various forms. But, for the standardization of evaluation it is advisable to follow the marking scheme suggested here on the basis of expected content. However, full credit be given if any other relevant and correct definitions / points / answers are given by the candidate.
3. Wherever only /three or a “given” number of examples/factors/points are expected, and first two/three or expected number should be read. The rest are irrelevant and need neither be examined nor any credit be given for the same.
4. There should be no effort regarding the “moderation” of the marks by the evaluators. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate are of no concern to the evaluators.
5. Some of the questions relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions have been indicated with an asterisk. These questions are to be valued carefully, so that, the candidate's understanding/analytical ability be judged.
6. The Head-Examiners have to go through the first five answer-scripts evaluated by each evaluator to ensure that the evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the marking scheme. The remaining answer scripts meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no insignificant variation in the marking of individual evaluator.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Q1. When did the era of U.S. Hegemony start? 1

Ans. In 1991/ after the end of the Cold War I Post Cold War era started.
(anyone)

Q2. Highlight any two facts showing cordiality in the relationship between India and the United States. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans. • Major importer of Indian goods.
• Many engineers, technical staff and other people working in the U.S. are of Indian origin.
• Through trade and cultural exchange.

Q3. Write the full form of I.M.F. 1

Ans. The International Monetary Fund.

Q4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ban Ki Moon is the 8th UN _____. He is the citizen of _____

Ans. a) Secretary General b) South Korea

Q5. When and by whom was the ‘tryst with destiny’ speech delivered? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans. Jawahar Lal Nehru, on the night of 14-15 August, 1947 i.e. on the eve of India’s independence.
(anyone)

Q 6. In the first general election, how many seats did the Congress win ? How many seats did the next largest party (CPI) win? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans. Congress 364, Communist Party of India -16

(Even if a student writes the following answer credit should be given :

- a) Congress got majority or maximum seats, he/she should be awarded.**
- b) CPI got very few seats or it was the second largest party.**

Q7. Why are the results of 1967 elections in India called “political earthquake”? 1

Ans. The result of this election jolted the Congress at both the national and state

level. Congress majority at the national level was reduced as well as it lost elections in many states.

Q8. Who was Charu Majumdar? 1

Ans. A communist revolutionary and leader of the Naxalbari uprising who participated in Tebhaga movement. He left the CPI and founded Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist).

Q9. What is meant by 'party based movements'? 1

Ans. All major political parties established their own trade unions in order to mobilize their workers to participate in various movements and agitations and raised economic, political and social issues.

Q10. Correct and rewrite the statement given below: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

Ans. The "Right to Information Bill" was tabled in 2002 and received the Presidential assent in January, 2005.

- a) 2004 b) June, 2005

Q11. List any **two** consequence of 'Shock Therapy'. 1+1=2

Ans. In Russia the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed.

- 1) **The value of Rouble- the Russian currency, declined.**
- 2) **The collective farm system disintegrated.**

Q12. Why did the Soviet Union disintegrate? Highlight any **two** arguments in support of your answer. 1+1=2

- Ans.**
- 1) **Dissatisfaction with the system of governance.**
 - 2) **Demand of autonomy by various Soviet Republics.**
 - 3) **Demand for political and economic reforms.**
 - 4) **Glasnost and Prestroika introduced by Gorbochov were not timely.**
 - 5) **Prevalence of rampant corruption.**
 - 6) **Soviet Union became economically stagnant.**

(Any two of above points or any other relevant points)

Q13. Mention any **two** steps taken by China to improve its economy. 2 x 1 = 2

- Ans. i) **China substituted imports with domestic goods.**
ii) **Employment and social welfare was assured to all citizens.**
iii) **Established economic relations with U.S. and ended its isolation.**
iv) **Modernisation was adopted.**
v) **Open door policy of economic reforms.**
(any two of the above points or any other relevant points)

Q14. State any **two** objectives of the Human Rights Watch. 2 x 1 = 2

Ans. **As an International NGO :**

- i) **It draws the global media's attention to human right abuses.**
ii) **It helps to establish International Criminal Courts.**

Q15. What is meant by the concept of "common but differentiated responsibility" ? 2

Ans. **The special needs of the developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules of International Environmental Laws.**

Q16. Identify the concept out of liberty, equality, democracy and fraternity to which India was deeply committed during our freedom struggle. 2

Ans. **Democracy was the 1st choice.**

(with brief explanation about it).

Q17. What is meant by 'Coalition'? During which period did this type of government gain popularity for the first time at the centre in India? 1+1= 2

Ans. **When many political parties join together and muster majority. They follow a Common Minimum Programme.**

Coalition for the 1st time was adopted at the central level in 1977.

Q18. What was Shimla Agreement? Name its signatories. 1+1/2+1/2 = 2

Ans. **In 1972, Shimla Agreement was signed to normalize relations between India and Pakistan. Its signatories were Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Prime Minister Z.A. Bhutto.**

Q19. List any two problems faced by the Government of India after 1971- 72. 2x1 = 2

1. **Bangladesh crisis put a heavy strain on Indian economy.**

2. **Price rise and high- inflation.**

3. **U.S.A. stopped aid to India.**

4. **Rise in oil prices.**

Any other relevant point.

(any two)

Q20. Mention any **two** issues raised by the Dalit Panthers. 2x1 =2

Ans. ● **Opposition to caste based inequalities and material injustices inspite of constitutional provisions.**

● **Opposition to collective atrocities especially dishonouring of datit women.**

● **Demand for effective implementation of reservation and social justice.**

Q21. Why did the Super Powers have military alliances with the small countries? State any four reasons for it. 4x1 =4

Ans **The Super powers wanted to gain access to :**

(a) **vital resources such as oil, minerals.**

(b) **territory from where they could launch their weapons and troops.**

(c) **locations for spying on each other.**

(d) **economic support e.g. many small allies together could help pay the military cost.**

Q22. Why did India and China both view themselves as rising powers in global politics in-spite of tension between them? Substantiate your answer by giving any four events that have brought cordiality in their relationship. 4x1 = 4

Ans. ● **Prime minister Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China provided the impetus for an improvement in the relation with China.**

● **Agreements signed on cultural exchange and co-operation in science and technology**

● **Indo Chinese trade has been growing.**

● **India and China have adopted almost similar policies at global level.**

- **Increasing transportation and communication helped in establishing positive and sound relations.**

Q23 Name the countries included in South Asia. How can peace and co-operation be enhanced in-the region?

2+2 = 4

Ans. The candidates are expected to explain the geographical expansion of South Asia. Steps to be taken to enhance peace and co-operation in this area.

- i) **South Asia usually includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Srilanka (as well as Afganistan).**
- ii) **Peace and co-operation can be enhanced in the region through organization like SAARC and steps like SAFTA in political, social, economic and cultural spheres.**

Any other relevant point.

(Any two)

Q24. Explain the role of emerging alternative centers of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economies.

Ans. Besides the super powers and later on the existence of the unipolar world, it became evident that alternative centres of political and economic powers were necessary to limit the American dominance. Hence, European Union in Europe and ASEAN in Asia emerged as forces to recon with. EU, ASEAN, NAM and SAARC developed as alternative centres of power along-with countries that built a more peaceful and co-operative regional order.

Q25. Explain India's stand on environmental issues. What steps have been suggested by India in this respect?

2+2 = 4

Ans. India signed and satisfied the 1997 Kyoto Protocol which was an international agreement for setting targets for industrial countries to cut this green house gas emissions in 2002. At the G-8 meeting in June, 2005. India pointed out that the per capita emission rate of the developing countries is a tiny fraction of those in the developed world.

- **India's auto fuel policy mandates clean fuel for vehicles.**
- **The Electricity, Act of 2003 encourages the rise of renewable energy.**
- **The government is also keen to launch a National Mission on Bio-diesel.**

- **India finds it necessary that developed countries with financial resources and clean technologies should meet their existing commitments under U.N. Framework Convention on climate change.**
- **It upholds that the SAARC countries should adopt a common position on major global environmental issues, so that the region's voice carries greater weight.**

Q26. What is meant by globalization? List any **two** forms of resistance to globalization.

2+2 = 4

Ans. Globalization is a concept that deals with the flow of various kinds of ideas capital, commodities and people from one country to another in search of better livelihood .It-need-not always have positive consequences, it may even have negative stance as well.

Two forms of Resistance:

- i) Economic globalization make the rich richer and the poor poorer and hence weaken the economically weak countries.**
- ii) The state is weakened which leads to reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of the poor.**
- iii) Cultural critics are worried that the traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age old values.**

Q 27. What is meant by opposition in a democratic system? Describe any two activities of the opposition during the first two parliaments of 1952 and 1957.

2+2 = 4

Ans. Although the opposition during this period could gain only a token representation, their presence was playing a crucial rule in :-

- **Maintaining the democratic character of the system.**
- **Offering a sustained and often principled criticism of the policies of the Congress Party.**
- **Keeping the ruling party under check.**
- **Keeping democratic political alternatives alive.**
- **Preventing the prevailing system from turning in to anti-democratic.**
- **Grooming the future leaders who would play a crucial role in the shaping of the country.**

(any two)

Q28. Explain any four characteristics of the Non-Aligned Movement.

4x1 =4

Ans. Characteristics of NAM:

- **Independent stand on international issues rather than a pre-determined one.**
 - **Keeping aloof from military pacts.**
 - **Not to join the power blocks.**
 - **Promote rapid economic development.**
 - **Opposed to the use of force, favours abolition of nuclear weapons.**
- Any other relevant point.**

(Explain briefly any four)

Q29. Match the names of the founders given below with - the political parties they founded:

Founders	Political Parties
(a) C. Rajgopalachari	i) Telugu Desham Party
(b) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	ii) Swatantra Party
(c) N.T. Rama Rao	iii) Lok Dal
(d) Ch.Charan Singh	iv) Bhartiya Jana Sangh

Ans. C. Rajgopalachari	Swatantra Party
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya	Bhartiya Jana Sangh
N.T. Rama Rao	Telugu Desham
Ch. Charan Singh	Lok Dal

Q30. On the given political map of India, **five** states of tension from 1947 to 2006 have been marked as A,B,C,D and E .Identify any **four** states and write the names of their capitals in your answer-book against A,B,C,D and E respectively.

1x4 = 4

Ans. A	Arunachal Pradesh	-	Itanagar
B	Mizoram	-	Aizawl
C	Punjab	-	Chandigarh
D	Andhra Pradesh	-	Hyderabad
E	Jharkhand	-	Ranchi

For Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 30, answer the following questions.
Mention the names of any four states of tension from 1947 to 2006 and write their capitals also.

$\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$

Ans. For blind students

States	Capitals
1. Jammu - Kashmir	Srinagar
2. Punjab	Chandigarh
3. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
4. Tamil Nadu	Chennai

(or any other relevant state and its capital)

Q31. Evaluate any **six** consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

6x1=6

Or

Analyse any **three** points of criticism and any **three** core values and enduring ideas related to the Non-Aligned Movement.

3+3=6

Ans. Consequences of disintegration of the former Soviet Union

- **End of the Cold War.**
- **Coming up of unipolar world.**
- **Dominance of U.S.**
- **Erstwhile socialist countries turned to capitalism.**
- **European Union strengthened itself.**
- **Some socialist nations got divided.**
- **World bank and IMF started helping the erstwhile republics who adopted democracy.**

Or

Ans. Three points of criticism:

- **Non Aligned countries were not co-operating with each other.**
- **Attitude of criticizing U.S. and U.S.S.R. at almost every summit.**
- **No permanent office or organizational structures of NAM.**

- **Economic stagnation in Third World countries.**

Any other relevant points.

(any three)

Three core values and enduring ideas:

- **Establishment of New International Economic Order-NIEO.**
- **Can act as a strong platform against beginning of U.S. supremacy.**
- **Opposition to imperialism, colonialism and Apartheid.**

Q32. Assess any **six** steps suggested since 2005 to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context.

6x1 = 6

Or

What is meant by security? Evaluate the role of any **four** new sources of threat to security.

2+4 =6

- Ans. ● **To appoint a Peace Building-Commission.**
- **To establish a Human Rights Council.**
 - **Creation of a Democracy Fund.**
 - **Agreement to wind up Trustee-ship Council.**
 - **To increase the number of both permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council.**
 - **Some countries want UN to play a greater or more effective role in peace and security missions.**

Any other relevant point.

Or

Ans. **Security implies freedom from threat.**

New threats to security

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Terrorism, | (b) Violation of Human Rights, |
| (c) Global poverty, | (d) Health epidemics, |
| (e) Migrations. | (to be explained) |

(Any four)

Q33. Read the paragraph given below carefully and answer the following Questions.

‘We have a Muslim minority who are so large in numbers that they cannot, even if they want, go anywhere else. That is a basic fact about which there can be no argument. Whatever the provocation from Pakistan and whatever the indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims there, we have got to deal with this minority in a civilized manner We must give them security and the rights of citizens in a democratic State. If we fail to do so, we shall have a festering sore which will eventually poison the whole body politic and probably destroy it.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Letter to Chief Ministers, 15 October, 1947

- a) In spite of indignities and horrors inflicted on non-Muslims by Pakistan, why Jawaharlal Nehru wanted to deal with the Muslim minority in a civilized way?
- b) Why this minority should be given the security and rights on the same footing as to all others in a democratic system ?
- c) If this minority was not provided security and rights, what kind of scenario is envisaged?

2+2+2=6

Or

Explain any **three** challenges that India faced at the- time of her independence.

3x2 = 6

- Ans. a) **Muslims are in large numbers and cannot go anywhere as India is there homeland.**
- b) **Because they are also citizens of India and should enjoy same rights and security as given to everyone in a democratic state.**
- c) **It will destroy the body politic unity and lead to an anarchic/conflicting situation.**

Or

Three challenges

- (1) **Integration of the territory of India.**
- (2) **Establishment of democracy and adoption of representative democracy.**
- (3) **To ensure the development and well being of the entire society and emphasis on the principle of equality-as well as special protection to socially disadvantaged groups.**

(Brief explanation of the above points)

Q34. Examine the grave economic crisis prior to the fourth general elections of 1967.
Assess the verdict of the electorate based on the Election.

3+3 = 6

Or

Analyse any **three** reasons for-imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975. Did the government misuse its emergency powers? Give any **three** arguments in support of your answer.

3+3=6

Ans. This period prior to fourth general election of 1967 was one of the grave economic crisis due to :

- i) **The failure of monsoon and widespread drought.**
- ii) **Decline in agricultural production.**
- iii) **Serious food shortage.**
- iv) **Depletion of foreign exchange reserves.**
- v) **Drop in industrial production and exports.**
- vi) **Sharp rise in military expenditure due to the wars in 1962 with China and 1965 with Pakistan.**

Any other relevant point.

(any three of the above points be explained)

The electorate was unhappy and-this was evident in:-

- i) **Protests against price rise of essential commodities, food scarcity and growing unemployment.**
- (ii) **Bandhs and hartals.**
- (iii) **Government viewed this as a law and order problem which further increased the anger of the people.**
- (iv) **Communist and Socialist parties launched struggles for greater equality i.e. armed agitations.**

(Any three of the above points or any other relevant point)

Or

Three reasons for imposing emergency on 25th June, 1975 :

- i) **Indira Gandhi's election to Lok Sabha was declared invalid by Allahabad High Court.**

- ii) **Opposition parties under Jayaprakash Narayan demanded Mrs. Gandhi's resignation.**
- iv) **They asked army, police and government employees not to obey orders.**
- v) **Mood of the country grew against Congress.**

Any other relevant point.

(Any three of the above points to be explained)

Arguments in support of 'No' answer.

- i) **Technically the -government was within the provisions of special powers as granted by the Constitution.**
- ii) **Federal distribution of powers is suspended on the declaration of emergency and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Union Government.**
- iii) **Emergency is an extra ordinary condition where democratic politics cannot function and hence special powers are granted to the Central Government.**
- iv) **Many people were happy with the law and order situation.**
- v) **Twenty Point programme adopted by the government for the welfare of people.**

Any other relevant point.

(Any three)

Arguments in favour of "Yes" answer

- i) **Many people felt that emergency was unnecessary as people had the right to protest against the government in a democracy.**
- ii) **Most agitations were normally peaceful.**
- iii) **Government had enough power to deal with the agitations.**
- iv) **No need to use emergency powers as there was no threat to the unity and integrity of India.**
- v) **Many people said that Ms Gandhi misused the constitutional provision to save her personal power.**

Any other relevant point.

(any three)

Q35. From 1989 to 2004, there have been nine coalition governments in India. Analyse the rise and fall of any **two** such coalition governments.

3+3 = 6

Or

“The end of eighties of 20th century witnessed developments which made a long lasting impact on Indian politics.” Assess any **three** such developments.

3x2 = 6

Ans. The candidate should briefly mention the nine coalition governments, some of them completing the 5 years term and some of them lasting for only 13 days. They may choose any two coalition governments and highlight their rise and fall and give suitable arguments, highlighting the positive and negative stance of coalition governments.

Or

Ans. Candidates should explain any three developments:

- 1) Defeat of Congress in the 1989 elections even though Congress got maximum seats, it chose to sit in opposition.**
 - 2) Many saw this as end of the “Congress System”.**
 - 3) Mandal issue which changed the nature of Indian politics.**
 - 4) End of party dominance era and the beginning of the coalition era.**
- (Any three of the above or any other relevant point should have been explained)**

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

Q 1. Mention the impact of the end of the Cold War.

1

Ans. (i) The end of Cold War left the U.S. without any serious rival in the world.

(ii) The world in place of bi-polar became uni-polar.

Any other relevant point.

(any one point)

Q 2. Write the full form of the following:

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$

(a) UNCTAD

Ans. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(b) WMD

Ans. Weapons of Mass Destruction.

- Q 3. How many judges are there in the International Court of Justice and what is their tenure? 1
- Ans. (a) 15 judges (b) 9 years**
- Q 4. How many member-states were there in the United Nations in 2006 ? 1
- Ans. 192 member-states.**
- Q 5. Bharatiya Jana Sangh laid emphasis on which two main ideas? $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Ans. (a) One Country, one culture and one nation'**
(b) Reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat'.
- Q 6. What is meant by 'committed judiciary' ? 1
- Ans. Committed judiciary means that judiciary should follow the view point of executive and legislature.**
- Q 7. After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri on 10th January 1966, how did Indira Gandhi become the next Prime Minister? 1
- Ans. At that time Congress faced the challenge of political succession for the 2nd time in two years. The competition was between Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi. The contest was resolved by a secret ballot among Congress MPs. Indira Gandhi defeated Morarji by securing more than 2/3 party MPs' votes and hence she became the Prime Minister.**
- Q 8. Correct and rewrite the statement given below: $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
- Gaya Lal, an M.P. from the Haryana Legislature in 1967, changed his party twice in a fortnight.
- Ans. Gaya Lal an M.L.A. from Haryana in 1967 changed his party thrice in a fortnight.**
- Q 9. What was the 'anti-arrack movement'? 1
- Ans. Anti-arrack movement stood for prohibition on the sale of arrack or alcoholism in 1992. In this movement, women played a significant role and ultimately achieved success.**
- Q10. What is meant by 'Punjab Accord' of 1985 ? 1
- Ans. In 1985, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi reached an accord with Akali Dal**

President, Harchand Singh Longowal, popularly known as Rajiv Gandhi-Longowal Accord or Punjab accord. It was a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab.

Q11. Name any **two** significant agreements signed by the **two** superpowers in 1960s. **1+1 =2**

Ans. (a) Limited Test Ban Treaty.

(b) Nuclear Non-Proleferation Treaty.

(c) Anti - Ballistic Missile Treaty. (any two)

Q12. For how many years did the Civil War continue in Tajikistan? When did it come to an end? **1 + 1 =2**

Ans. (a) 10 years (b) It came to an end in 2001

Q13. In 2003, the United States along with about 40 countries launched its invasion on Iraq in the name of preventing the development of Weapons of Mass Destruction. Since no evidence of it was unearthed, what could be any other reason for this invasion? **2**

Ans. (i) It could be an economic reason because according to some reports the U.S. made a huge profit from this war.

(ii) The U.S. wanted to establish its supremacy.

(iii) According to some, the reason for the invasion was to control Iraqi Oilfields.

(iv) Any other relevant point. (any one point)

Q14. Mention any **two** advantages of having international organizations in the world. **2x1 = 2**

Ans. (a) These organizations help in the matters relating to war and peace.

(b) They represent the great hope of humanity pertaining to peace and progress.

Q15. Write the full form of any **four** of the following U.N. bodies: **4 x 1/2 = 2**

(a) UNESCO

Ans. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

(b) OPCW

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

(c) UNRISD

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

(d) WMO

World Meteorological Organisation.

(e) UNHCR

Ans. United Nations High Commission for Refugees. (any four)

Q16. Mention any two challenges faced by India at the time of our independence. **1+1 = 2**

Ans. (i) To achieve national integration in a country full of diversities.

(ii) To establish democracy in India and to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Indian Constitution.

(iii) To look after displacements and rehabilitation of the displaced persons due to partition. (any two)

Q17. When was the Election Commission of India set up? Who was its first Chief Election Commissioner? **1 + 1 = 2**

Ans. (a) January, 1950

(b) Sukumar Sen

Q18. Why did India not join either of the two superpower camps during the Cold War era? **2**

Ans. India wanted to keep away from the military alliances (power blocks) led by the United States and the U.S.S.R. Hence, India decided to remain non-aligned. It also wanted to raise its voice, against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances.

Q19. What is meant by "Grand Alliance"? **2**

Ans. Fifth General Elections to Lok Sabha were held in February 1971. The electoral contest appeared to be loaded against Congress R (requisitionist). To make matters worst for Indira Gandhi, all the major non-communist, non-Congress opposition parties formed an electoral alliance known as 'Grand Alliance'. This comprised of SSP, PSP, Bhartiya Jan Sangh, Swatantra Party and Bhartiya Kranti Dal who joined hands and came under one umbrella.

Q20. Describe the outcome of the 'Assam Accord' of 1985. **2**

Ans. The Assam movement (1979-1985) was against outsiders. In 1979 the All

Assam Students Union (AASU) led this anti-foreigner movement. Eventually, after six years of turmoil, Rajiv Gandhi-led government entered into negotiations with AASU leaders. This accord was signed in 1985 through which it was decided that foreigners who migrated to Assam during Bangladesh war were to be identified and deported. Assam Accord brought peace and changed the face of politics in Assam, however, it did not solve the problem of immigration.

Q21. Explain any four factors responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. 4x1 = 4

Ans. (a) Internal weakness of political and economic institutions in USSR.

(b) Stagnation of Soviet economy.

(c) Party bureaucrats gained more privileges than ordinary citizens.

(d) Rampant corruption prevailed in Soviet Union.

(e) Ordinary citizens became more knowledgeable as well as intelligent.

(f) Stagnation in administration and political sense.

(g) Less of popular backing.

(h) Centralisation of power. (any four)

Q22. What is meant by US hegemony? Describe any two constraints on the US hegemony. 2 + 2 = 4

Ans. (a) The roots of the word hegemony lie in classical Greek which implies the leadership or predominance of a particular state. The bedrock of contemporary U.S. power lies in the overwhelming superiority in the form of military domination, economic power, political clout and cultural superiority.

(b) Constraints: The first constraint lies in the institutional architecture. The system of separation of powers between the three branches of government.

• The second constraint is mass media. radio, television cinema and press for their role in the formulation of public opinion.

• North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) made efforts in moderating the U.S. hegemony.

• International Organisations such as the UN, the European Union and NAM, made their own contribution in this sphere of activity.

Q23. In the given map of European Union, identify and write the names of four old members marked as A, B, C and D and four new members marked as P, Q, R and S in your Answer Book.

2+2 = 4

Ans. Old members: (A) Finland (B) Denmark (C) Austria (D) Ireland

New members: (P) Estonia (Q) Poland (R) Hungary (S) Lithuania

The following question is for Blind Candidates only in lieu of Q.No.23.

Answer the following questions:

2+2 = 4

(a) List any four old members of the European Union.

Old members: (A) Finland (B) Denmark (C) Austria (D) Ireland

or any other correct member-state

(b) State any four new members of the European Union.

New members: (P) Estonia (Q) Poland (R) Hungary (S) Lithuania

or any other correct member-state

Q24 Highlight any **two** issues of co operation as well as confrontation each between India and Bangladesh.

2+2=4

Ans. Issues of co-operation:

- **A full scale war in Dec. 1971. India surrounded Dhaka. Pakistani Army surrendered. India recognised East Pakistan as Bangladesh.**
- **India and Bangladesh signed an agreement to share the water of Ganga.**
- **Further in 1974 and 1992 more agreements were signed between the two countries. (any two)**

Issues of confrontation :

- **Migration of large scale Bangladeshies still continue to infiltrate into India.**
- **As a reaction to the demolition of Babri Masjid in India, Bangladeshies destroyed Hindu temples over there.**
- **Pakistan's secret agency ISI is using Bangladesh as a base to promote terrorism in India.**
- **In April 2001, soldiers of Bangladesh Rifles captured one village of East Khasi Hill Distt., captured soldiers of BSF and later killed them. (any two)**

Q25. Describe any **four** proposed criteria for the new permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council in order to improve its functioning. 2+ 2=4

Ans. The new permanent and non-permanent members should be :

- (a) Major economic power (b) Major military power (c) Big nation in terms of population (d) Substantial contributor to U.N.Budget (e) Nation that respects democracy and Human Rights. (f) Country that would make the Council more representative of the world's diversity.**
(any four).

Q26. Explain the importance and role of the concept 'Common but Differentiated Responsibility' pertaining to the environment. 4

- Ans. ● Environment and its improvement is a global issue. Therefore, special attention is being paid to the concept of 'Common but Differentiated Responsibility'.**
- Developed countries uphold equal responsibility for ecological conservation.**
 - Developing countries opine that the environmental degradation was mainly caused by the developed countries and hence they should undo the damage.**
 - Developed countries, due to industrialization, hold that they should not be subjected to restrictions.**
 - Special needs of developing countries must be taken into account in the development, application and interpretation of rules pertaining to international Environmental Law.**
 - Any other relevant point.**

Q27. How was the Planning Commission of India set up ? Mention its scope of work. 2+2 = 4

- Ans. ● Soon after India became independent, the Planning Commission was set up in March, 1950 by a simple resolution of the Government of India with Prime Minister as its Chairperson.**
- It has an advisory role. Its recommendations become effective only when approved by the Union Cabinet.**
 - It upholds that economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth as well as the means of production.**
 - Planning and development are the core areas of preference for India.**

- It has become the most influential and central machinery for deciding what path and strategy, India should adopt for its development.
- Any other point. (any two)

Q28 Explain any **four** Directive Principles of State Policy related to the promotion of international peace and security.

4 x 1 = 4

Ans. Directive Principles for the promotion of International Peace and Security:

- To promote international peace and security
- To maintain just and honourable relations between nations.
- To encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
- To foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealing of organized people with one another.

Q29. Why was the year 1967 considered a landmark year in India's political and electoral history? Explain.

4

Ans. The year 1967 is considered a land mark in India's political and electoral history because:

- The country witnessed major changes.
- The country also witnessed some of the worst Hindu-Muslim riots since independence. Opposition parties were in the forefront organizing public protests and pressurizing the government.
- The results of 1967 elections jolted the Congress both at the centre as well as in some of the states.
- The elections of 1967 brought into picture the phenomenon of coalitions.
- Another important feature of this period was the role played by defections in the making and unmaking of governments.
- The political changes led to split in the Congress party.

(any four points)

Q30. What are popular movements? Explain any **three** issues related to women which brought social awareness amongst them.

1 + 3 = 4

Ans. Whenever the need to express popular discontent arose, diverse social groups like women, students, dalits and farmers felt that democratic politics

did not address their needs and demands, they came together to form social organizations to voice their demands. Such efforts gave rise to popular movements.

Issues related to women:

- (i) Chipko movement.**
- (ii) Anti-Arrack movement.**
- (iii) Movements against sexual violence, dowry, domestic violence, sexual abuse etc.**
- (iv) Movements for legal reforms and representation in legislatures.**
- (v) Any other relevant movement. (any three)**

Q31. Analyse any six factors which helped the Soviet Union in becoming a superpower after the Second World War.

6x1 = 6

- Ans. (i) The Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world except the U.S.**
- (ii) It had a complete communication network.**
 - (iii) Vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel, machinery production and an efficient transport sector connecting all part of USSR.**
 - (iv) It had a domestic consumer industry that produced every thing from pins to cars.**
 - (v) The Soviet State ensured a minimum standard of living for all citizens and the government subsidized basic necessities including health, education, child-care etc.**
 - (vi) There was no unemployment.**
 - (vii) State ownership was the dominant form of ownership.**
 - (viii) All the countries of eastern Europe which were liberated by the Soviet forces, came under the control of the Soviet Union forming a socialist bloc.**
 - (ix) The Warsaw Pact, a military alliance. went a long way in strengthening the Soviet bloc. (any six)**

OR

What is Non-Aligned Movement? Examine any **two** points of its criticism. Also, explain any **two** of its value points and enduring ideas.

2+2+2=6

Ans. Non-alignment represents an important force in shaping the nature of international relations. It is a policy of keeping out of alliances. In other words, it is disassociation from the two super powers led by the U.S. and the USSR. The vast majority of new nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America decided to keep distance from both the power blocs.

Criticism: (i) There is no infrastructure of NAM such as the office of Commonwealth or United Nations. (ii) The member states do not co-operate with each other (iii) The members in each and every Summit used to criticize the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. (iv) Critics of NAM feel that in a unipolar world, NAM is gradually becoming irrelevant. (any two)

Value points and enduring ideas of Non-Alignment :

- **NAM nations continue to oppose colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism etc.**
- **Raised the voice and demanded New International Economic Order (NIEO) which was endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly.**
- **Due to the change in the attitude from political to economic agenda, NAM certainly occupies the centre stage.**
- **The core values of adopting democratic system, to pursue independent foreign policy, thinking about an alternative world order, future of NAM appears to be bright. (any two)**

Q32. How far did the U.N. perform its role successfully in maintaining peace in the World? Explain.

6

- Ans**
- **The U.N. was founded with the hope that it would act to stop the conflicts between the states which escalate into war. In case a war breaks out, it is expected of the U.N. to limit the extent of hostilities or altogether stop it.**
 - **With the objective to maintain world peace, the U.N. has made many efforts to resolve conflicts, resist hostilities and stop wars.**
 - **It has succeeded in many, got partial success in some and has failed in some missions as well since it does not have army of its own.**

- Here are some of the important U.N. Peace-keeping operations which give us an idea about the sincere efforts made by the U.N. as its peace keeping activities:
- (i) Intervened and stopped the hostilities between India and Pakistan in Jammu & Kashmir in - 1949.
 - (ii) Middle East - 1948.
 - (iii) Israel and Syria - 1974.
 - (iv) Lebanon - 1978
 - (v) Western Sahara - 1991
 - (vi) Ethiopia and Eritrea - 2000
 - (vii) Affanistan - 2002
 - (viii) Siberia - 2003
 - (ix) Haiti - 2004
 - (x) Sudan - 2005
 - (xi) East Timor - 2006 (mention of any four)
- The U.N. has imposed sanctions on many countries whenever they tried to defy and act against the international peace.
 - Any other relevant peace keeping activity.

(The question be assessed as a whole)

OR

Explain the factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. Describe any **two** pro-democracy factors present in Pakistan which can pave the way for establishing a lasting democratic set-up over there.

4+2=6

Ans. Several factors have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy:

- (1) The social dominance of the military, clergy and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and subsequently the establishment of military governments.
- (2) Pakistan's conflict with India has made the pro military groups more powerful and active.

- (3) Pro-military groups often said that democracy in Pakistan is full of flaws. As such Pakistan's Security would be harmed by selfish minded parties and chaotic democracy.

Pro-democracy factors present in Pakistan :

- (1) Pakistan has a courageous and relatively free press.
- (2) A strong Human Rights movement.
- (3) An elected democratic government was established in 1971 to 1977 and again in 1988.
- (4) Election of 2001 gave a democratic image.

The candidate should mention about the present government also.

(any two)

Q33. What was the States Reorganisation Commission? When was it constituted? What was the most important recommendation of this Commission?

3+1+2=6

- Ans. • The process of nation building did not come to an end with partition and integration of the Princely states. It was a challenge to draw boundaries of the Indian states. Prime Minister Nehru announced the formation of States Reorganisation Commission in 1953.**
- **On the basis of the Report of the Commission, the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956.**
 - **The most important recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission was to accept the demand of the Indian Citizens that the boundaries of the states should reflect the boundaries of different languages.**

OR

Assess any **two** causes of the partition of India in 1947. Explain any four of its consequences.

2+4 = 6

Ans. Causes of the partition of India in 1947:

- (i) **According to "Two - nation theory" advanced by the Muslim League, there was a demand for a separate country for Muslims i.e. Pakistan.**
 - (ii) **The principle of religious majority was made the basis of the partition.**
 - (iii) **The British policy of "divide and rule" worked and helped in this direction.**
- (any two)**

Consequences:

- (i) **The largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.**
- (ii) **Innocent people of one community were ruthlessly killed.**
- (iii) **People on both the sides of the border were forced to abandon their homes and move across the border.**
- (iv) **Thousands and thousands of displaced persons had to stay in ‘refugee camps’.**
- (v) **Many were forced to convert their religion; forced to marry the abductors; women were raped and houses were burnt.**
- (vi) **It led to the division of assets also.**

Any other relevant point.

(any four)

Q34. “With two successive election victories at the Centre as well as in the States in 1971, the dominant position of the Congress Party was restored”. Do you agree? State any **three** arguments in support of your answer.

3x2=6

- Ans. (i) **In the election of 1971, Indira Gandhi succeeded in bringing victories both at the Central as well as at the State level. This certainly was a step towards restoring dominant position of the Congress Party. The Congress Party further strengthened its position after defeating ‘Pakistan in 1971 war. Congress’ R’ became the real Congress in power.**
- (ii) **Indira Government made conscious attempts to project its socialist credentials by implementing the existing land reforms and undertaking further land ceiling legislation.**
- (iii) **Indira Gandhi focussed on the growth of the public sector and renewal of disparities in income and opportunities as well as abolition of princely purses.**

Any other relevant arguement.

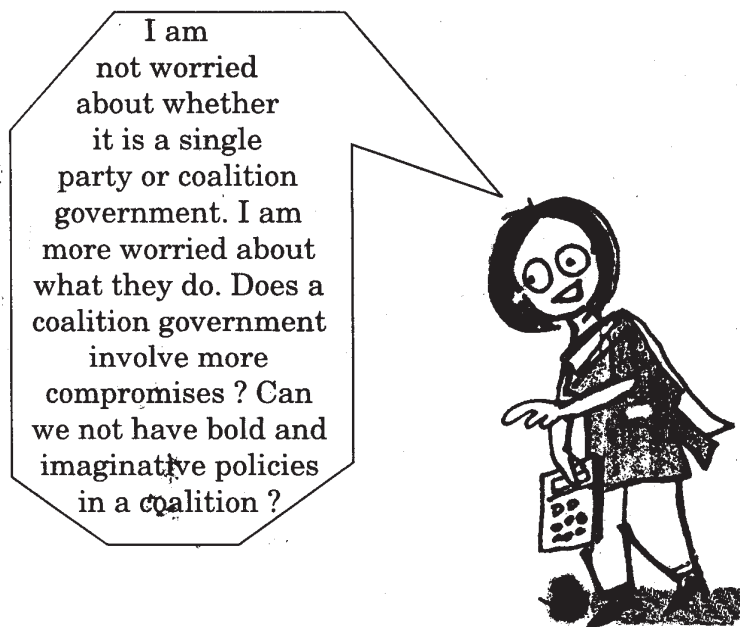
OR

“Governments that are perceived to be anti-democratic are severely punished by the voters”. Explain the statement with reference to the emergency period of 1975-77.

6

- It has rightly been stated that governments that are perceived as anti-democratic are severely punished by the voters. During 1975-1977, when emergency was imposed, the steps taken by Indira Government were anti-masses and anti-democratic as well as they were dictatorial in nature. The citizens of India did not cherish the forcibly imposed strict discipline, tortures, arrests and custodial deaths during the emergency.
- The candidates may mention a few more anti-democratic activities of that period.
- As a consequence of the above mentioned happenings, the election of March 1977 taught a lesson to the Congress Government. The Janta Party won 330 seats whereas Congress won only 154 seats showing that the voters severely punished the Indira Government for her anti-democratic behaviour.

Q35.



Study the cartoon given above and answer the following questions:

3x2=6

- (i) Why is the girl shown in the cartoon not worried about whether it is a single party or a coalition government?
- (ii) Does a coalition government involve more compromises and why?
- (iii) Do you think we can have bold and imaginative policies in a coalition government and why?

Ans. (i) She is not worried about the form of government since she is more worried about what and how does the government performs.

- (ii) **Yes. A coalition government involves more compromises because it has to satisfy its coalition partners and on certain occasions fulfill their demands to keep the government in majority.**
- (iii) **No. we cannot afford to be bold and imaginative in a coalition government because to keep the majority intact, one has to bow to the wishes of coalition partners.**

OR

“The era of coalition in India started in 1989, which has come to stay in a big way”.
Do you agree? Substantiate your answer by any **three** arguments.

3x2 = 6

Ans. Yes, if the demands of the coalition partners are anti-democratic, anti-national or not in the interest of the masses or if the demands are caste-based or religion-based, the major partner in the coalition government must become bold and imaginative in the interest of masses and true democratic system.

- (i) **From 1989 onwards, the coalition governments started a new era. The age of alliances came up in a big way.**
- (ii) **Formation of NDA of 13 political parties from 1999-2004 could complete full term of 5 years because of their Minimum Common Programme.**
- (iii) **2004 onwards Congress - the largest party also formed a coalition government popularly known as UPA. It received support from outside from the Left Front parties. No doubt the coalition governments are not very stable but since no major party secures majority, the future of Coalition or government of alliances cannot be predicted.**
- (iv) **The candidate can also mention about the present day coalition government headed by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh.**

(any three)