

PIC

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प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखें  
कागज की संख्या  
Write code No. as written on  
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59/2	① ② ③ ④

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\*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रथम भाग के बीच एक खाना छोड़ दें। यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।  
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

028-0152-4357734

नाम लिखें  
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# POLITICAL SCIENCE

Q.1.

Due to "shock therapy" govt. of the state owned industries were put up on a sale for private owners and companies. This was also known as "Greatest Garage Sale" in the history.

Q.2.

Hegemony as a soft power implies creating ascendence i.e. when hegemon dominates the capture of other countries if not economy or politics.

Q.3.

Some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked so as to merge Jammu and Kashmir with India completely and establishing equality in Indian territory.

Q.4.

Proclamation of emergency led to vast powers in hands of union where the union had the power to demolish or abridge any fundamental right and states were left powerless.

Q.5.

Every regional demand might not lead to separatist demand if it is very much democratic and normal. But communalism leads to division of a state or country, weakening it internally and is not acceptable in democracy and is more dangerous.

Q.6.

The most important outcome of the Rio Summit held in Rio-de-Jenerio in Brazil was that countries of the world must "co-operate and work together to save environment according to their "common but different" responsibilities."

Q.7

\* After the disintegration of Soviet Union the rivalry among two superpowers too ended and now "U.S was the sole superpower left" in the global arena.

\* After Soviet Union's disintegration now "arm race too ended" and now America's nuclear power couldn't be challenged by any other country.

D.f. Due to globalization:

\* Interdependence among states has been encouraged hence co-operation between different countries has been established.

\* Liberalization and open market economy has been encouraged. Resulting in development.

\* Now scarcity of natural resources as well as technological apparatus can be overcome among countries due to flow of goods, services and capital from one country to other.

Q.9\* The Indian National Congress started as a party of educated high class people but then with the span of time accommodated people with different ideologies within party.

- \* They had representatives of almost all the sections of society and hence induced many different ideas and ideologies within the party.

- \* Peasants, teachers, labourers, women, backward classes, high classes, etc. came all under one party - congress party by independence.

Q.10. Good relations can be maintained with Pakistan by :-

- \* Conducting democratic and peaceful negotiations from time to time.

- \* Overcoming the bitterness of past and imparting good and harmonious values in the

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children of both the nation for each other.

- \* By increasing trade relations.

Q.11. In the "pre-independence" era China and India did not have much interactions but after the independence certain issues between the two countries strained their relationship :-

- \* TIBET ISSUE : Tibet was a small region sharing its borders with China and India.
  - China claimed administrative control over Tibet from time to time.
  - In 1950 China occupied Tibet. This led to violent uprising in Tibet against China.
  - Dalai Lama crossed borders into India with his followers to seek shelter and India accommodated them.
  - This agitation ...

- \* **TERRITORY DISPUTE:** China claimed that "Aksai Chin" area of Ladakh in J&K and nearly all Assam (then NEFA - north eastern frontier area) came under China.
  - India's stand was that territory disputes have been settled in colonial time.
  - China argued that no agreements of colonial times are now valid and hence attacked on the borders of those east and west region of India.
  - India defeated China's forces in the west but China trampled our forces and reached Assam plains and then declared an unilateral ceasefire.

Q.12. The strategy of "Green Revolution" was adopted by the government of India to gain self-sufficiency in production of food supply. In this revolution the government adopted following strategies :-

- \* The focus was shifted from backward areas to already prosperous areas as they thought it will help in increasing productivity faster.
- \* Fertilizers, pesticides, HYV seeds (High Yielding variety of seeds) were made available to the farmers at highly subsidized rates by government.
- \* Loans were made available to the farmers.

Q.13. The "Narmada Bachao Andolan" was against the building of "Sardar Sarovar" dam over Narmada river. In this project nearly 30 big dams, 113 medium dams and 800 small dams were to be constructed.

The main demands of the Narmada Bachao Andolan were:

- \* To provide proper rehabilitation after the construction of dams to the displaced population.
- \* To consider the views of concerned communities in the decision-making process of such projects.
- \* All the development projects done till then must be reevaluated once again.

Q.14

- \* According to the traditional notion of security, the main threat to the country is the threat of military attack by foreign country or internal conflict.

- \* Therefore it is necessary that in the field of

"Traditional security, countries must co-operate together so as to maintain just and peaceful relations. Co-operation among countries is key to security from external threats.

- \* To avoid internal conflicts the citizens must cooperate with government of the country as well with their fellow citizens so as to ensure internal security.

#### Q.16. TIBET ISSUE

- \* Tibet was a plateau region lying between both India and China.
- \* China claimed administrative control over Tibet from time to time and from time to time Tibet was free also.
- \* In 1950 China occupied Tibet.
- \* The Tibet population started protesting against the Chinese invasion.
- \* Soon it became violent resistance against China.

## INDIA'S ROLE IN HELPING REFUGEES

- \* India talked to China on this matter but was rest assured when China assured that Tibet will enjoy greater internal autonomy than any state in China.
- \* But when situations worsened "Dalai Lama" a Buddhist spiritual preacher crossed borders into India with many of his followers to seek refuge.
- \* India allowed the refugee immigrants and provided them shelter.
- \* Dharamshala was the home of Dalai Lama and in Himachal Pradesh the largest refugee's population settled.

O.16 → coalition governments are formed when more than one parties form an alliance <sup>to form a government</sup> when no party gets a majority in elections.

\* Coalition government are formed as a result of many different groups coming together hence it accommodates diverse ideologies and gives broader representation to different sections of society.

\* Regional governments too often help in forming an alliance hence they are able to put forward the items of their region and their needs and demands at centre.

\* Long term dominance of one party might lead to their dictatorship and they may turn out to be unanswerable to the people and turn undemocratic.

\* Hence, due to wide accommodation of ideas and social representatives, coalition governments

can prove to be more democratic than one-party governments.

Q.17 (i) India adopted the policy of cold war so as to remain away from the alliances of USA or USSR in the arenas of cold war.

(ii) After the disintegration of USSR (Soviet Union) now there are no arenas of cold war left which means there is no scope of alignment or non-alignment with any superpower.

- Now US is the sole superpower.

(iii) Non-Alignment has now become an international movement as it has turned its shift from political to economic development with main aim to improve

economic conditions of the newly independent countries especially African countries.

~~Q.18:~~ (i) linguistic states means that the states are divided or new states are formed on the basis of language of the people of that state.

(ii) India at time of independence reorganized :

- states on linguistic basis because:

1 \* There was a great uprising in Madras region for demand of "Tamilandhra" i.e. a separate Andhra Pradesh state on linguistic basis.

\* Potti Sriramulu, a veteran gandhi went on an indefinite fast and died after 59 days

\* This pressurised government to form a state on linguistic basis.

2 \* After this "The States Reorganization Commission"

was set up. In 1950 it gave its first report saying that boundaries of state should reflect boundaries of language.

- (iii) \* Democracy in India is surely associated with plurality of ideas and way of life, because government of India accepted the demand of formation of separate state on linguistic differences which if not accepted could have led to unrest in citizens;
- \* India's democracy recognized the need to divide the states on linguistic basis to unify its territory as an united and contended India.

O.P.

- (i) Naxalites preferred to use violence, because they were against capitalism among landowners and political procedures were of no gain as no one would consider their voice.
- (ii) The positive aspect was they they wanted to harm none but instead give land to poor and landless from the rich landowners and help to eradicate poverty.

(iii). These movements can be contained by democratic negotiations with them.

& By listening and trying to understand their stand and formulate policies to help alleviate landless and poor farmers out of poverty.

Q.20 i) This cartoon is related to China.

ii) The Great wall of China

\* Dragon

These are the two symbols of China.

iii) According to this cartoon the "Great wall of China and Dragon" both the symbols of China are progressively conquering Earth means China is progressing on a fast rate of development and is emerging as an alternative centre of power after superpower.

Q.21.

(i)  - Chhattisgarh

(ii)  - Mizoram

(iii)  - Kerala

(iv)  - Tripura

(v)  - Punjab

### D.29. GLOBAL WARMING AND OZONE DEPLETION.

- \* The biggest environmental concern in present era is "Global Warming". Global warming is rise in the temperature due to emission of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other harmful gases as carbon dioxide, methane, etc.. This in turn results in Ozone Depletion.
- \* Ozone Depletion is the ozone hole in the ozone layer present in atmosphere. If this ozone layer gets depleted the harmful ultraviolet rays of the sun will come directly from the Sun to Earth which will have catastrophic results.
- \* Skin cancer, burns and excessive floods and tsunamis due to melting of glaciers are some of the results of the ozone depletion.

## POLLUTION

Pollution is one of the major cause for unhealthy life style of today's population and inefficiency of human resource. Pollution whether water or air or in any form causes hazardous diseases and degrades environment to great extent. Pollution is also the main cause of greenhouse effect which results in global warming.

## DEFORESTATION

Trees and forests are gifts of nature. Due to rapid industrialization these forests are being rapidly destroyed. Cutting of forest results in uncontrolled floods, loss of oxygen level in air,

loss of habitat of various animals and birds. Deforestation if not stopped will lead to destruction of mankind.

- All these environmental threats are global in nature. Their catastrophic effect knows no country or state and will adversely affect the entire global arena.

CBS

### Q.23 HARI SINGH'S DESIRE FOR INDEPENDENT KASHMIR.

\* Jammu and Kashmir was a princely state in British India.

\* After independence king Hari Singh wanted independent stature for Jammu and Kashmir. Hence negotiations were going on between Pakistan and J&K and T&K and India.

KASHMIRI PEOPLE'S OWN DESIRE TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT

\* Kashmiri people believed that they had their own identity i.e. kashmiriyat and wanted to remain independent as well.

- PAKISTAN'S TRIBAL INFILATORS.

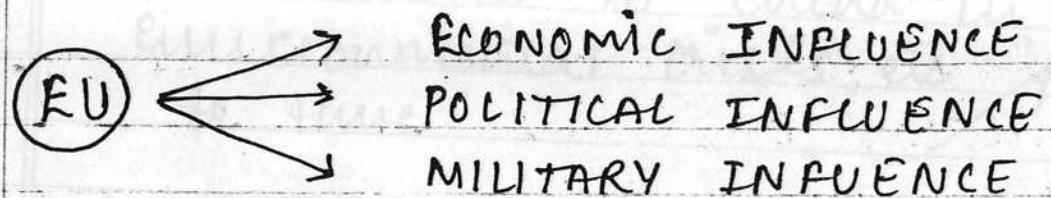
\* While negotiations were still going on between Pakistan and J&K and India, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators into Kashmir to occupy Kashmir.

\* Hari Singh asked for government's help and central government sent army to tackle the problem on the agreement to sign Instrument of Accession by Hari Singh.

MAGNANTS NAME: A. P. SINGH CLASS: 11 MHRM

\* Hence the kashmir was acceded into Indian Union.

Q.24. European Union was set up after the Soviet Union disintegrated in 1992.  
It is highly influential organization since then.



- \* Economic influence:
  - European Union's share in world trade is 3 times larger than US.
  - It's GDP in 2001 was 12 trillion \$ which is slightly larger than that of US.
  - Its "Euro" is a threat to American "Dollar".

\* Political Influence

- It's two members Britain and France are permanent members of UN security council.
- Many of its other members are non-permanent members of security council.
- It has talked to China in matters of environmental crisis, etc from time to time.



Military Influence

- European Union acts as a one nation state.
- It has its own flag, emblem and currency.
- Its military capabilities are competitive with that of USA.

Q.8)

India's candidature can be supported as a permanent member of UN Security Council on the following basis :

- \* India is a big nation in terms of population. It is 8th most populated country in the world.
- \* It is a democracy and has been running successfully after her independence. It will promote democracy as a permanent member of UN Security council.
- \* It is a very diverse nation and accommodates many diverse cultures and traditions as well as geographical and climatic diversities. It will represent diversity as a member of UN security council.

- \* It gives its share in UN from time to time and never faults in its payments.
- \* Its economy is also one of the rapid growing economies of world and will be a economic power very soon in near future.
- \* It has strong military. The Indian Army, Air Force and Naval Force have proved their worth and achieved victory from time to time.
- Hence it completely fits the criteria for permanent membership of UN security council.

Q.26. The Congress Party went through a major split in 1969 because of the following reasons:

Defeat in 1967 (4th General Elections).

- Indira Gandhi's government went through a major defeat in 1967. It secured majority at centre but secured lowest number of votes ever since 1952.
- Its ministers lost in major states and defection prevented Congress from forming government in 2 states.
- ★ Disputes between Indira And Syndicate.
- Syndicate were a very influential group of senior and powerful members in Congress party who had a decisive role in electing Indira Gandhi as Prime Minister and her cabinet of ministers.

- They were influencing Indira and Indira wanted to prove her worth without Syndicate's influence.
- Syndicate proposed Sanjeera Reddy's name for presidential elections whereas Indira prompted "V.V. Giri" to stand as an independent candidate.
- This displeased syndicate.

\* Defeat of Sanjeera Reddy.

- Indira Gandhi openly announced that all the M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s must have freedom to vote independently.
- In the presidential elections V.V. Giri defeated Sanjeera Reddy.

\* Hence, after this election the Syndicate and Indira went apart. the people who owed allegiance to syndicate went with syndicate and formed Congress (O); Congress organizational and supporters of Indira Gandhi and Indira Gandhi as leader formed Congress (R).

Q.27. ~~If there had been no disintegration of Soviet Union then the present scenario would have been totally different.~~

\* The world would have remained bipolar and two superpowers would have remained rivals.

- \* Arms race must not have stopped and both the superpowers would have created numerous military blocks and invented weapons of mass destruction.
- \* The world must have been living in threat of another world war till now. The fear of World War Three would have been dominant.
- \* The policy of NAM (non alignment) must have gained popular support and a third superpower i.e. Non Aligned Countries' alliance would have come up that could have deterred Superpowers to initiate a war or threaten smaller countries into forming allies.

\* The present US Hegemony wouldn't have prevailed. Hence the cultures of the country must have been untouched and unique due to lack of US Hegemony operating as soft power.

\* Globalization may or may not have been occurred. Trade between US or USSR must have been established and the non-aligned countries must be in trade with both or one superpower hence enjoying their independent status.

\* There wouldn't have been any dominant pattern of economy. There must have been a dilemma over the fact whether capitalism was better or socialism.

\* All these circumstances could have occurred or might not have if the Soviet wouldn't have disbanded. These are uniquely my views of the present world.