POLITICAL SCIENCE - 028

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SECTION - A

1. (C) Statement I is true, but statement II is false.

2. (D) National Democratic Alliance

3. (D) Involving several countries to decide on a collective solution against non-traditional threats.

4. (A) iv, ii, i, iii

5. (B) After the end of WWII, veto power is given only to permanent members of the UNSC to establish peace in the world.

6. (C) The system of social welfare got strengthened.

7. (A) Russia - Ukraine war

8. (A) Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

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9. (A) Tamil Nadu

10. (D) The aim of the First FYP was to raise the industrial production and in the 2nd FYP the govt imposed tariffs on imports to protect both public and private sector industries

11. (C) a - iii, b - iv, c - i, d - ii

12 (B) Both A and R are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion -

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SECTION - B

13. Internal threats arise within the country which endanger the security of the state. A state may face the following threats internally -

- Separatist movements - A country might face threats from the separatist or secessionist movements which arise from a region demanding a separate country. For example - India faced secessionist movement in Mizoram but was able to deal with it through negotiations.

- Communal violence - A country may also suffer from the violence due to communal tensions within the country. For example - Communal riots during the partition of India.

These threats are traditional notions of threats which affect the security of a state.

19 The reasons responsible for the formation of coalition governments after 1989 are -

- Decline of the Congress System - In 1989, Congress was unable to gain majority but was the single largest party in the Parliament. It decided to sit in the opposition.

- No other party got Majority - No single party got a majority, therefore the coalition "National Front" came into power with VP Singh as the Prime Minister.

- Thereafter, many coalitions came into power like the United Front, United Progressive Alliance (UPA) and National Democratic Alliance (NDA) which led to the politics of Consensus building.

15 ~~REFUGEES~~ ~~MIGRANTS~~

REFUGEES and MIGRANTS are affiant as -

- Refugees refer to those people who are forced to move from their own country to another one due to unfavourable conditions in their country.

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whereas, migrants are those people who willingly move from one place to another in search of better livelihood or better standard of living.

- Generally, countries are supposed to accept the refugees whereas, countries may or may not accept the migrants.
- Examples may include refugees moving from Pakistan to India of refugees who sought shelter in the refugee camps.
  Example of migrant may include a people moving from India to New York, USA. to get a better salaried job.

16. The geographical location of the North-East Region has affected the expression of its regional demands as -

- The North East Region of India is connected to the Indian mainland by a 22 Km corridor which is often called as 'Chicken Neck Corridor'. Due to this, this region seems differentiated from the Indian mainland.

- The North East region is surrounded by different countries on all sides like China, ~~Ne~~ Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal (borders Sikkim from its western side). They often face security threats and also the problem of immigration from these countries.

Due to these reasons, the North Eastern region often feels neglected in the developmental policies due to which ~~it~~ ~~demand~~ the regional demands arise.

17. Student's movement in Bihar in 1974 took place due to the following reasons -
- INFLATION - Rising prices of essential commodities enraged the people leading to widespread protests.
- CORRUPTION - Corruption in the offices by the government officials also led to the protests.

Other reasons included unemployment and food shortages due to

which they demanded ~~the~~ resignation from the Bihar government. It was led under JP Narayan.

18. No region in the world can remain in a vaccum for long as it is bound to be affected by the external powers. Similarly South Asian Countries are also affected by the outside powers like (i) China
(ii) USA (United States of America)

- China, although not a part of South Asia, remains an important player in the region.
Its growing relationship with Pakistan is a matter of displeasure for India.

- United States of America (USA) also plays an important role in the region as -
→ It has mediated between India and Pakistan many times.
→ It sees the South Asian region as a big market for it

after the opening of the economies.

SECTION - C

19(b) The era of Coalition governments started in 1989 continues till date with several alliances which came ~~one~~ in power one after another like the National Front, United Front, National Democratic Alliance (NDA) and United Progressive Alliance (UPA). It has several advantages which include —

(i) BROADER REPRESENTATION - The coalition governments often have parties with different views representing people with diverse ideologies ~~as~~ coming from different regions. Therefore, Coalition governments have a broader representation.

(ii) CHECK ON ABSOLUTE POWER - Coalitions keep check on the absolute power of a single party as it is based on negotiations and deliberations

(iii) STRENGTHENED FEDERALISM - ~~Coalitions~~ ~~are~~ Many state level parties

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find their ~~place~~ place in the coalitions due to which they are able to put forward the demands of the States more effectively. This strengthens the federal structure of our country.

(iv) CONSENSUS BUILDING - Coalitions have led to the development of consensus based politics.

(v) DEMOCRATIC REFLECTION - Coalitions reflect the spirit of democracy where every party has an equal say in the electoral politics.

Therefore, Coalition governments have many advantages for the Indian politics.

20 (b) India and Nepal are ~~are~~ important countries of the south asia whose ~~relationship~~ relationship can be understood through the following areas of co-operation and conflicts -

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Areas of Co-operation -

- Special relationship - India and Nepal share a very special relationship which has a very few parallels in the world.
- Visa Policies - Through a special agreement, the people of Nepal and travel to India can work or visit in either country without any visa or passport.
- Common Resources and interlocking river water system binds both the countries.
- The establishment of a Constitutional democracy in Nepal is expected to improve the relations further.

Areas of Conflicts -

- Trade Disputes - Trade disputes have caused a strain in the relationship of India and Nepal.

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- Nepal alleges India that it acts as a regional bully and does not give access to the sea to Nepal.
- ~~It~~ India often remains unhappy about the warm relationship of ~~India~~ Nepal and China.
- India also holds Nepal responsible for the Maoist ~~Naxalite~~ movements in India which causes violent disturbances.

21. Communist Party of India (CPI) was one of the major Non Congress party during the first general elections. Its political ideology can be explained through the following points -

- Inspiration from Bolshevik Revolution - The Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed after taking inspiration from the Bolshevik Revolution which took place in Russia in 1917 which was based on the Socialism.

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and Communism –

- Socialism – CPI advocates for the active role of the public sector in the country for the social welfare. They want that the country's economy should be run on the basis of socialist model as of USSR.

- State Ownership – They argue for state ownership of resources and property to be the dominant form of ownership

- Egalitarian society – It advocates for a society based on equality so that inequalities present in the country can be eradicated which shall bring prosperity.

- Split – A split took place in the CPI after the Indo-China wear. The pro Soviet group remained in CPI whereas the pro-China group formed the Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M). It happened in 1964.

- Important leaders – Important leaders of CPI include A/K Gopalan, S. Dange, EMS Namboodiripad etc.

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Therefore, both CPI and CPI(M) still pasticipate in the electoral politics of the country.

22. Mikhail Gorbachev was appointed as the General Secretary of Communist Party in 1985. To keep the Soviet Union abreast of the information and technological revolution taking place in US, he took the reforms of-

(i) Perestroika (reconstruction)

(ii) Glasnost (Openness)

But, it could not save the disintegration as -

- When the reform policies of Gorbachev were implemented, one section of the people gained to developed too much of hope and aspirations from the reforms.
- But as the reforms unfolded, people thought that these reforms were taking place too slowly and therefore they became dissatisfied and unhappy.

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- The other section of the people including the members of Communist Party were unhappy because their privileges were being eroded very quickly.

- Even the supporters of ~~the~~ Gorbachev were confused as he was not able to defend his own policies which led to confusion even among his supporters. Therefore, he lacked public support due to the division of public opinion against his policies.

- A coup took place in 1991 ~~the~~ supported by the Communist party hardliners. but the people had already tasted freedom and did not want the old rule.

Therefore, one by one the Soviet Republics got fragmented from the USSR and the reform policies could not prevent the disintegration.

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23. Indira Gandhi's government became popular in the beginning of 1970s decade due to the following reasons -

- GARIBI HATAO slogan - This slogan was given by Indira Gandhi before the general elections of 1971 which made her popular among the poorer sections of society.
- VICTORY IN 1971 WAR - India emerged victorious in the 1971 war with Pakistan which enhanced her image on a national level - Even the opposition praised her for her statesmanship.
- ABOLITION OF PRIVY PURSE - Indira Gandhi abolished the provision for the hereditary grants given to the princes which was seen to be against the principles of equality in the Constitution. This improved her image ~~ago~~ amongst those who wanted the abolition of privy purse.

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- PRO - POOR POLICIES - Indira Gandhi took many steps and decisions which were seen to be pro poor and based on socialism which included steps for land ceiling, land reforms, nationalisation of 14 banks etc.

- BOLD LEADERSHIP - Due to her effective decisions and efficient statesmanship, she was seen as a bold leader which further increased her popularity.

Therefore, Indira Gandhi's popularity increased.

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SECTION - D

24. (i) The cartoon reflects the changes which has occured in developing countries like China and India due to globalisation.

(ii) The shift in America's attitude as shown in the cartoon is that previously America saw the developing nations as poor and needy countries but after globalisation, ~~they are~~ it is worried about the taking away of jobs by developing nations especially through outsourcing.

(iii) Positive impact of globalisation -

- Increase in employment opportunities for skilled people.
- It has also increased the competition which has improved the quality and efficiency.

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Negative Impacts of Globalization -

- Unemployment problem among the unskilled workers
- It may also lead to the problem of rivalrous attitude of developed nations against the developing nations due to globalisation

25.

Serial Number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in Map	Name of the State
i	D	Tamil Nadu
ii	B.	Punjab
iii	C	~~Mizoram~~ Assam
iv.	A	Mizoram

26. (i) (B) Security Council

(ii) (A) America

(iii) (D) 1965

(iv) (D) The Security Council has a large army to establish peace

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SECTION - E

27 (a) China is emerging as an alternative centre of power in the contemporary world. The differences between the economic policies followed by China before and after ~~the~~ 1970 can be understood through the following points -

(i) TYPE OF ECONOMIC MODEL - (STATE OWNERSHIP V/S PRIVATISATION)

- Before 1970, the Soviet Model of Socialist Economy was adopted by China in which land, industries and other production units were owned and controlled by the state.

- After 1970s, China started to infuse some of the ideals of capitalism in its state-controlled economy. Privatisation of the ~~econ~~ agricultural sector took place in 1982 and industrial sector was privatised in 1998.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH THE WEST AND US -

- In the Before 1970s, China opted for a closed economy with no connection with the western world.
- It depended upon the resources available in the country for production.

- In the ~~Year~~ 1970s, it broke its alienation with the US. It got involved with US in various sectors.
- The Open Door Policy was introduced by Deng Xiaoping for attracting investments and Special Economic Zones were established ~~due to the~~ for attracting investors.

MODERNISATION -

- Before 1970s, China did not have much modern technology since it did not have foreign exchange to import technology.
- In the 1970s, four modernisations were taken up in the sectors of - agriculture, industry, science and technology, military (defense)

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -

- The industrial production growth rate of 5-6% was appreciable but the population growth of 2-3% meant that it was not sufficient.
This was the condition of industrial production before 1970s.

- After 1970s, industrial production increased rapidly due to privatisation and investments.

Therefore, the policy measures taken by China in 1970s helped it to improve its economy and emerge as an alternative centre of power.

28. (b) The process of partition of India based on religious majorities as proposed in the 'Two Nation Theory' had several hurdles which included -

(i) NO SINGLE EXPANSE OF MUSLIM MAJORITY -

- It was decided that Muslim majority regions would make

Pakistan but there was no single expanse of such region.

- The population of Punjab and Bengal provinces had a Muslim majority population ~~text~~ on the east and west of the Indian mainland respectively. There was no way that they could be joined together.

- Therefore, it was decided that Pakistan would have two territories - East Pakistan and west Pakistan.

(ii) NOT ALL MUSLIMS WANTED TO JOIN PAKISTAN -

- All the Muslims did not want to join Pakistan.

- Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the undisputed leader of North-west Frontier Province (NWFP) was against joining Pakistan but his pleas was ignored and NWFP went to Pakistan.

(iii) NON-MUSLIM AREAS IN MUSLIM MAJORITY PROVINCES -

- There were many areas in the Muslim majority provinces of Punjab

and Bengal where Non Muslims lived predominantly.

- This matter was to be resolved by the division of those areas at the district and even lower level.

- However, this decision could not be taken by 14-15 august 1940. due to which ~~it was unclear~~ that the situation became unclear.

(iv) FATE OF MINORITIES ON BOTH SIDES -

Even after the partition there were large number of minorities people ~~who~~ on both the sides of the borders.

There were lakhs of ~~Hindu~~ Sikhs and Hindus ~~on the Indian side~~ in Pakistan and Muslims in India who faced violence and atrocities.

Therefore, the process of partition met with many problems.

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29(b) India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and a commitment to global disarmament. It can be exemplified through the following ~~sides~~ points —

→ NEHRU'S ADVOCACY FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - Nehru was an advocate of science and technology's role in the development of India. Therefore, the nuclear programme was included in the industrialisation plans under the leadership of Dr Homi J. Bhabha.

→ 1974 ~~Explosion~~ Nuclear Test - India carried out a nuclear test in 1924.

→ ADVOCACY FOR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPON FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES - The nuclear test of 1974 was termed as a 'peaceful explosion'. India advocates for the use of nuclear power only for peaceful purposes like power generation.

→ NO FIRST USE POLICY — India has the 'No first use'

Policy which means India would not use the nuclear weapons. from its side first.
This exemplifies the ~~apt~~ Indian approach to international peace and security.

→ GLOBAL DISARMAMENT -

- India argues for a global agreement on di nuclear disarmament which is non-discriminatory.
- India is against the destruction caused by the use of nuclear weapons.

→ DISAPPROVAL OF NON PROLIFERATION TREATY OF 1968 -

- The Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 ~~was~~ is considered discriminatory by ~~the~~ India.
- It legitimises the nuclear weapons acquired by the countries before 1968 and puts a restriction only on the rest of the countries.

Therefore, India refused to signed the NPT of 1968. It also

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refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

↔ 1998 NUCLEAR TEST - India successfully tested the nuclear weapons in 1998 at Pokharan for military purposes. It was criticised by the international community. However, it was necesary to maintain the national security.

Therefore, India's nuclear policy is a blend of strategic autonomy and a commitment to global disarmament.

30(a) In the contemporary world, environmental concerns have significantly influenced the global politics ~~as~~. Some of the environmental concerns can be enlisted as -

(i) RESOURCE STRAIN -

- The population is increasing day by day which has increased the demand for the limited resources.
- The net cultivable area is barely cultivable and the fertility of the agricultural land is decreasing.

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- Overgrazing is predominant nowadays and fisheries are being over exploited.

(ii) OZONE DEPLETION -

- Ozone layer in the stratosphere is an important protective layer which is highly essential for protecting the earth from the harmful ultraviolet rays.
- The amount of ozone in this layer is decreasing which is causing harm to the living beings on the earth.

(iii) LOSS OF NATURAL FORESTS -

- The natural forests are being cleared for the developmental activities and expansion of agriculture
- these natural forests are very important for the maintainence of climate and biodiversity but deforestation is leading to the loss of biodiversity and disruption of climate cycle.

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(IV) POLLUTION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO COASTAL POLLUTION -

Pollutions of various kinds has increased but the increase in the coastal pollution has caused a significant concern for the world community.

The ~~Ocean~~ open sea water are ~~also~~ relatively clean than the coastal waters.

The coastal water has been polluted due to the ov fishing activities, disposal of waste etc.

Therefore, these concerns require adequate attention globally.

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