

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

MARKS:80

1. The question paper consists of five sections (A, B, C, D and E) with 30 questions in total.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each.
4. Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50- 60 words each.
5. Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100- 120 words each.
6. Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly.
7. Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170- 180 words.
8. There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions.

1. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment:
 - i. The WTO
 - ii. Amnesty International
 - iii. League of Nations
 - iv. World Bank

(a) iv, iii, ii, i (b) iii, ii, iv, i
(c) i, ii, iii, iv (d) iii, iv, i, ii
2. The main objective of the first Five-year plan was
 - (a) Agricultural growth
 - (b) Transport and Communication
 - (c) Growth with social justice
 - (d) Industrial development
3. Which one of the following is a state where Congress did not win even after a huge victory in the first general elections?
 - (a) Madhya Pradesh
 - (b) Orissa
 - (c) Bihar
 - (d) Maharashtra
4. What became the central machinery for deciding what track and plan/approach India would adopt for its development?
 - (a) First five year plan
 - (b) Drafting committee
 - (c) Planning commission
 - (d) Bombay plan

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5. Match List I with List II regarding the cultural consequences of globalization.

List-1	List-2
(a) Cultural Homegenisation	(i) Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world
(b) US Hegemony	(ii) Cultures seeking to buy into the dominant American dream
(c) McDonaldisation	(iii) Each culture becoming more different and distinctive
(d) Cultural Heterogenisation	(iv) Uniform culture

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

6. Assertion (A): The partition of India was the outcome of the two-nation theory.
Reason (R): Punjab and Bengal were the two provinces divided on the basis of religion.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.

7. When did the war between India and Pakistan take place?

- (a) 1965 (b) 1971
(c) 1948 (d) All of these

8. Who became the Prime Minister of India after the death of Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964?

- (a) Jagjivan Ram (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) Morarji Desai

9. To which policy Nehru favoured?

- (a) Secularism (b) Democratic
(c) Non-alignment (d) Disarmament

10. Assertion (A): Due to shock therapy the value of Russian Ruble declined.
Reason (R): Ruble is not the currency of the USSR.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

11. Which of the following country had ruled the Goa till 1961?

- (a) France
- (b) Spain
- (c) Britain
- (d) Portugal

12. Which of the following factors has not contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy?

- (a) Lack of genuine international support
- (b) The social dominance of the military
- (c) Pakistan's clergy and landowning aristocracy
- (d) The interference of China in the internal politics of Pakistan

SECTION- B (12 MARKS)

- 13. Rapid environmental degradation is causing a serious threat to security. Do you agree with the statement? Substantiate your arguments. [2]
- 14. Assess the impact of coalition governments on the politics of India. [2]
- 15. Mention any two outcomes of Rio Summit. [2]
- 16. What is meant by Grand Alliance? [2]
- 17. Enumerate any two principles of Nehru's Foreign Policy. [2]
- 18. Highlight any two major problems faced by the Election Commission of India for holding the first General Election in 1952. [2]

SECTION-C (20 MARKS)

- 19. What do you understand by arms control? Mention the treaties that have been signed on arms control? Explain how NPT was an arms control treaty? [4]
- 20. As decided by the member states in 2005 highlights any four steps to make the United Nations more relevant in the changing context. [4]
- 21. With the help of any four examples, explain India's stand on environmental issues. [4]
- 22. Explain the economic consequences of globalisation. With Examples [4]
- 23. What lessons can we draw from the feeling from accommodation & national integration of the nation? Give examples. [4]

SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [4]



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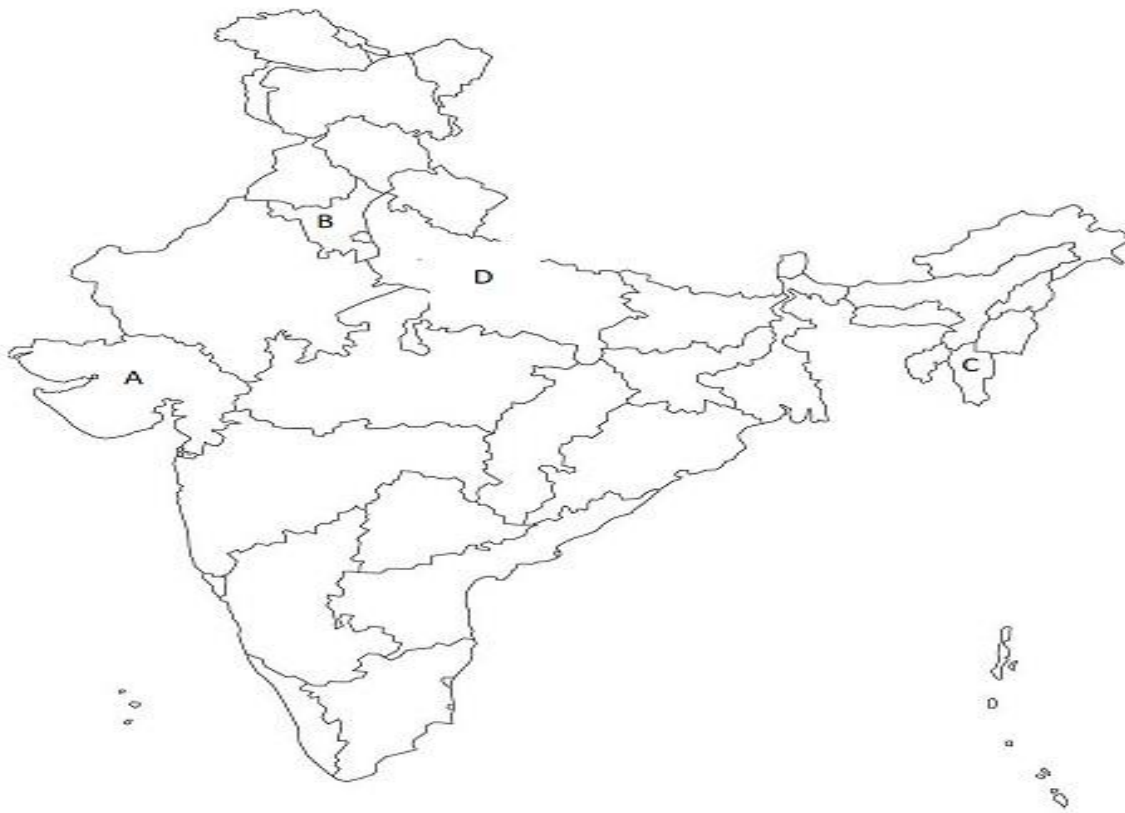
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Questions

- What does the cartoon represent?
- Which animals do represent Sinhala and LTTE?
- What does Sri Lankan leadership speak in the cartoon?
- Write a short note on the Civil War in Sri Lanka.

25. In the given outline political map of India four states have been marked as (A) (B) (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book, along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following formate:- [4]

- To which state did Laldenga belong?
- Name the state which has a maximum number of seats in India in its Legislative.
- The State was formed in 1966.
- The state where the Sardar Sarovar dam is located.



26. Read the text carefully and answer the questions: [4]

In October 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators from its side to capture Kashmir. This forced the Maharaja to ask for Indian military help. India extended the military support and drove back the infiltrators from Kashmir valley, but only after the Maharaja had signed an 'Instrument of Accession' with the Government of India. However, as Pakistan continued to control a sizeable part of the state, the issue was taken to the United Nations Organisation, which in its resolution dated 21 April 1948 recommended a three-step process to resolve the issue. Firstly, Pakistan had to withdraw its entire nationalities, who entered into Kashmir. Secondly, India needed to

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progressively reduce its forces so as to maintain law and order. Thirdly, a plebiscite was to be conducted in a free and impartial manner. However, no progress could be achieved under this resolution. In the meanwhile, Sheikh Abdullah took over as the Prime Minister of the State of J&K in March 1948 while India agreed to grant it provisional autonomy under the Article 370. The head of the government in the State was then called Prime Minister.

(A) When did Maharaja Hari Singh take help from India?

- (a) October 1947
- (b) September 1948
- (c) October 1948
- (d) December 1950

B. What did Maharaja signed for the help he had taken from India?

- (a) Treaty of Resolution
- (c) Minute of War
- (c) Treaty of war
- (d) Instrument of Accession

C. When was the issue of Kashmir taken to UNO?

- (a) in 1949
- (b) in 1948
- (c) in 1999
- (d) in 1947

D. What was the third step recommended by UNO to resolve the issue?

- (a) India needed to progressively increase its forces so as to maintain law and order
- (b) Pakistan had to withdraw its entire nationalities, who entered into Kashmir
- (c) A plebiscite was to be conducted in a free and impartial manner
- (d) India needed to progressively reduce its forces so as to maintain law and order

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27. What was Shock Therapy? Was this the best way to make a transition from communism to capitalism? [6]

OR

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situations have affected the world politics? [6]

28. Discuss Indo-China relations [6]

OR

How did China rise to be an economic superpower? Assess. [6]

29. State the main issues in Indian politics in the period after 1989. What different configurations of political parties these differences lead? [6]

OR

Write an essay on caste oppressions and socio-economic inequalities among backward classes. [6]

30. The Emergency, declared on 25 June, 1975, is seen a blur on Indian democracy. Assess its impact on the party system in India. [6]

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