

4553 Political Science

157329

Subject Code	4553		
Subject	POLITICAL SCIENCE		
Date	20/02/2025		
Supplements attached			
Main Answer Book	No. of Supplements	Total	
1	+	1	= 2
Specific remarks of centre conductor regarding malpractices (in Red Ink)			

- Mobile Phones and other electronic gadgets are strictly prohibited inside the examination hall.
- Use of non-programmable calculator is allowed ONLY in some subjects.
- Writing in any form on the Hollow craft sticker and Bar code sticker is strictly prohibited.
- Only blue ink/ball pen is to be used for writing the answers. Black lead pencil may be used for drawing figures, diagrams and graphs. Use of any other Colour pencil/pen is strictly prohibited.
- Disclosing of identity on the answer book (except in the space provided) in any form is strictly prohibited.
- Candidate should check that the printed seat number is correct and verify that the answer book has all pages serial numbered before filling all other details.

Pg No	Examiner	Moderator	Chief Moderator
03	16	16	
04 & 05	10	10	
06 & 07	04	04	
08 & 09	08	08	
10 & 11	09	09	
12 & 13	09	09	
14 & 15	04	04	
16 & 17	04	04	
18	04	04	
Supp. 1	12	12	
Supp. 2			
Supp. 3			
Supp. 4			
Supp. 5			
Supp. 6			
TOTAL	80	80	
Total in words	Eighty	Eighty	

MARKS	E	M	CM
	16	16	

Pg. 03

03

Q. No.

1. Nikita Khrushchev
2. Nagasaki
3. Belgrade
4. Communist party
5. United States of America
6. Kuwait
7. Military power
8. Thailand
9. Deng Xiaoping
10. Sri Lanka
11. USA
12. Threats
13. Kyoto Protocol
14. Economic globalisation
15. Manipur
16. P.C Mahalanobis

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17. Zamindari

01

18. Jawaharlal Nehru

01

19. Jayaprakash Narayan

01

20. Andhra Pradesh

01

21. The superpowers have a military alliance with smaller countries because they get:

1. Territory to launch troops, missiles and weapons ^{from} on the enemy countries

2. Territory to spy on the enemy

3. Vital resources such as oil, minerals

4. Economic / Financial support

02

22 → On September 11 2001, 19 hijackers belonging to various Arab countries hijacked 4 commercial airlines aeroplanes and flew them into important buildings of the US

→ One aircraft flew into the North Tower of the world trade centre, at New York, the second aircraft flew into the South tower of the world trade centre at New York. The third aircraft crashed into the US Defence Department situated in the Pentagon. The fourth aircraft forgotten the capital building of the Congress but crash landed into the fields

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05

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of Pennsylvania.

→ This series of terrorist attacks killed more than 3000 people and has been compared to the British burning of Washington DC and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour during World War 2.

→ USA's response was swift and ferocious. It launched operation Enduring Freedom against those accused of the attack namely the Al Qaeda and Taliban regime of Afghanistan.

23 Criteria to become a permanent member of the UN security council are:

1. Country with a large population in terms of numbers.

2. A democratic country.

3. A country that respects Human Rights.

4. An economic and military power.

5. Substantial contributions to the UN budget.

6. Should take part in all the initiatives of the United Nations.

24 With the disintegration of the USSR and the end of the cold war, USA is the only remaining superpower in the world. Its military and economic power, dominance and superiority allows it to ignore the UN and other international

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organisations.

→ The US has a huge influence in the UN because it is the single largest contributor to the UN budget.

→ The UN is physically located in the USA and most of its staff, officials and diplomats belong to the US.

→ US has veto power which means that it can stop any actions that are harmful to itself or harmful to its interests.

02

25. Terrorism: This refers to the political violence which targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.

→ It tries to change the political condition of a state or territory by force.

→ International terrorism involves the citizens of more than one country.

→ Terrorists usually target unarmed civilians, try to instill fear in the minds of the common man and disturb the peace in society.

2. Global Poverty: The world population is currently at around 8 billion and is predicted to reach 10 billion within the next 25 years.

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→ Half of the world's population belongs to 6 countries namely India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Nigeria.

→ The population among the poorest countries of the world is predicted to triple within the next 50 years and the population of developed countries will see a reduction.

3. Health Epidemics: Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, Bird Flu and SARS spread from one country to another due to migration, tourism etc.

→ The failure or success of one country in controlling the spread of diseases affects the spread of diseases in another country.

261 Decline in cultivable area

2. Destruction of natural forests

3. No access to safe water: According to the United Nations developmental report of 2016 of the United Nations developmental programme around 663 million people from underdeveloped countries do not have access to safe water.

→ Around 2.4 billion people do not have access to proper sanitation leading to death of around 3 million children each year.

4. Depletion of Ozone layer: the depletion of ozone

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is harmful to the ecosystem and to human health

5. Coastal Pollution: Although the open ocean is relatively clean, the coastal areas are getting polluted due to land based activities.

27. The congress dominated the first three general elections in India because:

1. It was one of the oldest parties in India

2. It was a well organised party

3. It carried forward the legacy of the national movement

4. It had its roots in all parts of the country

5. It was a party of the elite as well as of the masses

6. The leader of the congress party Jawaharlal Nehru was a popular and charismatic leader in Indian politics.

28 → The results of the fourth general election of 1967 was a shock to the congress at both state and national level.

→ Many political observers called it a 'political earthquake'

→ Half of the ministers of Indira Gandhi's

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Cabinet was defeated.

→ Although they won an election it was with the lowest share of seats and count of votes since the first general elections.

→ The Congress party was defeated in as many as 7 states and in 2 states defection prevented it from forming the government.

→ The term coalition came into use as no single party won the election with a majority, many non-congress parties came together and formed an Anti-congress alliance with the electoral adjustment of sharing of seats.

29. The Bharatiya Kisan Union led by Mahindra Tikait demanded the following from the Government:

1. Higher floor price for sugarcane and wheat.
2. Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.
3. Pardoning the non-payment of dues in interest of loans ~~taken by~~ of the farmers.
4. Government pension for the farmers.

30. The European Union has its own currency the Euro which is posing a threat to the US dollar.

→ The European Union's combined economy is estimated to be worth 17 trillion US dollars.

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→ The EU can ^{impose} ^{on} sanctions on countries which are very effective at destroying that country's economy, mostly well in situations of war.

→ The European union's share of world trade is three times more than that of the USA.

→ The EU ^{has} the second largest ~~expenditure~~ ^{and expenditure} military budget after the USA.

→ Its political, economic, diplomatic and military powers are the second largest in the world after the USA.

31-1. Development of technology

2. Development of business and commerce

3. Development of education

4. Increasing consumption

5. Development of human values

6. Development of the spirit of sharing common experiences.

→ Although there is no single cause of globalisation, Technology is the most important cause because due to the introduction and invention of the telephone, internet etc. people from around the world can communicate with each other.

→ This has led to a greater flow of goods, capital, ideas and people from one part of the world to another.

→ The pace of flow may vary from one country to another and the flow of goods and capital is faster than the flow of people.

05

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32 Challenges faced by the Election Commission of India during the first general elections held in 1952 were

1. Drawing boundaries for constituencies
2. Preparing electoral rolls or voter lists for 17 crore ^{eligible} ~~people~~ voters
3. The biggest issue was that only 15% of these eligible voters were literate
4. Another problem was the availability of ~~trained~~ trained staff
5. The election commission had to train around 3 lakh staff and officers to conduct the first general election.

33 The first five year plan began in 1951 and was drafted by KN Raj

- Its main goal was to remove the country's economy from the cycle of poverty.
- The plan focused on development of the agricultural sector and agriculture-related activities like investing in dams and irrigation facilities.
- Huge allocations were made for projects like the Bhakra Nangal and Hirakud dams.

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→ Another aim of the plan was to increase the level of national income.

34 The Presidential election of 1969 was held due to the death of President ~~Zakir Hussain~~.

→ It brought out the factional struggle in the Congress between the syndicates and Indira Gandhi out in the open.

→ The syndicates nominated Indira Gandhi's long time opponent and the then speaker of the Lok Sabha Neelam Sanjeev Reddy.

→ Indira Gandhi nominated V.V. Giri as an independent candidate. He was the Vice President of India at the time.

→ Indira Gandhi called for a special meeting of the Indian Congress committee and openly called out for a 'conscience vote'. This meant that the M.A's and M.P's could vote for the candidate of their choice.

→ The official Congress candidate Neelam Sanjeev Reddy was defeated by V.V. Giri and this led to the formalisation of the split in the party. The Congress party president expelled Indira Gandhi the Prime Minister from the party.

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→ The congress led by the syndicates came to be known as 'Congress Organisation' and the congress led by Indira Gandhi came to be known as 'the Congress requisitionists'.

→ It was also called the Old congress and New congress.

35. The Assamese people felt that there ^{was} a large number of illegal Bengali Muslims from Bangladesh who settled in Assam.

→ They felt that unless these illegal immigrants are detected and deported, the Native Assamese would become a minority in their own state.

→ At the same time Assam was going through economic problems such as mass poverty and unemployment despite of having abundant natural resources like coal, oil, tea, iron ore.

→ The All Assam Students Union led an anti foreign movement against the dominance of the Bengalis, faulty voters and illegal immigrants.

35. The lessons which can be learnt from regional aspirations are :

1. Regional aspirations are a part of democratic politics and in a ~~diverse~~ politically diverse country like India, they should be paid attention to regularly.

2. The second lesson we learn is that regional aspirations should be met with democratic negotiations instead of

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suppression of issues.

3. The third lesson that we learn is the importance of sharing power. Regional groups and parties should be given power at a state level.

Q6. Causes of disintegration of the USSR

1. The internal weaknesses in the Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.

2. Economic stagnation led to severe consumer shortages.

3. The USSR used most of its resources on developing and maintaining its military and nuclear arsenal and satellite states. This led to an economic burden that could not be coped with.

4. The citizens of the USSR could see the economic and technological advancement of the Western countries of Europe and America and they compared the major differences between them.

5. The communist party which ruled the Soviet Union for around 72 years was not being accountable to the people. The common man was kept out of the process of administration and the party workers were given special benefits and

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- 04 ~~privileges~~
- 04 ~~consumption~~
- shock therapy administered in the 1990's failed to meet the expectations of mass consumption and it destroyed the economy instead.
- The privatization of around 90% of state owned industries is called the 'world's largest garage sale' because valuable industries were sold at ~~unreasonable~~ prices.
- The value of the Russian currency Ruble declined rapidly, this led to severe inflation and people lost their savings.
- The collective farming system was disintegrated. This led to severe food shortages and Russia had to import food from other countries worsening the economy.
- The social welfare system was destroyed. This led to a huge section of Russian society going further into poverty due to the non-availability of subsidies.
- The constitution of many countries was drafted in a hurry so the executive head (President) was given a wide range of powers compared to the parliament.

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37 → Issue of Jammu and Kashmir: Pakistan claimed the Kashmir belonged to them but the war between India and Pakistan of 1947-1948 failed to settle the matter.

→ It led to the division of Kashmir into Pakistan occupied Kashmir and the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir divided by the line of Control.

→ In 1998 India conducted its first Nuclear tests / explosions at Pokhran. A few days later Pakistan conducted nuclear tests / explosions.

→ India and Pakistan has conflict of over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier and acquisition of ~~control~~ control.

→ India and Pakistan had a conflict over the issue of sharing of river water until the 1960's. It ended with the signing of the 'Indus water Treaty' between India and Pakistan with the help of the World Bank. Although India and Pakistan have many military confrontations the treaty is respected by both countries.

38 Difficulties faced in the process of the Partition of India.

→ Firstly, British India had two large areas where Muslims were concentrated and a majority. So it was decided that the

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new country of Pakistan would consist of East Pakistan and West Pakistan separated by long Indian territory. This was done because the two territories could not be joined.

→ Secondly not all Muslim majority areas wanted to be a part of Pakistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan the leader of the Northwest Frontier Province was in favour of a united India but his voices were ignored and unheard.

→ Thirdly, these provinces of Punjab and Bengal had Muslim majority areas as well as non Muslim majority areas. So it was decided to divide these provinces at a district or lower level based on the religious majorities.

→ Lastly, this process could not be done before the midnight of 14th and 15th August 1947. So on

Independence day 15th August people did not know if they belonged to India or Pakistan.

38 Consequences of the Partition of India

→ The Partition of India was the largest, most sudden and ~~big~~ tragic transfer of population that history had ever witnessed.

1. There were killings and atrocities committed on both sides of the border.

2. People killed each other in the name of religion on both sides of the power.

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3. children were separated from their parents.
 4. ^{many} Women were kidnapped on both sides of the border.
 5. They were forced to convert their religion to the religion of the abductor and forced into marriage.
 6. Lahore, Amritsar and Calcutta became communal zones.
 7. Muslims avoided going into Hindu and Sikh residential areas and vice versa.
 8. Families killed ^{their own} women i.e. sisters, daughters, mothers etc. to preserve family honour and dignity.
39. China launched a swift and massive attack on both the disputed territories i.e. Aksai Chin of Ladakh and much of Arunachal Pradesh in 1962.
- India's image was dented at home and abroad.
- India had to ask America and Britain for military assistance.
- The Soviet Union remained neutral.

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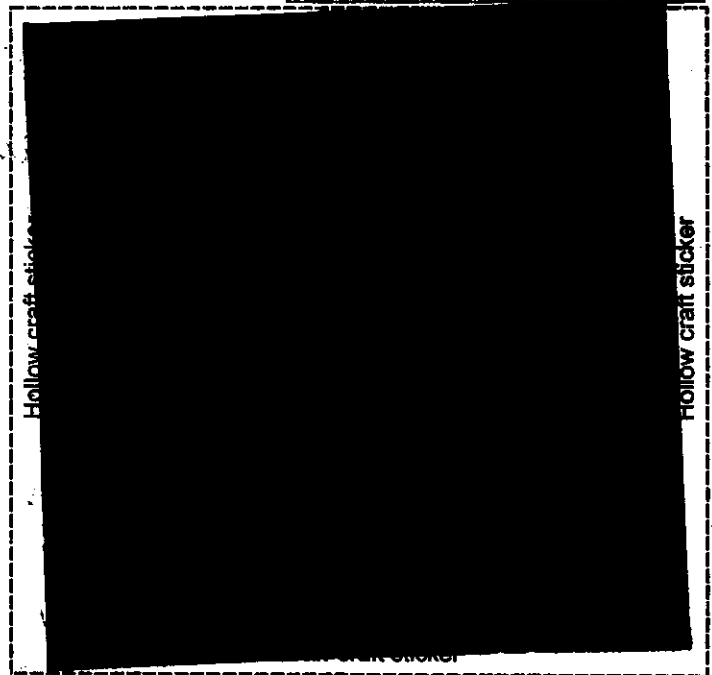


SBC/HSSC Examination March/April/June 20 ⁸⁵15

Supplement Answer Book

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→	It induced a sense of humiliation for India
→	Many top military military commanders retired or resigned from their post
→	Nehru's close aid and the then defence minister V. Krishna Menon had to leave the cabinet
→	Nehru was severely criticized for the lack of preparedness
→	For the first time 'no confidence motion was debated in the Lok Sabha'
04	
40	Consequences of Emergency in India.
→	On 26 th June 1975 the Indian government used article 352 and declared a national emergency on the grounds the of internal disturbance.
1.	Many opposition leaders were arrested and jailed

2. Arrested workers could not challenge their arrest
 3. Fundamental rights like the right to move courts was suspended.
 4. The RSS and Jamait e Islam were banned
 5. Strikes, protests and public gatherings were banned
 6. The right to freedom of press was curtailed and the press had to ask for permission before publishing any articles.
 7. Administration became unitary
 8. The powers of the judiciary were curtailed.
 9. Power was concentrated in the hands of the Central Government.
41. The Mandal commission was set up in 1978 under the chairmanship of B.P Mandal to investigate the extent of educational and social backwardness among all sections of Indian society and to find ways of identifying these backward classes.
- The Mandal commission made many recommendations to the government
- The decision of the Mandal commission to implement the recommendations gave shape to the ^{new} politics

of the other backward classes.

→ The Intense national debate for and against reservation made the OBC ^{community} members recognise their identity.

→ During this time there was a rise of many political parties who wanted better opportunities for the OBC's in education and employment.

→ They ^{also} stated that since the OBC's constitute of a large section of Indian society it is only fair that they are given adequate representation in administration and their due share of power in politics.

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