

4553 Political Science

155406

Subject Code	H - 4553		
Subject	Political Science		
Date	20/02/2025		
Supplements attached			
Main Answer Book	No. of Supplements	Total	
1	0	= 1	
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.

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Supp. 1	—		
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TOTAL	80	80	
Total in words	Eighty	Eighty	

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03

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1

The leader of the Soviet Union who decided to convert of Cuba into a Russian base was Nikita Khrushchev.

2.

The Second World War ended in August 1945, when of the United States of America dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

3.

The first non-aligned summit was held in 1961 in of Belgrade.

4.

Mikhail Gorbachev became General Secretary of the of Communist Party.

5.

The leading hegemonic power in the world is United of States of America.

6.

In August 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait.

7.

The US power lies in the overwhelming superiority of its of military power.

8.

ASEAN was established in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia of the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

9.

The 'open door policy' was announced in China by Deng of Xiaoping.

10.

In 1987, the Government of India sent the Indian of Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) to Sri Lanka.

11.

The single largest contributor to the UN is US.

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12. Security implies freedom from threats.
13. In 2002, India, China and developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.
14. Greater Economic flow among different countries of the World is called economic globalization.
15. The first state of India to hold an election based on Universal Adult Franchise was Manipur.
16. The Second Five Year Plan was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P.C. Mahalanobis.
17. The most significant and successful of land reform was the abolition of the colonial system of Zamindari.
18. The main architect of India's foreign policy between 1947 and 1964 was Jawaharlal Nehru.
19. In 1974 the leader of the students movement in Bihar was Jayprakash Narayan.
20. The Anti Arock movement was started in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh.
21. The superpowers had military alliances with smaller countries for the following reasons:
i) The allies provided them with vital resources like oil and minerals.

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- i) The allies provided the Superpowers territories from where they could launch their troops and weapons.
- ii) The allies provided locations from where the Superpowers could spy on each other.
- iii) They also provided economic support in the sense that many ~~on~~ small allies could together help pay for military expenses.
- iv) Allies also helped for ideological purposes as the support of allies would indicate that the Superpowers was winning the war of ideologies.

22. i) On 11 September 2001 the twin towers at New York were attacked by planes ~~from~~ hijacked by terrorists.
- ii) The 9/11 attack refers to the airstrikes against the twin towers at New York, the Pentagon Building and the Capitol Building of the U.S. Congress.
- iii) A third plane crashed at Michigan.
- iv) The attack on the Twin Towers made the world more aware of the global threat of terrorism.
- v) It led the US to implement Operation Enduring Freedom, causing the downfall of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan and making arrests worldwide.

- 23 For a country to become a permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations it had to meet the following requirements:
 - i) A major economic power.
 - ii) A major military power.
 - iii) A substantial contributor to the UN budget.
 - iv) A country that respects democracy and human rights.
 - v) A big country in terms of its population.

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- 24
- i) The military and financial ~~p~~ capability of the US allow it to ignore the UN or any other international organisation.
 - ii) The US has a great influence over the UN due to its unmatched financial power as it is the largest contributor to the UN.
 - iii) The US has additional influence over the UN as the UN is physically located within US territory.
 - iv) US's veto power gives it a significant say in the choice of the UN General Secretary.
 - v) The UN is however, able to bring the US and the other countries into discussions on various issues.
 - vi) To the other countries, the UN, in a unipolar world, is a means of modifying US attitudes and getting the US involved in discussions on important matters.

25 A] Terrorism:

- i) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately.
- ii) International terrorism involves the territory and citizens of more than one country.
- iii) Terrorists seek to change political systems that they do not like through force or threat.
- iv) Citizens are usually targeted to terrorize the public and ~~it~~ use their unhappiness as weapons against national governments.

B] Health Epidemics:

- i) Health epidemics like HIV-AIDS, Bird flu and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome are a threat to human security and spread rapidly through migration, tourism business and military operations.

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- ii) One country's failure in limiting the spread of disease puts other countries at risk.
- iii) Treatments to some diseases are expensive and beyond the reach of poor regions like Africa.
- iv) New diseases like Hepatitis C, ebola virus are spreading while malaria, dengue and tuberculosis have mutated into drug resistant forms.
- v) Bird flu and Mad Cow disease stopped imports exports from poor Asian countries making them poorer.

26. Some of the environmental concerns in Global politics include :

- i) Cultivable land is ^blosing its fertility, while existing agricultural land is barely expanding, while existing agricultural land is losing its fertility.
- ii) Grasslands are overgrazed, fisheries are over harvested and water bodies are polluted and depleted.
- iii) ^{Natural} Forests are cut down, people are displaced and biodiversity is lost.
- iv) Coastal pollution is increasing due to land based activities leading to a decline in the quality of marine life.

27. It was no surprise that the Congress won the first general elections. However it also won the next 3 due to the following reasons:

- i) The congress was supposed to have given India its independence. It had inherited the legacy of the National Movement.
- ii) It was the only political party to have an organisation spread throughout the country.
- iii) Jawaharlal Nehru, India's First Prime Minister was

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a charismatic leader who was popular in Indian politics. He campaigned for the Congress across the country.

- iv) It had the first off the blocks advantage as it had been formed before independence.
- v) Accordingly the Congress won 364 of 489 seats in the 1952 Lok Sabha elections and also formed the government in all the states. It only lost in Kerala, Madras and Orissa but still formed the government there.
- vi) In the elections of 1957 and 1962, the Congress again won the majority, securing $3/4^{\text{th}}$ of the votes/seats.
- vii) Only in 1957 the Congress did ^{not} form the government in Kerala, where the Communist Party of India won.

28. The fourth general elections of 1967 was defined as a 'Political Earthquake' by political observers.

- i) For the first time the election results were not entirely pro-congress. The Congress won the majority in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies but with the lowest tally of votes and seats since 1952.
- ii) Most of the Ministers in Indira's cabinet lost/were defeated.
- iii) Political stalwarts like K. Kamaraj in Tamil Nadu, S.K. Patil in Maharashtra, K.B. Sahay in Bihar and Atulya Ghosh in West Bengal were defeated.
- iv) The Congress lost the elections in seven states and in two states the elected members defected thus not allowing the Congress to form the government there.
- v) The DMK won in Madras with a clear majority. It was the first time that a non-Congress party

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had secured the majority by itself.

02 vi) Non-Congress governments were formed in nine states.

29. i) The Bharatiya Kisan Union emerged as a pressure group of the Indian political system.

ii) The movement was started by farmers in Meerut.

iii) They demanded a fair price for their produce.

iv) They also demanded that they should have a say in decisions concerning the farming community.

v) They demanded representation for the farmers in the decision making process and in administration.

vi) They also protested against the high prices of electricity.

02 vii) Through their various methods and by mobilising the farming community to act as a pressure group for their interests, their demands were met.

30 The European Union has economic influence the world over.

i) The European Union's currency, the Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.

ii) It was the World's biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion dollars in 2005.

iii) It was the World's second largest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion dollars in 2012.

iv) Its share in world trade is three times that of the US, allowing the EU to be assertive in its trade disputes with the United States and China.

v) The European Union functions as an important bloc in various international organisations.

03 vi) It plays a major role in the World Trade Organisation.

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- 31.
- i) One of the most important causes of globalisation is technological development.
 - ii) Developments in technology have aided in the flow of capital, commodities, ideas and people from one place to the other and even across territorial bindings.
 - iii) The invention of the telegraph, the telephone and the microchip have revolutionised communication worldwide.
 - iv) The improvement in communication which increases the positive effects of globalisation have been made possible by technology.
 - v) Some other factors too promote the growth of globalisation such as liberal government policies.
 - vi) Increased financial power has contributed to the spread of globalisation.
 - vii) Developments in the fields of business and commerce facilitate the rise of globalisation.

32. The Election Commission of India realised that it would not be easy to conduct free and fair elections in India in 1952 as,

- i) Conducting elections would require the drawing of the boundaries of the electoral constituencies.
- ii) It also required the drafting of the electoral roll or the list of all the people eligible to vote, which would take time.
- iii) At the time there were 17 crore people who had to elect 3200 MLA's and 489 members of the Lok Sabha.
- iv) Only 15% of the eligible voters were literate.
- v) Trained officers were not available. The Election

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Commission had to train more ~~than~~ 3 lakh polling officers and staff.

vi) It was the first big test of democracy in an ~~small~~ and illiterate ^{and poor} country. Elections had never been held in India before.

33. i) The first five year plan focused on bringing the country's economy out of the cycle of poverty.

ii) K N Raj, a young economist, and the architect of this plan recommended that India hasten slowly in development.

iii) The First Five Year Plan focussed on the agrarian sector including investment in dams and irrigation.

iv) Huge allocations were made for projects like the Bhakra Nangal Dam. Agricultural reforms were introduced for the same.

v) It sought to ~~to~~ increase national ^{income} ~~savings~~ by pushing up savings.

vi) The increase in agricultural production, however, was the main aim to bridge the gap between food production and population. Thus reforms in agriculture were introduced.

34. i) The Syndicate was responsible for Indira Gandhi's appointment as Prime Minister. They expected her to follow their advice.

ii) Indira Gandhi sidelined the Syndicate and got her advisers from outside the party as she wanted to assert her own power and dominance.

iii) The syndicate nominated N. Sanjiva Reddy, Indira's rival and then speaker of the Lok Sabha as the official candidate for the presidential elections of 1969.

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- iv) Indira Gandhi reacted by ^{encouraging} asking the vice president V. V. Giri to stand as an independent candidate.
- v) In the Election of 1969, V. V. Giri won and this formalised the split in the Congress.
- vi) The Congress president expelled Indira from the Congress.
- vii) The Congress split into the Congress (O) ^{Organisation} led by the Syndicate and Congress (requisitionists) led by Indira Gandhi.
- viii) She also declared Congress (R) as the real Congress.

35.

Some lessons that we can draw from regional aspirations are:

- i) Regional aspirations are a part and parcel of democratic politics and must be dealt with / viewed positively. They should be dealt with on a regular basis as nation building is an on-going process.
- ii) The second lesson is that Regional aspirations should be dealt with through democratic negotiations rather than through suppression. Reconciliation leads to resolution of tensions lasting in various regions.
- iii) The third lesson is that regional imbalances in economic development lead to a feeling of regional inequality and a sense of injustice. If one state remains poor while the other develops rapidly, it will lead to a sense of inequality. Government policies should benefit all sections of society equally.
- iv) The fourth lesson is the importance of power sharing. Sharing of power and allowing regions to make decisions concerning themselves and

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representing themselves while sharing power benefits the people and reduces feelings of alienation.

- 03 v) It also makes us appreciative of the flexible and accommodating nature of our constitution. The sixth schedule allows tribes full autonomy of preserving their practices and customary laws.

36. The causes of the disintegration of the USSR are as follows

- 04 i) The ~~ex~~ internal weakness of the political and economic institutions led to the disintegration.
- ii) The people's unrest due to the excessive control of the authoritarian and bureaucratic communist party.
- iii) Heavy economic burden caused by excessive spending on defense ~~instad~~ triggered by the arms race rather than on consumption goods disturbed the people.
- iv) Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms promised to deal with the problems of the Soviet and catch up with the economic and technological advancement in the West which failed to materialise.
- v) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty among the various republics including Russia was the final and most immediate cause of the disintegration of the USSR.

37. i) After Independence, India and Pakistan got involved in a conflict over the fate of Kashmir. Pakistan Government claimed that Pakistan Government belonged to it.

ii) The Ind-Pak wars in 1947-1948 and 1965 and 1971 failed to resolve the matter.

iii) In the 1947-1948 war, the province of Jammu and Kashmir was divided into Pakistan occupied

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Kashmir and the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir divided by the Line of Control.

iv> India won a decisive war against Pakistan in 1971 but the issue remained unresolved.

v> They were also in conflict over strategic issues like control of the Siachen Glacier and acquisition of arms.

vi> In 1998 India conducted a nuclear explosion in Pakistan. Pakistan responded by launching a nuclear test in the Chogai Hills.

vii> India has accused the Pakistani government of issuing a strategy of low-key political violence by helping the Kashmiri militants with protection, weapons, money and training to carry out nuclear terrorist strikes in India.

viii> Its spy agency, the InterService Intelligence is alleged of carrying out Anti India campaigns in the North East of India operating out of Nepal and Bangladesh.

ix> They are also involved in a conflict over the sharing of the river water of the Indus River. With the help of the World Bank, the Indus Water Treaty was signed to resolve the conflict.

x> The Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch is another area of conflict as it involves water.

32. The partition of India was a painful and difficult process. Some of the difficulties were:

i> The partition was going to be done based on religious majority. So Muslim majority areas would form Pakistan while the rest would be India.

ii> The first challenge was that there was no single

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belt or area of muslim majority.

iii> There were Muslims in the East and West so Pakistan would comprise of two territories with India in the middle.

iv> Another issue was that not all Muslim majority areas wanted to join Pakistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan of the Frontier province opposed the two nation ~~treat~~ theory. His voice was ignored and the North West Frontier Province was made a part of Pakistan.

v> Punjab and Bengal had large areas where non-muslims were in majority. At the time of partition such states did not know which country they belonged to.

vi> Minorities were treated as aliens in the land in which they had always lived.

vii> The minorities were forced to flee their homes and cross the border.

viii> They were attacked and took shelter in refugee camps.

39. i> While the World was busy obscuring the Cuban missile crisis, China launched a swift and massive invasion of India in 1962.

ii> India was unprepared for the war and had to turn to US and Britain for military assistance to tide over the war.

iii> The Soviet Union remained neutral.

iv> This inflicted a sense of national humiliation on the Indians and dented India's image.

v> It strengthened nationalism among Indians.

vi> Top army commanders and the defense minister V. Krishna Menon resigned.

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vii) Nehru's stature suffered and he was criticised for misreading Chinese intentions and for his lack of military preparedness.

viii) His government faced a no-confidence motion^{for the 1st time} which was debated and moved in the Lok Sabha.

ix) The Congress then lost some key elections in the Lok Sabha.

x) The political mood of the country began to change.

30. i) The Agitations against the government were brought to an abrupt halt. Protests were disallowed, strikes were banned, opposition leaders were arrested.

ii) The freedom of the press stood suspended.

iii) Various Constitutional rights of the people were suspended including the right to constitutional remedies.

iv) The government made extensive use of preventive detention. Leaders and workers and people were arrested because they may commit an offence.

v) Many opposition leaders and workers were arrested for reasons unknown but they couldn't protest their arrest.

vi) The doors of the judiciary were closed to the public.

vii) The 42nd amendment was introduced in the Indian Constitution.

viii) Writers returned their swords.

ix) Many acts of dissent were committed against the government by those who opposed the emergency.

x) Political leaders who were not arrested went underground and organised protests. Many newspapers and magazines chose to close down.

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17

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rather than submit to censorship, eg Seminar and Mainstream.

41

- i) The Mandal Commission ^{came into force} ~~was~~ implemented in 1978 under the chairperson B.P. Mandal.
- ii) It was meant to investigate the extent of social and educational backwardness in various sections of Indian society and recommend ways of identifying such 'backward classes'.
- iii) The decision of the National Front Government to implement the recommendations of the Commission gave further shape to the politics of 'Other Backward Classes'.
- iv) The intense debate for and against the reservation of jobs at the Centre helped the OBC communities become more aware of their identity.
- v) This in turn helped those who wanted to mobilize these communities in society.
- vi) This period saw the rise of many polt parties and groups that sought to improve ~~the~~ and increase the opportunities in employment and education for the Other Backward Classes.
- vii) It also questioned the share of political power that the OBC's enjoyed.
- viii) It was claimed that the Other Backward classes constitute a large part of the country and thus it would only be democratic to give these communities adequate representation in administration and a share in the political power of the nation.

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