

Political Science (028)



Section A

Ans 1 → (A) Both Statement - I and Statement - II are true

Ans 2 → (B) Berlin Wall

Ans 3 →	a	b	c	d
(A)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

Ans 4 → (D) (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

Ans 5 → (B) Kyoto Protocol

Ans 6 → (D) Assertion^(A) is correct but the Reason^(R) is incorrect

Ans 7 → (C) New India has made it clear that policy of 'no first use' can be reviewed.

Ans 8 → (A) Bharatiya Jan Sangh



Ans 1 → (A) Communist Party of India

Ans 2 → (C) Electronic Voting Machine

Ans 3 → (A) Internal disturbances

Ans 4 → (B) Philippines

Section B

Ans 1 → ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) ~~is~~ was founded in 1967 by five countries - Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Philippines - by signing the Bangkok Declaration. Today, it has 10 members.

Objectives of ASEAN are:-

1. The primary objective is to accelerate economic growth in the member countries and through that, ensure social



progress and cultural development.

2. It also aims to develop a peaceful and stable regional order based on rule of law and principles of the UN Charter. It tries to ensure that border disputes are not escalated into armed wars and tries to encourage negotiations to solve them peacefully.

E.g. It helped in solving the Cambodian ^{conflict}, ~~crisis~~, East Timor crisis, etc.

3. ASEAN Economic Community aims to create a common market and production base within the ASEAN countries. It also wants to reform ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism and has made FTAs (Free Trade Areas) for services, ~~and~~ capital, etc.

Ans 14 → Yes, during the period of dominance of the Congress Party, its leaders ~~di~~ never showed any desire to



form new parties. This is because Congress was a mass movement during the struggle for freedom. It was a broad social and ideological coalition which brought together peasants, workers, industrialists and people of all classes and castes. It brought together revolutionaries and pacifist, moderates and extremists, ^{the} left, the right and all shades of Centre. This all-inclusive character of Congress continued after independence also and ~~thus~~, so, leaders with different ideologies remained in the party.

Also, Congress tolerated and managed the factions. It took a balanced view and avoided extreme positions. It had greater tolerance for internal differences and accommodated the needs and ~~int~~ aspirations of different groups ('factions'). Since there was room for different views within the party, the leaders having different ideologies remained within the party and fought other factions to ~~pro~~ influence party policies. Thus, there was no trend of leaving the party.



Ans 15 → First Five Year Plan → 1. Time → 1951-1956

2. It focussed on eradication of poverty.

3. K N Raj stated that initially India should hasten slowly as rapid economic growth can endanger democracy. It taught us patience.

Main Aim →

4. It mainly focussed on agrarian sector and allocated money for the construction of dams and irrigation facilities like Bhakra Nangal Dam. It also laid emphasis on land reforms.

Second Five Year Plan → 1. Time → 1956-1961

2. It focussed on heavy industries.

3. ~~While~~ The First Five Year Plan taught us patience but the Second Five Year Plan wanted rapid



economic growth by implementing reforms in all the sectors simultaneously.

Main Aim

4. It wanted industrialisation and ^{focused} ~~relied~~ on heavy industries. It also included several protectionist measures to protect the domestic industries. Some industries like electricity, railways etc. were owned by government.

Ans 16 → In the 1977 elections, different ~~of~~ opposition parties came together to form Janata Party.

However ~~it~~ Janata Party experienced a split in 1979 because:-

1. Janata Party was not cohesive. Soon after it came to power, there was struggle for the post of Prime Minister among 3 leaders → 1. Morarji Desai, 2. Charan Singh ^{and} 3. Jagjivan Ram. Ultimately Morarji Desai became the Prime Minister.



2. Opposition to emergency could keep the party together for only some time.
3. It lacked leadership, direction and a common agenda. It could not ~~pursue~~ bring policies different from that of Congress.
4. Internal struggle between different factions and party infighting ultimately resulted in the split in 1979. Morarji Desai's government lost power within 18 months.
5. After this, Chaudhary Charan Singh formed the government with support of Congress but later Congress withdrew its support.

Ans 17 → There is a vast economic disparity between the poor and rich countries at the global level. It can be reduced by →



1. Limiting population growth in poor countries → Low population and higher incomes make the rich countries richer ^{whereas} high population growth and lower incomes make the poor countries poorer. Thus, we need to limit their population growth by increasing awareness and implementing policies like China's One Child Policy.
2. Increase per capita income → We can increase per capita income in poor countries by providing them employment and increasing their skills. We must improve the ^{awareness regarding} education to ensure that people get educated and get high-paying jobs instead of doing menial labour work.
3. Organisations like UN and its different agencies can help in increasing cooperation among the poor and rich countries to improve living conditions. Agencies like UNESCO, ^{WHO} UNDP, etc. help in improving human development.



4. Welfare schemes like availability of health and education facilities at subsidised prices can improve ^{the} conditions in poor countries.
E.g. PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana provides free grains to crores of people in India.
5. International community should try to ensure the installation of democracy and political stability in this region.

Ans 18 → Arms Control treaties regulate the development and acquisition of weapons.

Arms Control treaties between US and Soviet Union are:-

1. Anti Ballistic Missile Treaty - (1972) → It prevents US and USSR to launch nuclear weapons by using ballistic missiles as shield.

2. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty-I (START-I) → It regulates the number of warheads each country can have/deploy. It regulates Strategic Offensive Arms. It was signed in 1991 and 1993.
3. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty II (SALT-II) is also an arms control treaty to regulate strategic offensive arms.
4. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) (1968) is an arms control treaty between many countries which regulates who can have nuclear weapons.

Section-C

Ans 19(b) → Yes, while the Chinese economy has improved, not everyone in China received the benefits of the reforms as :-

1. Though with the growth in agriculture and industry,



Chinese GDP has increased but there is huge economic inequality. Privatisation has led to economic inequality between people and China is divided into ^{the} poor and rich regions unlike the earlier period when they followed the Soviet model.

2. There is huge unemployment in the country. Earlier ^{the} state ensured employment but now it is not so and there is huge unemployment. Working conditions for female are as bad as in Europe in eighteenth and nineteenth century during Industrial Revolution.

3. Environmental degradation and corruption in the government has made the lives difficult.

Thus, Chinese economy has improved but not everyone has received the benefits of reforms. It benefits only a small proportion of rich individuals.



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Question Number

Ans 20 → Yes, ^{the} 1960s ~~was~~ were labelled as the 'dangerous decade' in India because:-

1. Jawaharlal Nehru died in 1964. After his death, there were questions regarding who will succeed him and will the democratic ~~con~~ system continue to exist.
2. Many feared that India like other newly independent nations will not be able to manage a democratic succession and army will take control of the government.
3. New leadership faced the challenge of poverty reduction and ensuring economic development with equality and justice.
4. Failed monsoons led to decreased agricultural production and this, in turn, led to food scarcity. As a result, India had to import food.



5. During this time, India also faced various secessionist movements demanding separate country. Also, there were regional movements demanding more autonomy ^{as well as} ~~and~~ communal tensions.

E.g. Mizo National Front led armed struggle for independence from 1966.

6. Though the transition from Nehru to Shastri was smooth, but Shastri faced two major challenges:-

- (1) A conflict with Pakistan in 1965
- (2) Failed monsoons and decreased agricultural production led to food scarcity.

He also gave the slogan of Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan.

7. Shastri died in 1966 and ~~he was~~ ~~succeeded~~ followed by Indira Gandhi who was seen as



naive and inexperienced.

8. Before 1967 elections, India faced grave economic crisis because of food scarcity, reduction in industrial production, decline in foreign reserves and diversion of funds for defence and military.

9. Indira Gandhi devalued the rupee. India faced high inflation, food scarcity and unemployment in the country which led to resentment and popular unrest.

Thus, 1960s ~~was~~ were dangerous decade as all these factors threatened the democracy and unity of the country.

Ans 21 → Impact of globalisation on Indian culture :-

1. Globalisation affects ~~the~~ us in daily lives - in what we drink, eat, wear and think of ourselves.



E.g. Many Indians now eat ~~continental~~ and Italian foods like pasta.

2. It leads to the rise of uniform culture and imposition of Western culture on us. Culture of economically and politically powerful country is imposed and world begins to look like the powerful country wants. This is cultural homogenisation.

E.g. Traditional dresses have now been replaced by jeans and western dresses in Indian society.

3. It threatens our cultural diversity as people might forget traditional culture and ~~values~~ and blindly adopt the western culture.

4. It^a sometimes has negative effects as it decreases our choices but at times it can also increase



our choices and influence our culture without harming the traditional.

5. Globalization can also lead to cultural fusion and thus make each culture different and distinctive. This is called cultural heterogenisation.
E.g. Wearing khadi kurta with jeans

6. Political right has protested against cultural effects of globalisation like - celebration of Valentine's Day, westernisation of dresses and taste of Indian girls and availability of foreign TV channels.

Ans 22(b) → Role of Other Backward Classes in Indian Politics. →

1. Defeat of Congress in 1977 elections was partly ~~because~~ backward castes moved away from Congress towards ^{the} Janata Party. Leaders of backward castes also



played a major role in non-Congress victory in Assembly elections of 1977 in ^{the} ~~the~~ north.

2. Mandal Commission - In 1978, Janata ~~&~~ government appointed Mandal Commission to look into conditions of different sections of society and recommend measures to uplift the 'backward classes'. The Commission recommended that backward class should refer to backward castes or OBCs.
3. Before this, Karypoori Thakur had also given reservations to OBCs in Bihar which raised the demands for OBC reservation.
4. Mandal Commission was chaired by B.P. Mandal and it gave ^{the} report in 1980. In 1990, the National Front government decided to implement one of its recommendations regarding reserving 27% jobs in central government for OBCs.

5. This decision led to massive 'anti-Mandal' protests. The supporters and opponents debated on this issue. This led to awareness among people belonging to OBC category regarding their identity. This helped in their political mobilisation.
6. Several parties emerged which demanded better opportunities for education and employment ~~among~~ for OBCs and fair share in political power.
7. Backward and Minority Communities Employees' Federation (BAMCEF) was ~~formed~~ in 1978 which demanded political representation for OBCs, SCs, STs and minorities.
8. Later, from it BSP [Bahujan Samaj Party] was formed under the leadership of Kanshi Ram. It received support from Dalits in UP, Punjab and Haryana. It represents interests of backward castes and



achieved breakthrough in UP in 1989 and 1991 elections.

Ans 23 → Nuclear Policy of India:-

1. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was against nuclear weapons and advocated for peaceful use of nuclear energy in industries.
2. He began the nuclear programme under the leadership of Homi Jahangir Bhabha.
3. He opposed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 as it was discriminatory and instead pressed for universal non-discriminatory non-proliferation treaty in which all states have equal obligations.
4. India didn't sign NPT of 1968 and opposed it when it was extended indefinitely in 1995.



- We also haven't signed ~~Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty~~ (CTBT).
5. We conducted first nuclear test in 1974 [Operation ~~Smiling Buddha~~] but it was termed ~~peaceful~~.
6. Through nuclear tests of 1998 under Operation Shakti we demonstrated our capability to use ~~nuclear energy~~ for military purposes.
7. We follow the policy of 'no-first use' but ~~recently~~ India has also stated that this policy can be reviewed and changed.
8. We follow ^{the} principle of 'credible minimum deterrence' to use nuclear weapons as deterrence.

Section E



Ans 27(b) India Bangladesh Relations

Cooperation

1. Economic relations and trade have increased between India and Bangladesh in last few years.
2. Bangladesh is part of India's Look East Policy which aims to connect India to South-east and east Asian nations via Myanmar. Look East Policy was launched in 1990s and it is called Act East since 2014.
3. Both the countries have cooperated on issues of environmental degradation and natural disasters.
4. In 2015, both exchanged certain enclaves to



resolve border disputes.

5. Both signed Farakka Treaty in 1996 to share the water of Ganga river.

Confrontation (or Differences)

1. Both the countries have faced border disputes and disputes related to the sharing of rivers.
2. India is unhappy with denial of Bangladesh of illegal immigration into India, its support of anti Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups, its refusal to export natural gas or allow Myanmar to do so through its territory and its refusal to allow Indian troops to go to North-East through its territory.
3. Bangladesh feels that India behaves like a regional bully in sharing of river waters, is unfair in trade, support



rebellion in Chittagang hill tracts and ~~just~~ wants to take away its natural gas resources.

Ans 28(a) after 29 (a)

Ans 29(a) Yes, regional demands from different parts of India show that India adopted a democratic approach to accommodate diversity as :-

1. India has unique approach to diversity where we wanted to shape a united social life without losing the distinctiveness of each region and culture. We support unity with diversity. ~~So,~~ However in other ^{European} countries, diversity is seen as threat to ~~a~~ unity.

2- India adopted a democratic approach as it allows the expression of regional demands and doesn't view them as anti-national. Political

leaders address people based on their identity and specific regional problems. Their regional problems are also addressed through policy making.

3. Instead of suppressing regional demands, we focussed on settling them through negotiations and settlements.

E.g. Indian Government and Laldenga of Mizo National Front signed Mizoram Accord of 1986^{by} which a separate state of Mizoram was formed with special power and Mizo rebellions agreed to give up violent struggles.

4. Sharing of Power - We solved the various regional demands through power sharing arrangements. Demands for autonomy were met by creating separate states. ~~Also, regional demands~~

E.g. All Party Hill Leaders' Conference demanded



creation of separate tribal state from Assam. As a result, different states were created like Nagaland (1963), Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh (1987) and Tripura, Meghalaya and Manipur became states in 1972.

5. We also used several provisions of Constitution to accommodate regional demands. Flexible provisions in Constitution show far-sightedness of the Constitution makers.

E.g. Article 370 was granted to Jammu and Kashmir to give it autonomy. It is now abolished.

Sixth Schedule of Constitution gives ^{special} powers to different tribal regions to retain their own culture. Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya and Mizoram come under it.



6. By accommodating the regional demands we could decrease the possibility of separatism. It strengthened the unity and democracy as democracy involves acceptance of differences.

~~Some ex~~

E.g. Punjab Accord in 1985 was signed between Rajiv ~~Gandhi~~ Gandhi and Harchand Singh Longowal to address the demands of Punjab.

Ans 28(a) Importance of international organisations, ^{like UN} :-

1. International organisations like UN help ~~in~~ in issues of war and security. They ~~ensure~~ provide a platform where countries can find peaceful solutions instead of going to war. They prevent wars.

~~E.g. In~~

2. UN also ensures that in case war breaks out, then extent of hostilities are limited.



E.g. India and Pakistan conflict in 1947-48 was taken to UN and UN gave suggestions to reduce tensions.

3. They help in cooperation between countries for improving living standards of people. They improve social and economic development.

E.g. Agencies of UN like UNESCO, WHO, UNEP look after social and economic issues.

4. They provide ideas and information on how to cooperate and also provide rules, mechanisms and bureaucracy to countries so that they can ensure costs are fairly divided, benefits are properly shared and no country breaches the agreement.

5. UN also provides a platform where US and other countries can discuss different issues. It provides an



arena in which opposition to US attitudes and policies can be heard and ~~compromises~~ can be shaped.

6. International organisations, ^{like UN} are not perfect and are not a magical solution to all ~~problems~~ but they are important. Without them, world would be worse off.
7. Current world faces global challenges like climate change which require international cooperation and UN can be helpful in this. With ~~increasing~~ globalisation and interdependence, there is a need for international organisations so that they ^{countries} can cooperate and address global challenges.

3c(b) Manipur's Accession to India ~~is~~

1. At the time of independence, ^{Maharaja of} Manipur ~~is~~ Raja Bodhachandra Singh had ^{already} signed a ~~merger~~ agreement with India on the condition that internal autonomy under the monarch would be maintained.

~~Struggle~~

2. Democracy movements in Manipur forced the Maharaja to conduct elections in June 1948.
3. Manipur was the first part in India to conduct elections based on universal adult franchise.
4. In Manipur Legislative Assembly there were different views regarding integration with India.
5. Some parties supported the merger while others opposed it.
6. Indian government was successful in pressurising the Maharaja to sign ~~the~~ the Merger Agreement in September 1949.
7. This was done without consulting the legislative Assembly of Manipur which is still a cause of resentment in Manipur.



Section D

24.1
Ans 24 → (B) Capitalist and democratic

24.2 → (D) Russia

24.3 → (C) Tajikistan

24.4 → (B) Central Asian Republics

Ans 25 → after Ans 26

Ans 26 → 26.1 → (B) Oil

26.2 → (C) Gulf Region

26.3 → (A) Iraq

26.4 → (A) To get control of oil resources



Ans 25 →

Serial Number	Alphabet concerned	Name of States
(i)	D ✓	Tamil Nadu
(ii)	A ✓	Bihar
(iii)	B ✓	Andhra Pradesh
(iv)	C ✓	Uttar Pradesh