2019

POLTICAL SCIENCE

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 33

Time : Three hours

I.   *All the questions are compulsory.*

II.   *The figures in the right margin indicate full marks for the questions.*

III.   *Internal options are given in Essay Type questions.*

Questions No. 1 to 6 are objective type questions with four alternatives of which one of them is correct. Select and rewrite the correct answer along with corresponding alphabet.

1. Which one of the following Princely States merged with India after holding plebiscite ?   1

    A.   Hyderabad

    B.   Goa

    C.   Junagarh

    D.   Manipur.

2. When did Manipur become a full-fledged State?   1

    (A)   1960

    (B)   1971

    (C)   1986

    (D)   1972.

3. Who among the following drafted the First Five -Year Plan of India ? 1

    (A) J.C. Kumarappa

    (B) K.N. Raj

    (C) M.S. Swaminathan

    (D) G.D. Birla.

4. The Lake Mansarovar, the pilgrimage of Hindu is in – 1

    (A) China

    (B) Himachal Pradesh

    (C) Tibbet

    (D) Jammu and Kashmir.

5. Which one of the following is not a component of Traditional Notions of Security ? 1

    (A) Deterrence

    (B) Defence

    (C) Disarmament

    (D) Balance of power.

6. The UN Security Council is called the "Enforcement Wing", because – 1

    (A) It has five permanent members

    (B) Permanent members have veto power

    (C) One permanent member can stall its resolutions

    (D) It can take action against the aggressor states.

Question Nos. 7 to 16 are Very Short Answer (VSA) questions. Answer these questions in a word or a sentence each.

7. Who was popularly known as "Frontier Gandhi"? 1

8. When was States Reorganisation Commission set up? 1

9. In which State of India article 370 is applied? 1

10. Name the Prime Minister of India who appealed to the nation to skip a meal every week. 1

11. When was Tashkent Agreement signed? 1

12. What is meant by Atoms for Peace Proposal? 1

13. What is the tenure of non-permanent members of UN Security Council? 1

14. To which issue Amnesty International is concerned with ? 1

15. What does WMD stand for? 1

16. "Tomorrow (15th of August) will be a day of rejoicing as well as mourning", who said this statement? 1

Question Nos. 17 to 29 are Short Answer Type Questions. Answer these questions in about 30 to 50 words each.

17. What is the verdict given by the Supreme Court in "Indira Sawhney Case" relating to OBC reservation policy ? 4

18. What is meant by Truman Doctrine ? 4

19. What are the aims and objectives of South Asian Association For Regional Co-operation (SAARC) ? 4

20. List any four important factors that led to globalisation. 4

21. Distinguish between socialist and communist parties of India. 4

22. Explain any four features of coalition politics in India. 4

23. How are the external powers influence the bilateral relations among the South Asian Countries? 4

24. Explain the main privileges of the Permanent members of UN Security Council. 4

25. How was the Congress Party able to dominate the politics in the first three general elections in India? 4

26. How did the state Jammu and Kashmir accede to India? 4

27. Why did Green Revolution fail to make India self-sufficient in food grains? 4

28. How is the trans-border terrorism from Pakistan an obstacle in normalising the Indo-Pak relations? 4

29. Draw the emblem of the International Atomic Energy Agency. 4

*Question Nos. **30** to **33** are Essay-Type Questions. Answer to these questions in about **120** to **150** words each.*

30. Identify any four major issues which dominate the politics of North-East.

   2+2+2+2=8

Or

   How was Goa liberated and merged with India ?   8

31. Explain the main causes of Indo-Pak War 1971. How did this War come to an end.   8

Or

   Explain the basic Principles of India's Foreign Policy with reference to –

   4+4=8

   (a)   Non-Alignment

   (b)   Panchsheel.

32. Explain the causes of Cuban Missiles Crisis. How was the Cuban Missiles Crises solved ?   8

Or

   Clarify the role of US as World Hegemony with reference to First Gulf War.

   8

33. Explain any four advantages of globalisation.   2+2+2+2=8

Or

   Explain any two important traditional modes of protection against threat to security.   4+4=8

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