

2018

**POLITICAL 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.*

*Question Nos. 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. The first state created on the basis of language in India was identified as 1
- (A) Andhra Pradesh
  - (B) Arunachal Pradesh
  - (C) Uttar Pradesh
  - (D) Uttarakhand.

2. The recommendation of job reservation to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) by the Mandal Commission is 1

(A) 22%

(B) 25%

(C) 27%

(D) 29%

3. Indo-Pak war of 1971 was fought over the issue of Bangladesh liberation. This statement is 1

(A) correct

(B) wrong

(C) partially correct

(D) partially wrong

4. Which one of the following is NOT a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council? 1

(A) Russia

(B) China

(C) France

(D) India

5. World Trade Organisation is serving as the successor to 1
- (A) General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
  - (B) UN Development Bank
  - (C) International Monetary Fund
  - (D) World Bank
6. Which is the biggest cause of insecurity at the global level ? 1
- (A) Human Rights violation
  - (B) Terrorism
  - (C) Global poverty
  - (D) Health epidemics

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

7. What is Nehruvian approach to nation-building ? 1
8. Why was national integration a complicated phenomenon for India ? 1

9. Why is it said that the death of Mahatma Gandhi had a magical effect on India ? 1
10. How is the extreme form of regionalism expressed in separatist movements ? 1
11. Who was the architect of the Green Revolution in India ? 1
12. Why did land reforms fail in India ? 1
13. Who is the spiritual head of Tibet ? 1
14. Give an argument to support the abolition of veto power enjoyed by the permanent members of the UNSC. 1
15. Why is it said that the International Atomic Energy Agency was created to enforce 'Atoms for Peace' proposal ? 1
16. Why is the world regarded as a global village ? 1

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

17. How could the Congress dominate the Indian politics from 1947 to 1967?

4×1=4

18. Give *four* arguments in favour of the creation of smaller linguistic states in India? 4×1=4
19. Mention any *four* important functions of the Planning Commission in India (NITI Ayog). 4×1=4
20. State the *four* Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian constitution on promotion of international peace and security. 4×1=4
21. "India opposes the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty." Justify India's stand on NPT. 4×1=4
22. Give an account of the Ayodhya dispute in India. 4
23. How did Dalit politics resurge in India? 4
24. In what way did the logic of deterrence prevent the cold war from becoming a direct war? 4
25. How did Kashmir become a bone of contention between India and Pakistan? 4
26. Give any *four* main objectives of the United Nations. 4×1=4
27. Analyse the ways in which the United Nations can serve in this unipolar world. 4×1=4

28. Explain the term globalisation as a multidimensional concept. 4
29. Draw the party symbol of the Communist Party of India (CPI). 4

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

30. Explain the secessionist movements in Nagaland and Mizoram of the North East India. 4+4=8

*Or*

State the movement against outsiders in Assam. 8

31. Define the term bipolarity. Explain the Soviet system as a role model in the bipolar politics. 2+6=8

*Or*

Define the term hegemony. Explain the *three* dimensions of American hegemony.

2+6=8

32. Explain India's relation with Bangladesh. 8

*Or*

Explain the relationship between India and Sri Lanka. 8

33. Examine critically the process of globalisation to the context of India. 4+4=8

**Or**

Analyse terrorism and health epidemic as two important sources of threat in contemporary world politics. 4+4=8