राजनीति विज्ञान
POLITICAL SCIENCE

समय : 3 घण्टे ]
Time : 3 hours ]

निर्देश : (i) इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 35 प्रश्न हैं। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
(ii) प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक उसके सामुख अंकित हैं।
(iii) प्रश्नों के उत्तर सशक्त एवं समृद्ध होने चाहिए।
(iv) प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 1 अंक का है। प्रत्येक का उत्तर 20 शब्दों से अधिक न हो।
(v) प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 2 अंक का है। प्रत्येक का उत्तर 40 शब्दों से अधिक न हो।
(vi) प्रश्न संख्या 21 से 30 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 4 अंक का है। प्रत्येक का उत्तर 100 शब्दों से अधिक न हो।
(vii) प्रश्न संख्या 31 से 35 तक प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 अंक का है। प्रत्येक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों से अधिक न हो।
(viii) प्रश्न प्रश्न से प्रारम्भ कीजिए और अन्त तक करते जाइए, जो प्रश्न न आता हो उस पर समय नष्ट न कीजिए।

Note : (i) There are in all 35 questions in this question paper. All questions are compulsory.
(ii) Marks for each question are indicated against them.
(iii) Answer should be brief and to the point.
(iv) Question No. 1 - 10 are of 1 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
(v) Question No. 11-20 are of 2 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
(vi) Question No. 21-30 are of 4 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
(vii) Question No. 31-35 are of 6 mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
(viii) Start from the first question and proceed to the last. Do not waste time over a question, if you cannot solve it.

[ 1 ]

[ P.T.O. ]
1. Under which plan, the USA extended financial help for reviving the European Economy?

2. Which American President focussed on ‘soft issues’ rather than on the ‘hard politics’ of military power?

3. What is the representative head of the UNO called?

4. In which year the Chemical Weapons Convention was signed?

5. The rulers of most of the princely states signed a document to become a part of the union of India. What was this document called?

6. In which year the first general elections were held in India?

7. Which general election in India brought into picture the phenomenon of coalition?

8. In 1975, which leader led a ‘People’s march’ to the parliament?

9. An organisation formed by the Dalit youth of Maharashtra in 1972. What was its name?

10. Name the original state from which the following states were carved out —
   (i) Mizoram
   (ii) Arunachal Pradesh
   (iii) Meghalaya

11. During the second world war, name two countries of Allied powers and two countries of Axis powers.

12. Which state was accepted as the successor state of the Soviet Union? Which Soviet republic becomes the first to declare its independence?

13. Why is the US invasion of Iraq in 2003 considered both a military and political failure?

14. What is meant by Veto Power in Security Council?

15. What do you mean by ‘Confidence Building Measures’?
16. Which of the four princely states of India provided more difficult than the rest?

17. Which year did the central government recommend States Reorganisation Commission?

18. "Jawahar Lal Nehru exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India's foreign policy from 1946 to 1964". Comment.

19. The politics of north-east is mainly dominated by which issues?

20. Why was the Mandal Commission set up?

21. What is meant by bipolar world? Who placed missiles in which country?

22. What are the constraints on American hegemony?


24. "Since the end of the cold war, there have been significant changes in India-China relations. Their relations now have a strategic as well as an economic dimension." Elucidate.

25. "Non-traditional threats to security require cooperation rather than military confrontation." Explain with example.

26. What is meant by 'Common But Differentiated Responsibility'? In which year was the Earth Summit held?

27. Write a short note on 'Green Revolution'. What were its effects?


29. Under the leadership of Indira Gandhi, what changes took place in the Congress System after the 1971 Lok Sabha elections?
30. आंध्र प्रदेश में वर्तमान विरोधी आन्दोलन ने देश का ध्यान कुछ गम्भीर मुद्दों पर आकृष्ट किया। ये मुद्दे क्या थे?

The anti-arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh drew the attention of the country to some serious issues. What were these issues?

31. महाशक्तियाँ छोटे देशों के साथ सैन्य गठबंधन कयों स्थापित होती हैं? सीन कारण बतायें।

Why did the superpowers have military alliances with smaller countries? Give three reasons.

अथवा (OR)
त्रिकाल विकास किससे संबंधित है? पर्यावरण के मुद्दे पर भारतीय दृष्टिकोण पर प्रकाश डालिए।

What is 'sustainable development'? Throw light on India’s stand on environmental issues.

अथवा (OR)
वैश्विकीकरण का अर्थ बतायें। वैश्विकीकरण के आलोचकों इसके विरुद्ध क्या तर्क देते हैं?

Give meaning of the concept of globalization. What arguments do the critics of globalization give against it?

33. जनवरी 1947 में नवरत्न प्रदेश के तमिलनाडू बीतन सी तीन प्रमुख चुनावी निर्णयों क्या थे?

What were the three main challenges before newly independent India in August 1947?

अथवा (OR)
फूर्तार्च अंतर्देशीय प्रतिसंपर्क में पहले दशक में कांग्रेस ने संसार दल की भूमिका निभाई और विपक्ष की भी। स्पष्ट कीजिये।

In the first decade of electoral competition, the Congress acted as the ruling party as well as the opposition. Explain.

34. भारत के राजनीतिक एवं वैश्विक इतिहास में 1967 (बनुधर आम चुनाव) के वर्ष को अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है, क्यों?

The year 1967 (fourth general election) is considered a landmark year in India’s political and electoral history, why?

अथवा (OR)
अंडिसा गाँधी के कार्यकाल में न्यायमयिक सटोरी के साथ सरकारी के संघर्ष के क्या कारण थे? सर्वाधिक न्यायालय द्वारा केंद्रशासित भारतीय के केस में क्या निर्णय दिया गया?

What was the cause of conflict between the government and the judiciary during Indira Gandhi’s era? What was the decision of the Supreme Court in the Keshwanand Bharti case?

35. 'हर क्षेत्रीय आन्दोलन आकाशगंगा हृदय से अलग शाब्दिक गाँधी की तरफ अप्रत्याशित नहीं होते। उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिये।

‘All regional movements do not necessarily lead to separatist demand’. Explain with examples.

अथवा (OR)
1989 के बाद अनेक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर अधिकांश दलों के बीच एक व्यापक सहमति उभरती सी प्रतीत होती है। यह सहमति किन मुद्दों पर दिखाई देती है?

On many crucial issues, a broad agreement has emerged among most parties after 1989. In which issues this consensus appears to be achieved?

421 (ICQ)