

Question Paper Outside Delhi 2017 set1
CBSE Class 12 Pol Science

General Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Questions number 1 – 5 are of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
- Questions number 6 – 10 are of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
- Questions number 11 – 16 are of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- Questions number 17 – 21 are of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
- Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer-book.
- Questions number 22 – 27 are of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

1. Highlight any one feature of the multi-polar world as visualised by both Russia and India.

Ans. (i) Coexistence of several powers in the international system.

(ii) Collective Security and a collective response.

(iii) Negotiated settlements of international conflicts.

(iv) An independent foreign policy for all countries,

(v) Decision making through bodies like the UN.

(any one)

2. What was the significance of ‘Operation Iraqi Freedom’?

Ans. Operation Iraqi Freedom was launched by US to prevent Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).



3. Give a suitable example to show that globalisation need not always be positive.

Ans. i) Some farmers committed suicide because their crops failed. They had bought very expensive seeds supplied by a multinational company (MNC).

(ii) An Indian company bought a major rival company based in Europe, despite protests by some of the current owners.

(iii) Many retail shopkeepers or small businessmen have lost their livelihood due to the economic power of the MNCs.

(iv) A film producer in Mumbai was accused of lifting the story of his film from another film made in Hollywood.

(v) A militant group issued a statement threatening college girls who wear western clothes.

(any one example)

4. Why does development have different meanings for different sections of the people?

Ans. To an industrialist who is planning to set up a steel plant in a rural area, and at the same time to the Adivasi who lives in that region development means different because they lose their forest land.

5. Why is violence between two communities considered as a threat to democracy?

Ans. Because violence disturbs not only the social and economic interdependence, but also it adversely affects the secular system. It also hampers the religious freedom of an individual.

6. In which way did the policy of Non-Alignment serve India's interests?

Ans. Non-aligned posture served India's interests in at least two ways:

(i) Non-alignment allowed India to take international decisions and stances that served its interests rather than the interests of the superpowers and their allies.

(ii) India was often able to balance one superpower against the other. If India felt ignored or unduly pressurized by one superpower, it could tilt towards the other, neither alliance system could take India for granted.

7. Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.

Ans. Two political developments in 1940s:-



i) The political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League.

ii) The 'two nation theory' advanced by the Muslim League

ii) The British role and policy of divide and rule.

8. Match the following meaningfully from the names in Column 'A' with the information in Column 'B':

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Indira Gandhi	(i) A Member of Parliament from 1952 till his death
(b) Ram Manohar Lohia	(ii) Symbol of opposition during emergency of 1975
(c) Jai Prakash Narayan	(iii) Nationalisation of banks
(d) Jagjiwan Ram	(iv) Best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru

Ans.

Column 'A'	Column 'B'
(a) Indira Gandhi	(iii) (Nationalisation of Banks)
(b) Ram Manohar Lohia	(iv) (Best known for his sharp attacks on Nehru)
(c) Jai Prakash Narayan	(ii) (Symbol of opposition during emergency of 1975)
(d) Jagjiwan Ram	(i) (A Member of Parliament from 1952 till his death)

9. How far did the Rajiv Gandhi Longowal Accord succeed in bringing normalcy in Punjab?

Ans. (i) Rajiv Gandhi – Longowal Accord was an important step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab, but peace was not restored easily and immediately. The cycle of violence continued nearly for a decade

(ii) Peace returned by the middle of 1990s' and that too after having lot of losses.

10. What will happen if the regions are not given their due share in decision-making at the national level?

Ans. If regions are not given a share in the national level decision making, it will develop a feeling of injustice and alienation among the regional people.

11. What was the main objective behind China's adoption of the Soviet model of economy? In which two ways was China benefited by it?

Ans.

- The main objectives behind China's adoption of the Soviet model of economy were:-

(i) To create a state-owned heavy industries sector from the capital accumulated from agriculture.

(ii) As it was short of foreign exchange that it needed in order to buy technology and goods on the world market, China decided to substitute imports by domestic goods.

- China has benefited by it in many ways:-

(i) This model allowed China to use its own resources to establish the foundations of an industrial economy that did not exist before.

(ii) Employment and social welfare was assured to all citizens.

(iii) China moved ahead of most developing countries in educating its citizens and ensuring better health for them.

12. Describe terrorism as a new source of threat to security.

Ans. Terrorism as a new source of threat –

i) It refers to political violence that targets civilians indiscriminately.

ii) The terrorists use civilians as a weapon against national government to change a political context or condition they do not like.

iii) Terrorist groups seek to change a political context or condition that they do not like.

iv) Civilian targets are usually chosen to terrorise the public and to use the unhappiness of the public as a weapon against national governments or other parties in conflict.

v) Example: Plane hijacking, planting bombs in trains, cafes, markets and other crowded



places.

13. Explain any four negative consequences of globalisation for the people of India.

Ans. Negative consequences of globalization on India:-

- (i) Expensive seeds purchased from MNCs compelled farmers committing suicides due to crop failure.
- (ii) Slowly and gradually MNCs started buying Indian companies, resulted in instability in market.
- (iii) While some advances were made in certain arenas, critical sectors such as health, housing and primary education did not receive the attention they deserved.
- (iv) India had a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth. In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth which yet to be achieved.
- (v) De-regulated various sectors including trade and foreign investment. or any other relevant consequences.

14. Highlight any four consequences of the partition of India in 1947.

Ans. Consequences of partition of India in 1947:-

- (i) The Year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.
- (ii) There were killings and atrocities in the name of religion on both the sides.
- (iii) Thousands of women were abducted.
- (iv) People were forced to abandon their homes and move across the border.
- (v) Women were killed by their own family members to preserve family honour.
- (vi) All the intellectuals in various fields expressed their grief and anger.
- (vii) Minorities on both sides of border, fled their homes and secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.

15. What distinguished the dominance of the Congress Party in India from the one-party dominance in other countries? Explain.

Ans. The dominance of the Congress Party in India is distinguished from the other countries in the following ways:-

- i) In India, democracy was not compromised by dominance of one party.
- ii) In India, multiparty system prevailed where as in other countries like China and Russia dominance of one party was due to one party system only.
- iii) In India, there was no military interference like the same in Myanmar and Egypt.
- iv) In India, dominance of the one party (Congress) was due to its own popularity which managed it to win elections after elections.

16. Examine the dramatic changes that took place in the party system in India during 1969 to 1977.

Ans. The dramatic changes that took place in the party system in India during 1969 to 1977 are as follows:-

- (i) The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969 during Presidential election. She projected to split as an ideological divide between socialist and conservative factions of the congress party.
- (ii) The Congress party now identified itself with a particular ideology, claiming to be the only socialist and pro-poor party.
- (iii) Since 1969, the Congress party had started shedding its character as an umbrella party which accommodated leaders and workers of different ideological dispensations and view points.
- (iv) With the change in the nature of the Congress party, other opposition parties relied more and more on what is known in Indian politics as 'non-Congressism'. They also realised the need to avoid a division of non-Congress votes in the election.

Or any other relevant point.

17. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:



The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers for their own purposes. They got the promise of protection, weapons and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries. The alliance systems led by the two superpowers, therefore, threatened to divide the entire world into two camps. This division happened first in Europe. Most countries of Western Europe sided with the US and those of Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. That is why, these were also called the ‘western’ and the ‘eastern’ alliances.

(i) Name one organisation each related to the ‘western’ and the ‘eastern’ alliances.

(ii) Why were the smaller states interested in joining the super alliances?

(iii) How did the ‘alliance system’ threaten to divide the world?

Ans. i) Organisation related to western alliances:- NATO

Organisation related to eastern alliances:- Warsaw Pact

ii) a) The smaller states in the alliances used the link to the superpowers to fulfil their own purposes.

b) They got the promise of protection, weapons, and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries.

iii) Most countries of western Europe sided with the US and those of eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp. This tendency is an ample proof that the super powers threatened to divide the entire world into two camps.

18. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military’s authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons. Given their fear of the threat of what they call ‘global Islamic terrorism’ and the apprehension that Pakistan’s nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

(i) What is meant by ‘global Islamic terrorism’?

(ii) Why did Pakistan lack genuine international support for democratic rule?

(iii) Why was the military regime in Pakistan considered as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia?

Ans. (i) Global Islamic Terrorism is defined as a fear of threat by Islamic outfits funded by various Islamic Nations.

(ii) The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military’s authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons.

(iii) There was apprehension that Pakistan’s nuclear weapons might not go into the hands of the terrorist groups. Thus, they see the military regime in Pakistan as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

19. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Critics of popular movements often argue that collective actions like strikes, sit-ins and rallies disrupt the functioning of the government, delay decision-making and destabilise the routines of democracy. Such an argument invites a deeper question: why do these movements resort to such assertive forms of action? We have seen that popular movements have raised legitimate demands of the people and have involved large scale participation of citizens. It should be noted that the groups mobilised by these movements are poor, socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society from marginal social groups.

(i) Popular movements resort to which two types of assertive actions?

(ii) How far do you agree with the arguments given by the critics?

(iii) Why are groups involved in popular movements mostly from marginal social groups?

Ans. i) Strikes, sit-ins, rallies and protests (any two)6



ii) These assertive actions disrupt the functioning of the government, delay decision making and destabilise the routines of democracy.

OR

They involve a gradual process of coming together of people with similar problems, similar demands and similar expectations.

iii) Marginal social groups who may be adversely affected by these policies get less and less attention from political parties as well as the media because they are poor, socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society.

20. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:



(i) Identify and name the person who is holding the balancing beam between the public sector and the private sector.

(ii) Why has a big tilt towards the public sector been shown in the cartoon?



(iii) How did the over-emphasis on public sector adversely affect the Indian economy?

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 20:

(20.1) Distinguish between the public sector and the private sector with the help of at least one example each.

(20.2) Keeping in mind the Indian context, which type of economy would you prefer and why?

(20.3) Globalisation has promoted which type of economic sector?

Ans. i) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

ii) A big tilt towards the public sector has been shown because the state controlled key heavy industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.

iii) a) The state intervened only in those areas where the private sector was not prepared to go. Thus the state helped the private sector to make profit.

b) Also, instead of helping the poor, the state intervention ended up creating a new 'middle class' that enjoyed the privileges of high salaries without much accountability

c) The state controlled more things than were necessary and this led to inefficiency and corruption.

Q 20 for blind candidates:-

20.1

Public Sector	Private Sector
1. Resources are controlled, owned and supervised by the government. 2. It is planned and organised	1. Resources are controlled, owned and supervised by the individual, group of people or companies. 2. No government interference.
Eg. Key heavy industries like Iron	3. Eg. Bajaj Auto Ltd.

and Steel industry

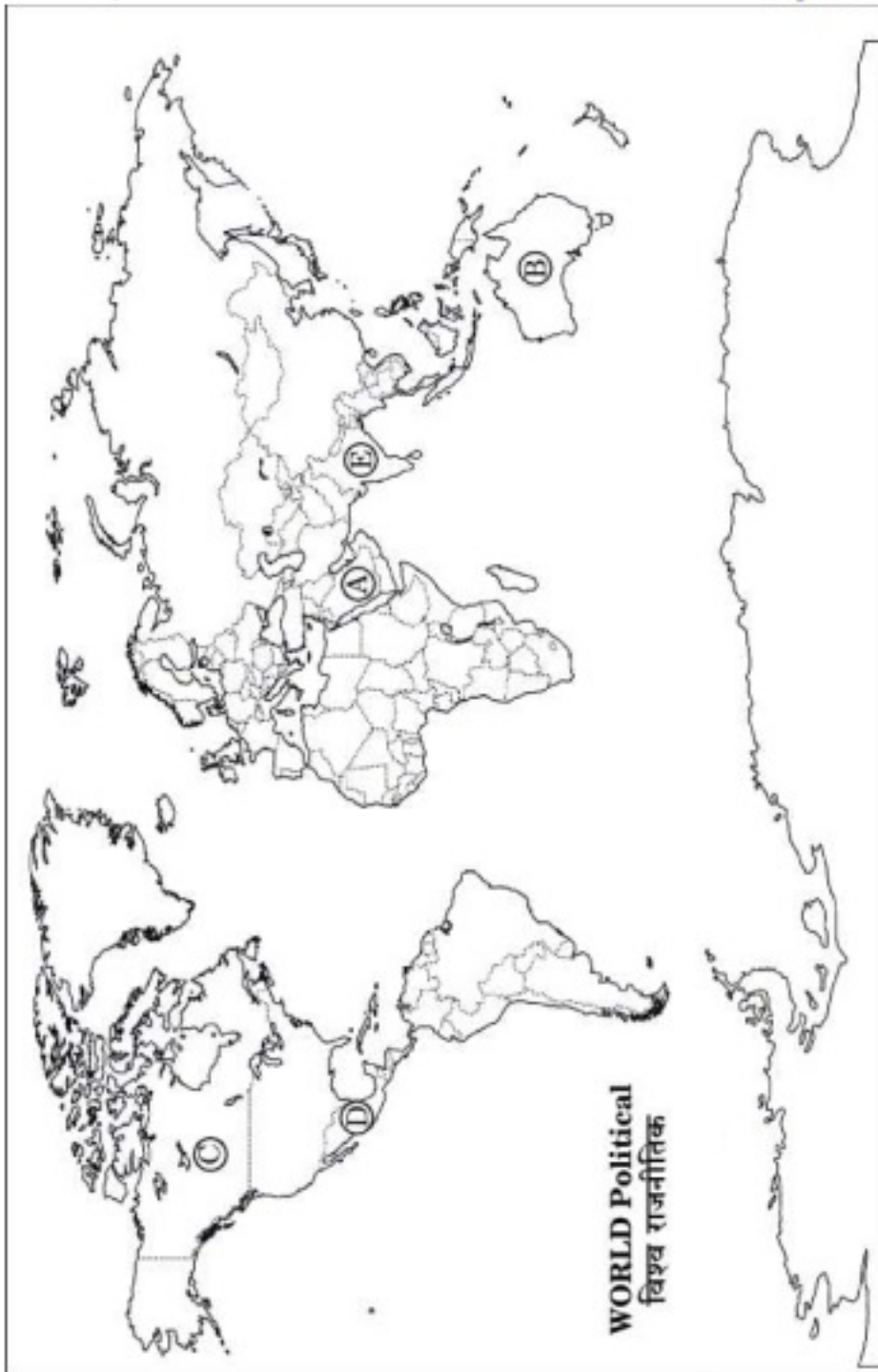
20.2 India deserves mixed economy to maintain the balance between agriculture, trade and industries managed by private hand and state controlled key heavy industries.

20.3 Globalisation has promoted private sector due to its policy of liberalization and privatization.

21. In the given political outline map of the World, five countries have been shown as A, B, C, D and E. With the help of the information given below, identify these countries and write their correct names along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet as per the following format in your answer-book:

Sr. No. of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the country
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		





(i) The country where Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987.

(ii) This country is of the view that the major responsibility of curbing gas emissions rests with the developed countries.

(iii) This country is known for its forest movements.

(iv) The first anti-dam movement aimed to save the Franklin River and its surrounding

forests was launched in this country.

(v) The largest producer of mineral oil in the world.

Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No. 21:

(21.1) Mention any two environmental concerns that have a long history.

(21.2) Explain the significance of 'Earth Summit' held in 1992.

(21.3) Highlight any two features of the Kyoto Protocol.

Ans. i) C Canada

ii) E India

iii) D Mexico

iv) B Australia

v) A Saudi Arabia

For blind candidates:-

21.1

(i) Environmental degradation

(ii) Global Warming

(iii) Water depletion (any two)

21.2 Significance of Earth Summit held in 1992:-

(i) This Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity and forestry.

(ii) It recommended a list of development practices called Agenda 21.

(iii) Under this list there was consensus on combining economic growth with ecological



responsibility, known as sustainable development.

(any two significance)

21.3 Features of Kyoto Protocol:-

(i) Kyoto Protocol was an international agreement for setting targets for industrial countries to cut their green house gas emissions in 2002.

(ii) It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still low in comparison to developed countries.

(iii) The protocol was based on principles set out in UNFCCC. (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)

(any two features)

22. Highlight the circumstances which gave birth to the idea of New International Economic Order (NIEO). Explain any two factors that weakened this initiative.

OR

In what three ways did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the world politics?

Explain.

Ans.

- Circumstances for the birth to the idea of NIEO :-

(i) The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries — a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) — was to be more developed economically

(ii) The people of these countries were to be lifted out of the vicious circle of poverty.

(iii) Economic development was also vital for the independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free.

(iv) It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved.



-
- Factors that weakened this initiative

i) Stiff opposition from the developed countries who acted as a united group

ii) The non-aligned countries struggled to maintain their unity in the face of this opposition.

OR

Ways in which the collapse of Soviet Union affected the world politics:-

(i) End of the Cold War confrontations. End of the ideological conflict between socialists and capitalist system.

(ii) Power relations in world politics changed and the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed.

(iii) The emergence of new independent countries with their own independent aspirations and choices.

23. Examine the U.S. hegemony as a structural power.

OR

Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association.

Ans. The US Hegemony as a structural power

(i) Hegemony as a structural power is the role played by the US in the world economy and existence in providing global public goods – such as the sea lanes of communication (SLOCs)

(ii) The naval power of the hegemony is another reason for its structural power.

(iii) The internet is the direct outcome of a US military research project that began in 1950. Even today, the Internet relies on a global network of satellites, most of which are owned by the US government.

(iv) The US is present in all parts of the world, in all sectors of the world economy and in all areas of technology.

(v) The US share of the world economy remains an enormous 28 per cent. The US also accounts for 15 per cent of world trade. There is not a single sector of the world economy in

which an American firm does not feature in the “top three” lists.

(vi) It is important to remember that the economic preponderance of the US is inseparable from its structural power, which is the power to shape the global economy in a particular way.

(vii) A classic example of the structural power of the US is the academic degree called the Master’s in Business Administration (MBA). The first business school in the world was established in 1881. Today, there is no country in the world in which the MBA is not a prestigious academic degree.

Or any other relevant point.

(any six points)

OR

Role of ASEAN as an economic association

i) The economy of ASEAN region is growing much faster than that of the US, EU and Japan. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond.

ii) ASEAN is trying to create a common market and production base within the ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region.

iii) A mechanism is being evolved to settle and resolve the economic disputes. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area for investment, labour and services.

iv) ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organization. It’s vision 2020 defined an outward looking role for ASEAN in the international community.

v) The current economic strength of ASEAN is being a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China makes its an attractive proposition.

vi) ASEAN’s strength, however, lies in its policies of interaction and consultation with member states, with dialogue partners, and with other non-regional organisations.

Or any other relevant point.

24. Mention the six principal organs of the United Nations and describe the functions of any two of them.

OR

Describe the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.

Ans. Six principal organs of the United Nations:

- (i) General Assembly
- (ii) Security Council
- (iii) International Court of Justice
- (iv) Secretariat
- (v) Economic and Social Council
- (vi) Trusteeship Council

Functions of General Assembly:-

- i) It elects the members for the other structures and agencies of the UN.
- ii) Deliberations and discussions over major international issues.
- ii) It takes all major decisions related to member nations.

(any two functions)

Functions of Security Council:-

- i) To prevent international conflicts and limit the extend of hostilities.
- ii) To facilitate cooperation among states.
- iii) To improve the prospects of social and economical development in the world.

(any two functions)

(or explanation of any two of the remaining organs)

OR

The security challenges facing the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War

(i) The newly independent countries faced the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries.

(ii) They had to worry about internal military conflict. These countries faced threats not only from outside their borders, mostly from neighbours, but also from within.

(iii) Many newly independent countries came to fear their neighbours even more than they feared the US or the Soviet Union or the former colonial powers.

They quarreled over borders and territories or control of people and populations or all of these simultaneously.

(iv) Internally, the new states were worried about threats from separatist movements which wanted to form independent countries. Sometimes, the external and internal threats merged.

(v) A neighbour might help or instigate an internal separatist movement leading to tensions between the two neighbouring countries.

(vi) Internal wars now make up more than 95 per cent of all armed conflicts fought anywhere in the world.

(vii) Between 1946 and 1991, there was a twelve-fold rise in the number of civil wars—the greatest jump in 200 years. So, for the new states, external wars with neighbours and internal wars posed a serious challenge to their security.

25. Do you agree with the statement that “the foreign policy of independent India has pursued the dream of a peaceful world”? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.

OR

Give any three suitable arguments in favour of “India being a staunch supporter of the

decolonisation process and in firm opposition to racialism”.

Ans. Yes, we agree with the statement. Suitable arguments for this are:-

(i) The foreign policy of independent India vigorously pursued the dream of a peaceful world by advocating the policy of non-alignment, by reducing the Cold War confederation and by contributing human resources to the UN peacekeeping operations.

(ii) India did not join either of the two camps during the Cold War era. India wanted to keep distance from the military alliances led by US and by the Soviet Union against each other.

(iii) During the Cold War, the US-led North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact came into existence. India advocated Non-alignment as the ideal foreign policy approach. This was a difficult balancing act and sometimes the balance did not appear perfect.

(iv) In 1956 when Britain attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the world protest against this neo-colonial invasion. In the same year, when the USSR invaded Hungary, India did not join its public condemnation.

Despite such situation, by and large India did take an independent stand on various international issues.

(any three points)

OR

Supporting arguments:-

(i) Under the leadership of Nehru India convened the Asian Relation Conference in March 1947. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonization process and firmly opposed racism especially apartheid in South Africa.

(ii) India made earnest efforts for the early realization of an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle.

(iii) The Afro – Asian Conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India’s engagement with newly independent Asian and African nations. The Bandung Conference later led to the

establishment of the NAM.

Or any other relevant point

26. Highlight the acts of dissent and resistance to the Emergency imposed in 1975. In your opinion, how did these acts affect the public opinion?

OR

Analyse the issue 'Indira vs the Syndicate'. What type of challenges did the issue pose before Indira Gandhi?

Ans.

- Acts of dissent and resistance to the Emergency imposed in 1975:-

(i) Many political workers who were not arrested in the first wave, went 'underground' and organised protests against the government.

(ii) Newspapers like the Indian Express and the Statesman protested against censorship by leaving blank spaces where news items had been censored. Magazines like the Seminar and the Mainstream chose to close down rather than submit to censorship.

(iii) Many journalists were arrested for writing against the Emergency. Many underground newsletters and leaflets were published to bypass censorship.

(iv) Kannada writer Shivarama Karanth, awarded with Padma Bhushan, and Hindi writer Fanishwarnath Renu, awarded with Padma Shri, returned their awards in protest against the suspension of democracy.

(v) The Parliament also brought in many new changes to the Constitution. In the background of the ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Indira Gandhi case, an amendment was made declaring that elections of Prime Minister, President and Vice-President could not be challenged in the Court.

(any four acts)

- Effects:-

(i) After the declaration of Emergency, the urban middle classes were generally happy ver



the fact that agitations came to an end and discipline was enforced on the government employees.

(ii) The poor and rural people also expected effective implementation of the welfare programmes that the government was promising.

Thus, different sections of society had different expectations from the emergency and also different viewpoints about it.

Or any other relevant effect.

(any two)

OR

- Indira vs Syndicate:-

(i) The real challenge to Indira Gandhi came not only from the opposition but from within her own party. Indira Gandhi had to deal with the 'syndicate', a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress.

(ii) The Syndicate had played a role in the installation of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister by ensuring her election as a leader of the Parliamentary party, but Syndicate wanted to control after they managed to make her the Prime Minister.

- Challenges faced by Indira Gandhi

(i) She needed to build her independence from the Syndicate.

(ii) She needed to work to regain the ground, the Congress had lost in the 1967 elections.

(iii) Indira Gandhi adopted a very bold strategy. She converted a simple power struggle into an ideological struggle.

(iv) She launched a series of initiatives and a Ten Point Programme, included social control of banks, nationalisation of general insurance, ceiling on urban property and income

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27. Describe any three areas of tension which are yet to be solved to retain unity in diversity in India.

OR

Describe any three elements of growing consensus among most of the political parties of India after 1989.

Ans. Three areas of tension are:-

i) Jammu & Kashmir- insurgency, separatism, terrorism etc.

ii) North-East states – demand for autonomy, secessionist movements

iii) Demand for the formation of states based on linguistic and regionalism in different parts of India.

Or any other relevant point.

(any three points to be explained)



OR

Elements of growing consensus

(i) Agreement on new economic policies : Most parties were in support of the new economic policies and believed that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.

(ii) Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes : Political parties had recognized that the social and political claims of the Backward Castes need to be accepted and support reservation of seats for OBC in education and employment.

(iii) Acceptance of the role of State level parties in governance of the country: State level parties were sharing power at the national level and had played a central role in the country's politics.

(iv) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement as most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutava' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.

(any three)

