

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

General Instructions :

- (i) All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Marks for each question are indicated against it.
- (iii) Question numbers 1 to 10 are of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each.
- (iv) Question numbers 11 to 20 are of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
- (v) Question numbers 21 to 25 are of eight marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 200 words each.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

1. What do you mean by 'Equality' ? 2
2. What do you understand by the changing nature of State activities ? 2
3. How far is it correct to say that rights do not imply 'absence of restraints' but 'due restraints' ? 2
4. Is political socialisation a static or a continuous process ? 2
5. Differentiate between Socialism and Communism. 2
6. Mention any two electoral devices to ensure adequate representation to minorities in India. 2
7. What do you mean by delimitation of constituencies ? 2
8. On which basis a party in India is recognised as a State party ? 2
9. Mention any two differences between political parties and pressure groups. 2
10. "Non-alignment does not mean either equi-distance or neutrality." Comment. 2
11. What is implied by Social Justice ? How can we provide Social Justice to citizens in India ? 2 + 2
12. What are the main characteristics of a welfare state ? How far is it correct to call India a welfare state ? 4

13. What is the relevance of Gandhism today ? 4
14. What is the significance of behavioural approach to the study of Comparative Politics ? 4
15. Is political development a cause or consequence of economic development ? Give arguments in support of your answer. 4
16. Describe any two major functions of the Election Commission of India. 2 + 2
17. What are the causes for the rise of political violence in India ? How can we curb it ? 2 + 2
18. Describe the main objectives of the National Policy of Empowerment of Women 2001. 4
19. What is the role of Planning Commission in India's socio-economic development ? 4
20. Write a brief note on India's changing relations with Pakistan. 4
21. What is the fundamental difference between the concepts of *Dharma* and *Religion* ? What is the role of *Dharma* in personal, social and political life ? 8
- OR**
- Discuss the relationship between law and liberty. 8
22. "To be human is not to be divine." In the light of this statement explain the concept of humanism. 8
- OR**
- What is Fascism ? Analyse causes for the rise and fall of Fascism. 2 + 6
23. Write a short essay on the emerging trends in the party system in India. 8
- OR**
- What is the role of pressure groups in a democracy ? How do they work to achieve their goals ? 4 + 4
24. "Communalism is a bane for democracy in India" How can we curb it ? 4 + 4
- OR**
- What factors are responsible for illiteracy in India ? What steps are being taken by the Government of India to achieve the target of free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 ? 4 + 4
25. What reforms have been suggested to make the U.N. Security Council more effective ? 8

OR

What do you mean by globalisation ? How has India responded to the challenges of globalisation ?

4 + 4

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1

1. “Without law there would be complete anarchy in a society.” Comment on this statement. 2
2. Differentiate between Rights and Claims. 2
3. What is the impact of globalisation on state activities ? 2
4. What is the difference between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics ? 2
5. How far is it correct to say that Marx was a humanist ? 2
6. Explain Empirical Liberalism. 2
7. How did Lenin modify Marxism ? 2
8. What are the main differences between interest groups and pressure groups ? 2
9. What do the NDA and UPA stand for ? 1+1
10. Name at least four of the seven countries that form the SAARC. 2
11. Discuss the relationship between Liberty and Equality. 4
12. Mention any two differences between the *laissez faire* and welfare state. 4
13. “Majority is not enough and unanimity is not required for the formulation of public opinion,” Comment on it. 4
14. How can we make the elections more reflective of the strength of political parties ? 4
15. Write a short note on the role of opposition parties in a democracy. 4
16. Why has caste played such an important role in the electoral politics in India ? How can we curb it ? 2+2
17. Are you in favour of reservation of one-third seats for women in the Lok Sabha ? Give arguments in support of your answer. 4
18. Write a brief note on the functions of the National Development Council of India. 4

19. What is the difference between regionalism and separatism ? How far is it correct to say that regionalism is not a bad idea in itself ? 2+2
20. Discuss India's changing relationship with the United States of America. 4
21. What is meant by social justice ? Are you in favour of giving preferential treatment to the backward classes in India in schools and colleges ? Give arguments in support of your answer. 8

OR

Write a short essay on the concept and significance of *Dharma* in Indian thought and practice.

22. How far is it correct to say that political socialisation leads to political participation and political development ? Give arguments in support of your answer. 8

OR

Differentiate between the traditional and modern approaches to the study of Comparative Politics.

23. Write a short essay on M.N. Roy's ideas on Humanism. 8

OR

What were the reasons for the rise and fall of Fascism ?

24. "Illiteracy is a bane for democracy in India." What steps have been taken by the Government of India to implement free and compulsory education for all children upto the age of 14 ? 8

OR

What are the reasons for the widespread socio-economic inequalities in India? How can we bridge these gaps ?

25. Discuss India's role in the Non-Aligned Movement. 8

OR

Discuss the main principles of India's foreign policy.

Marking Scheme — Political Science

General Instructions :

1. The Marking Scheme provides general guidelines to reduce subjectivity in the marking. The answers given in the Marking Scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. If a student has given any other answer which is different from the one given in the Marking Scheme, but conveys the meaning, such answers should be given full weightage.
2. Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the marking scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed.
3. Please use red ink for marking. Question Nos. 1 to 10 are of two marks each 11 to 20 are of four marks each and 21 to 25 are of eight marks each. Division of marks has been indicated for the examiners guidance. The marks may be written on the left hand side of the margin.
4. A full scale of marks 0-100 has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1. (a) Equality before law
(b) Equal opportunities for all
(c) No discrimination on basis of caste, creed, religion, colour or sex.
(d) Absence of special privileges 2
2. In 19th century the main function of State was to provide stability, security and protect the citizens from external threats. Today the functions of the State includes maintaining law and order and making of foreign policy. So with the changing conditions of the world the activities have to be changed, this is called the changing nature of state of Policy. 2
3. (a) Rights are not absolute
(b) Rights and duties are interdependent
(c) Rights are guaranteed by Laws and Laws are to be followed (Rule of Law)
(d) Unlimited rights lead to chaos and anarchy 2

4. It is a continuous process. It is shaped by factors like international historical events, social developments and domestic transformation.
(Full marks can be given only for writing - Yes, it is a continuous process) 2

5.

Socialism	Communism
1. Means of production and distribution are controlled by society	1. Means of production and distribution are controlled by workers.
2. State is necessary for the good of the society	2. State is an unnecessary evil and should be done away with.
3. Gradual and peaceful reform	3. Violent revolution
4. Cooperation	4. Class struggle

(any two) 2

6. (a) Reservation of seats
(b) Proportional representation
(c) List system
(any two) 1+1 = 2

7. Delimitation of constituencies means the demarcation of geographical territory on the basis of population for the election of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Sabha. 2

8. (a) 6% of valid votes polled in Lok Sabha or Assembly.
(b) And at least 2 seats in the Assembly OR 3% of total seats or 3 seats (whichever is more). 2

9. (a) On the basis of organization
(b) Field of activity of a PP is wider whereas of a PG is limited.
(c) PG does not participate in Elections whereas PP participates in election.
(d) PG membership is overlapping whereas a PP does not have multiplicity of membership. 2

10. (a) Non-Alignment means not to join any power bloc.
(b) To take independent view and decision on the basis of merits of the issue.
(c) Neutrality is relevant only to a situation of war whereas Non-Alignment is relevant to both war and peace. 2

11. **Social Justice**
(a) No discrimination
(b) Equal opportunities for self developments
(c) Elimination of forced or Bonded labour
(d) Protection of the interests of the minorities
(e) Liberty of thought, expression, faith, belief and worship

Providing social Justice to citizens in India

- (a) Reservation of seats in employment quota
- (b) Reservation of seats in E lections
- (c) Protection of interests of SC and ST by granting some facilities in education and related fields

2+2 = 4

12. **A welfare state implies :**

- a. Economic Security
- b. Educational facilities
- c. Medical Care
- d. Fulfillment of basic needs of all
- e. Extinction of immoral activities and helping of the distressed
- f. Social security

Yes, it is a welfare State- Preamble of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles express it.

- 1. Land reforms have been enforced to provide ownership rights to poor farmers.
- 2. Economic and Social Security
- 3. Medical Facilities
- 4. Educational Facilities
- 5. Fulfillment of basic needs

2+2 = 4

13.
 - 1. Gandhijee's concept of non-violence can bring peace to the present turbulent society
 - 2. Gandhijee's thinking of 'means justify end' can stop the deteriorating human behaviour.
 - 3. Gandhijee's idea of performing duties rather than enjoying rights is relevant even today
 - 4. His view that administration of justice should be made cheaper for the common man is very relevant
 - 5. Greater stress on cottage industries is relevant till date because of the availability in abundance of the manual power in India.

(any four points)

4

14. **Behavioral approach**

- 1. It is a more wholistic approach where not only institutions but also the behavior of the people is studied
- 2. Studies formal as well as informal institutions
- 3. Provides a greater insight into the political process.

4. It is inter-disciplinary in approach and borrows from various natural and social sciences.
- 1) Provides greater insight into political process
 - 2) Provides knowledge about how do people participate in the political process
 - 3) Helps to understand public opinion, pressure groups and quench the results of our study
 - 4) It is inter disciplinary in approach
 - 5) It is scientific in approach
- 2+2 = 4
15. Yes, political development is the pre-requisite of economic development as political development leads to
- a. Greater political participation of the people
 - b. Efficient Government
 - c. Better utilization of human and material resources
- Yes, for some, political development is the consequence of economic development as it is a symbol of :
1. Industrial society
 2. Administrative and legal development
 3. Building of stable democracy
- 4
16. 1. Delimitation of constituencies
2. Preparation of electoral roll
 3. Conducting elections
 4. Recognition of political parties, election symbols etc.
- 4
17. 1. Money power
2. Muscle Power
 3. Communalism
 4. Casters
 5. Terrorism
 6. Criminalisation of politics
- Measures to curb**
1. Effective law and order machinery
 2. Giving more powers to election commission
 3. Deployment of adequate forces
 4. Banning of people with criminal background from contesting elections
- 4

18. 1. Help line for women
 2. To stop sexual harassment at work place. Constitution of a committee at the National Level
 3. Facility of training for women employment
 4. Domestic violence against women privation bill
 5. National women fund 4
19. 1. Increase in the National income
 2. Growth in exports
 3. Employment opportunities
 4. Enhanced agriculture and industries production
 5. Socio-economic
 6. Removal of concentration of wealth
 7. Conservation of environment 4
20. 1. Cultural and sports programmes
 2. Greater people to people interaction
 3. Regular meetings between heads of states and other officials
 4. Lahore bus. 4
21. Dharma is a under concept which include righteousness, duty, lawfulness and rightful claims whereas Religion is associated with an individual's belief, faith and method of worship.
- I The role of dharma in -
Personal life- Dharma tells us what one should do and what not to do
 Personal development to attain moksha, Good habits
- II Social Life-** General behaviour, civic consciousness, polite behaviour and conduct. Dharma is based on one's position in society and stage of life. It could be different for men and women. The basic principle of Dharma is - Upkaar.
- III Political Life-** Advocates a secular state which protects all citizens irrespective of faith, religion and belief. 8

OR

Relationship between law and liberty :

1. Law and liberty are complementary to each other
2. Law is essential for liberty
3. Law ensures uniform rules of behaviour to enable everyone to liberty

4. Liberty without restraints leads to chaos and anarchy
5. Reasonable laws enhance liberty
6. Laws should not discriminate as they would restrain liberty and lead to unrest.

(Any four points)

22. A Humanism is a thought where the centre of the study is the human being rather than divine or super natural matters. It believes in rational ways of solving human problems and considers mankind as responsible and progressive intellectual beings. Humanists believe in the potentials of the individual provided they get the opportunity to develop to their fullest. This is contrary to the belief of the middle ages where human beings were subordinate to god. The Renaissance and Enlightenment brought about a change in this perspective. Man became the centre of the universe and the master of his destiny. He had the freedom to choose his path rather than being dictated either by tradition or by god.

8

OR

Fascism was more of an attitude than a doctrine. The word fascism is derived from 'fascio' which in Italian means a bundle of rods. It was an authoritarian political system propagated by Mussolini in Italy and its more dangerous counterpart Nazism developed under Hitler in Germany. It was an intensely nationalistic, anti-communist and anti- democratic in nature.

[2+3+3]

Rise of fascism

1. Frustration among the masses when Italy did not benefit from the war.
2. War debts and budget deficit caused miserable condition
3. The post war democratic govts. were weak and corrupt
4. The above factors led to frustration and humiliation to the people of Italy

Fall of fascism

1. System was primarily based on terror
2. Critics and conspiracies had a hay day
3. Curtailment of civil liberties was not appreciated by one and all
4. Everyone was afraid that the world may face another world war.

23. Emerging trends in the party system in India :

1. After independence India saw a long period of one- party dominance- Congress at the centre as well as in the states
2. After 1977 the position of Congress weakened and a combination of non- Congress parties came to power
3. In 1980 Congress regained its dominant position

4. Coalition era and trends towards multi-party system started from 1989 onwards e.g NDA, UPA etc
5. Regional parties, Mushrooming of state parties and they came to play an important role in the centre as well. It has led to the decline in the power of national political parties.
6. Oppositions strong and vocal.

(Students should elaborate on the above points. Special consideration for relevant examples)

8

OR

Role of pressure groups in democracy :

1. PG are voluntary organization formed to defend or promote the interest or the cause or political position of PP participating in actual contest of power
2. They play an important role in a democracy by articulating the demands of the people
3. Providing a common platform for expressing common views
4. They act as a link between the govt. and the people

They use various methods to achieve their goals —

1. Pressure on legislators
2. Influencing ministers and politicians
3. Pressurizing administrators/ govt. officials/ civil servants
4. Effective contribution to the activities of political parties by lending support to trade unions, kisan sabhas
5. Mobilization of public opinion
6. other methods like- bandhs, strikes, processions, demonstrations etc

24. Yes, communalism is a bane for democracy in India it affects

1. Unity and integrity of the country
2. Against the secular character of the constitution
3. Hampers the spirit of fraternity
4. Leads to riots, violence, loss of life and property and hence hampers development and democratic fabric of society

We can curb communalism by-

1. Stringent enforcement of laws
2. Creating an awareness through education to develop a non- communal national outlook
3. Actualizing the concept of Sarv Dharma Sambhav.
4. Disallowing political parties who encourage communal or sectional interest

4+4 = 8

OR

Factors responsible for illiteracy in India

1. Poverty
2. Colonial legacy
3. Over population
4. Unemployment
5. Lack of awareness
6. Lack of educational facilities in rural areas

Govt of India has undertaken the following steps to achieve the target by providing—

1. Free and compulsory education upto the age of 14
2. Organization of National literacy Mission in 1988
3. Setting up Navodya schools in every district
4. Non-formal educational programme
5. Incentives to poorer sections of society to motivate them
6. Reservation of seats in schools and colleges for weaker section (or any other relevant points)

25. The main aim of the U.N was maintenance of peace, collective security and elimination of situations of war. The membership of the U.N kept on increasing where as security council is still where it was
1. There is a persistent demand for the expansion of the security council
 2. Increase in the permanent and non- permanent members. It should be more representative
 3. It should perform peace keeping efforts whenever required
 4. Veto power must be done away.

The present composition of the security council particularly, the permanent members category is weighed heavily in favour of Industrialised developed countries.

8

OR

Globalization refers to a process by which the planet earth is considered to be one single unit or global village where social and economic interaction among the people is based on interdependence .

1. Global issues and problems are to be tackled with global efforts and cooperation.

2. Process of globalization is the result of development in the field of science and technology and increased economic, technological and cultural interaction
3. The world has shrunk

India's response to challenges of globalization :

1. Qualitative turn towards liberalization where reforms were undertaken like trade policy reforms, industrial policy reforms exchange rates reforms, capital market reforms, financial reforms
2. Entered into an agreement with World Trade Organization

(Student needs to give a brief explanation of the above)

QUESTION PAPER CODE 59/1

EXPECTED ANSWERS/VALUE POINTS

1.
 - (1) No Society can exist without a legal order.
 - (2) It provides certainty to our relationships.
 - (3) It emphasizes complete equality before law and equal conformity to law by officials and individuals.

(Any 2 points) (2)

2.
 - (1) A selfish claim cannot be right.
 - (2) To be a Right, it must aim at the good of society and it must be recognized as such by the general opinion of the society.
 - (3) If rights were not dependent on recognition by society, one would be claiming anything, depending upon one's convenience. (2)

3.
 1. The pace of technology in recent years has accelerated interaction between states.
 2. Most economists are of the view that international trade is in general beneficial to all, including developing countries.
 3. The states are also required to regulate inflow or outflow of foreign exchange so that sudden fluctuations do not create crises in economy. (2)

4.

<p>Comparative Govt</p> <p>Comparative Govt refers to the deliberations on studies of different forms of state systems, their institutional frame work and functions, and their constitutional background and formulations.</p> <p>The scope of comparative govt. is narrow.</p>	<p>Comparative Politics</p> <p>Comparative politics is more concerned with non-state institutions political processes and behaviour societal structure, norms and values.</p> <p>Whereas the scope of comparative politics is wider. (2)</p>
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5. (1) Marx was one of the most powerful thinkers who understood the havoc which early industrialization had brought about.
 (2) He was also keen to transform society on human lines.
 (3) His search was essentially for a human social order.
 (4) All the tenets of Marxism like Dialectical Materialism, theory of surplus value and economic Interpretation of History show that he was a humanist. (2)
6. (1) Mill and Green emphasized the moral dimension of democracy. They valued it because they thought that it was the most effective instrument for the improvement of mankind
 (2) The empirical liberals like Schumpeter and Dahl treat democracy as a mechanism to bring about equilibrium in society.
 (3) This is leading liberalism on the one hand to the 19th century individualism and on the other to a concept of justice. (2)
7. (1) Lenin reupdated the doctrine of the inevitable decline of capitalism.
 (2) Marx had believed that changes in economic system would automatically lead to changes in the super- structure of society and politics. He had declared that while hand mill gives us a feudal system, the steel mill gives us a capitalist one.
 Lenin did not accept this doctrine.
 (3) According to Lenin, while workers were capable of trade Union consciousness, they did not have the urge to develop a revolutionary agency helping them to have it.
 (Any two) (2)
8. (1) In general organizations of specific interests to influence policy making are primarily interest groups. Because of tactics used by them they are also called pressure groups.
 (2) However in terms of their purposes, nature, tactics and role both the pressure groups and interest groups are often used inter-changeably.
 (3) All pressure groups are interest groups but all interest groups are not Pressure groups. (2)
9. National Democratic Alliance.
 United progressive Alliance. (2)
10. India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka
 (Any four) (2)

11. (1) Liberty is inseparably tied to the concept of equality.
 (2) Liberty is the condition of equality and vice-versa.
 (3) Liberty does not mean mere absence of restraint. It means to be autonomous and self determining.
 (4) It implies that we are equally entitled to realise our capacities.
 (5) Democracy guarantees liberty and equality more than any other form of government.
- (Any four) (4)
12. **Laissez faire means :**
 (1) freedom of trade and Commerce.
 (2) They considered the state as evil, yet-the state was necessary to hold the very basis of competitive society.
- Welfare state means:**
 (1) It considers state as an agency to transform society for the welfare of all.
 (2) Welfare state playing an active role in the field of public health and alleviation of poverty. (2+2)
13. (1) Public Opinion is a compound of two words Public and opinion. A public is a collectivity of people with a common interest. Collectivity denotes a complete absence of organization.
 (2) Public opinion is commonly used to denote the aggregate of the views mean hold regarding matters that affect or interest the community.
 (3) In a society whenever an issue emerges many views emerge some of these get discarded, some modified and some receive larger attention.
 (4) Finally one view emerges which is generally considered as public opinion. (4)
14. Elections can be made more reflective by the system of proportional representation parties would be represented in direct-proportion to the percentage of the seats equaling the percentage of votes. Under this system any party or group would secure representation in proportion to the support it has amongst the electors.
 This is achieved by two systems
 a) Single Transferable vote system.
 b) Party list system. (4)
15. Apart from performing the functions of governance, the opposition party continues to perform all other functions as a political party.
 (1) They are expected to present themselves as an alternative government.
 (2) To keep the government in check.
 (3) Provide the people alternative policies and programmes.
 (4) It must provide check some balances to the ruling party by criticizing on its excesses lapses and acts of omission and commission. (4)

16. There has been increased use of caste communal and other factors in elections
- (1) This is the most important point
 - (2) Almost all parties while selecting candidates first of all take into consideration caste and community factors, outweighing all other factors.
 - (3) Political parties have been formed on caste and religious identities.
 - (4) Election Commission should not give recognition to caste based parties.
- (any two) (2+2 = 4)
17. Yes.
- (1) A change of attitude towards women within the family and social system completely dominated by men can not be brought about by making laws or policies alone.
 - (2) There is a need to bring women themselves in decision making and implementing process.
 - (3) Women constitute about one-half of the population of the country, but the number of women in the Lok Sabha has never exceeded same nine percent of its total membership.
 - (4) All major parties have been stating in their manifestoes that one-third of Parliamentary and assembly seats should be reserved for women, but the male political class in India is hesitant to give up its grip on political power.
- No we do not support one-third reservation seats in Lok Sabha.
- (1) Women will neglect the families or any other relevant points. (1 + 3=4)
18.
 - (1) To prescribe guidelines for the formulation of the national plan.
 - (2) To consider the national plan as formulated by the planning commission.
 - (3) To assess resources required for implementing the plan and to suggest ways and means for raising them.
 - (4) To consider important questions of social and economic policy effecting development.
 - (5) To review working of the plan from time to time and to recommend such measures as are necessary for achieving the aims and targets articulated in the national plan.

(Any 4) (4)

19. Regional imbalances are a major cause of regionalism in India in many ways.

 - (1) Existence and continuation of regional inequalities both among states and within states create the feeling of neglect.
 - (2) It is a strong feeling of pride or loyalty that people of a region have deprivation and of discrimination. In a country which is multi ethnic and multi-religious with groups concentrated in states or regions. These disparities also become cause of social conflicts leading to political and administrative problems. As example - Chattisgarh and Jharkhand.

By Separatism is generally meant movement to secede from the country and become an independent State.

- (1) Separatism is a result of the presence of religious, linguistic or ethnic minorities, concentrated in border states and lack of loyalties to nation in them.
- (2) These causes can be —
 - (a) Exclusion from employment opportunities because of language or religious requirements.
 - (b) Denial of land ownership or refusal to recognise traditional land ownership/Regionalism is not a bad idea because this helped people in developing their ideas, interests particularly in rural areas of developed states and in the other sectors conflicts.

(2+2=4)

- 20.
- (1) America is India's largest trading partner. She is also the biggest foreign investor in India.
 - (2) After the second World War the relations between the two countries started taking new shapes
 - (3) USA recognised that with economic strength India was an important player in this part of the world. Its growth potential - economic and political could not be ignored.

Causes of tension :

- (1) India not only continued to refuse to enter into discriminatory arms control agreements but also developed its missile programme.

In this context conduct of nuclear tests by India in 1998, significantly crowded its relations with the USA.

(any other relevant points)

(4)

21. Social justice includes:

- (1) A provision of social security;
- (2) A need to change social order according to changed conditions;
- (3) Prohibition of exploitation;
- (4) Protection of the interests of minorities;
- (5) Just conditions of work;
- (6) Liberty of thought, expression, faith & worship. (Any three)

Yes we agree for preferential treatment.

- (1) As the percentage of backward classes in India is over 50%, so reservation is necessary.

- (2) There has been a widespread practice of discrimination against the SC. The state is now entitled to discriminate in their favour.
- (3) The object of protective discrimination is to raise them to a level where they can take advantage of the principle of equality of opportunity and complete with other sections on an equal footing.
- (4) If the state is working for the least advantaged or weaker section of the society, the state is working for the betterment of the people.

(or any other relevant point)

(3+1+4 = 8)

OR

- (1) The word 'Dharma' is derived from the Sanskrit word - root 'dhr' that means to adopt' to support' or 'to sustain'. In simple language 'it means "the principles of right"'.
(2) It refers to the moral concerns of human beings.
- (3) It is often associated with religion or spirituality. But dharma is not spirituality alone.
- (4) 'Dharma' of each person is determined by the position one occupies in the societal system of 'varnas' and 'asramas'
- (5) It lays stress on individual nature & temperament. It consists in the realisation of one's potential in the context of the place one occupies in society.

Significance in Indian thought

- (1) It talks of what one should or should not do.
- (2) 'Dharma' not only refers to civil, religious and spiritual matters. It also talks about general behaviour of individual as personal habits like cleanliness, sanitation etc.
- (3) 'Dharma' can be understood in different ways to different classes in society and at different stages of life.
- (4) While referring to the areas and operations of 'Dharma' as ordained in the Vedas and Smritis concerning four classes (chaturvarna), the Hindu - law giver Manu and other exponents of Hindu philosophy have given a leading place to the accepted conducts which were handed down from generation to generations by well - meaning persons of the community.
- (5) 'Dharma' is related to the four ends of life. These are 'Dharma', arth, kama' and 'moksha'.

(any four)

22. (1) Most political sociologists, including Lincian pye and G.Almond, are of the opinion that political development means ‘economic development’ on the one hand and ‘democracy’ on the other. The key element of political development. ‘Equality’ provides all citizens with the means of effective participation in affairs of state.
- (2) Political participation means “the extent to which citizens avail themselves of those democratic rights to which they are entitled. It is measured by the electoral participation and a few other activities. Political participation will increase when the government is able to solve the problems of economic development effectively which is the second element of political development.
- (3) Political development is possible only with political participation which is possible only with political socialisation. It is the study of the effects of social environment like family, schools, mass media etc. on the political system. It is the process by which political beliefs are transmitted from one generation to the next.
- (4) So it is correct to say that political socialisation leads to political participation and political development. (8)

OR

There are many approaches to the study of politics and sometimes different approaches overlap each other. However, in a broad sense these can be classified under two heads. (1) traditional and (2) Modern

- (1) Traditional approaches are speculative and prescriptive in nature.
- (2) Modern approaches are empirical and scientific.
- (3) Traditional approaches include philosophical approach, Historical approach, legal approach and Institutional approach.
- (4) Modern approaches include behavioral approach, systems approaches and input and output approaches. (or any other relevant point)
23. M.N. Roy gave a clear expression to the idea of humanism. He regarded man as central, he wrote “freedom is the supreme value because the urge for freedom is the essence of human existence”. Roy accepted humanism because humanists had always approached life from the assumption of the sovereignty of man. It is man’s unique capacity of knowing as distinct from the common biological activity of being aware, which endows him with powers, not to rule over others, but to create freedom for the benefit of humanity. (8)

OR

- (1) Fascism was essentially a product of the forces released as a result of world war.
- (2) Italy was denied its principal territorial claims at the Paris conference after the world war.
- (3) It felt that it had been portrayed by the allies.
- (4) After world war I, the economic situation also deteriorated.
- (5) Unemployment increased.
- (6) Successive parliaments were unrepresentative, corrupt and inefficient.
- (7) People had grown sceptic. Strikes were frequent.
- (8) A general feeling of crisis prevailed throughout the country. The government of the day failed. The socialists could replace it but did not misted enough courage.

Reasons for the fall of Fascism :

- (1) Fascism destroys the individual in the name of the state.
- (2) The individual becomes expendable for the sake of the state and can sacrificed at its alter.
- (3) The nation state is important but it can not be identified with the government because for all practical purposes the government merely consists of group of people who speak in the name of the state.
- (4) Government based on a denial of human rights and interests cannot last long.
- (5) Dictators are forced to keep up nations to high emotional pitch. In order to do so they devise various methods of rewards and punishments.

(any four)

- 24.
- (1) The National policy on education-1986 was revised in 1992 and also a new Programme of action brought in. National Policy on education (NPE) -1986 and the Programme of action (POA) -1992 envisage that free and compulsory education of satisfactory quality should be provided to all children up to the age of 14 years before the commencement of the twenty first century.
 - (2) The NPE reiterated that the new thrust in elementary education will emphasis two aspects.
 - (a) Universal enrolment and retention of children up to 14 years of age.
 - (b) A substantial improvement in the quality of education.

- (3) The NPE suggested that it shall be ensured that all children who attain the age of about 11 years by 1990 will have had five years of schooling or its equivalent through the non-formal stream.
- (4) By 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age.

(8)

OR

- (1) During about 200 years of British colonial rule, India suffered much set back in economic, social and Industrial development.
- (2) The traditional Indian agriculture based economy including cottage industry and handicrafts was destroyed in favour of British machine made goods.
- (3) In the initial years, under Pressure from social reformers, British administration introduced certain social reforms but it was not part of their agenda. In fact soon they stopped interfering in Indian social affairs and not only allowed some of the aberrations to continue but in some cases encouraged their accentuation.
- (4) British interest in development of education in India was limited to producing a class of English language knowing clerks (Babus) for their administration.

The steps to bridge the gaps —

- (1) Rapid rate of growth to increase national income.
 - (2) Reduction of income inequalities among different sections, classes and regions.
 - (3) Removal of concentration of wealth and resources in fewer hands and use them for the wider benefit of society.
 - (4) Removal of poverty.
 - (5) Increase in employment
 - (6) Provision of basic minimum needs for a dignified human living including health, education and housing. (any other points)
25. (1) Among the founding fathers of the movement Nehru's name is at the top.
- (2) India opposed colonialism and Imperialism
 - (3) India called for the establishment of New International Economic order.
 - (4) India strongly condemned Racial discrimination and India is entrusted with the chairmanship of the fund committee.
 - (5) It stressed the importance on international Co-operation to combat Terrorism.
 - (6) At the 12th summit India allayed fears of an Arms-Race in the Indian Subcontinent.

(7) The 11th NAM summit India rejected any third-party mediation in Bilateral Disputes.

(8) After the 9th NAM summit held in 1989 India proposed the establishment of a Planet Protection Fund under the auspices of the United Nations.

(Or any other relevant point)

(8)

OR

(1) Non-alignment

(2) Panchsheel

(3) Peaceful co-existence

(4) Opposition to colonialism and Imperialism

(5) Opposition to Racial Discrimination

(6) Disarmament

(7) Respect for Human Rights.

(8) Support given to United Nations.

(To be explained by the examiners)