

5 MARKS QUESTION PARA

Q1 The value of the ruble declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and the government started to import food. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.

Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions:

- (i) What is meant by subsidy ?
- (ii) How did the disintegration of collective farm system lead to the loss of food security?
- (iii) This passage is associated to which country? Why did the government start importing food?

Q2 Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of the political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which its wishes to. State continue to be important. Indeed, in some respect state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.

Read the passage given above carefully and answer the following questions:-

- (i) What are the two most essential functions of the state?
- (ii) How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better?
- (iii) Justify with the help of an example that globalization gives a boost to the state capacity.

Q3 Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries. Initially, the government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place within India.

Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions:-

- (i) What is meant by 'historical buffer'?
- (ii) Why didn't the Government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China?
- (iii) How far was it justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to the Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees?

Q4 The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into smaller principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked. Sardar Patel, India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period, immediately after Independence, played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union.

- (i) Which government has been referred to as the interim government?
- (ii) Why did Muslim League oppose the Indian National Congress?
- (iii) What makes the role of Sardar Patel a historic one? Explain

Q5 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:
The New Congress had something that its big opponents lacked – it had an issue, an agenda and a positive slogan. The Grand Alliance did not have a coherent political programme. Indira Gandhi said that the opposition alliance had only one common programme „Indira Hatao“. In contrast to this, she put forward a positive programme captured in the famous slogan „Garibi Hatao“.

- (i) Which Congress is being referred to as „the New Congress“?
- (ii) Highlight any two steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty.
- (iii) How far is it justified to call the „opposition alliance“ as the „Grand Alliance“?

Q6 Read the passage given below carefully and answer the following questions:
The Cold War was not simply a matter of power rivalries, military alliances and of balance of power. These were accompanied by a real ideological conflict as well, a difference over the best and most appropriate way of organizing political, economic, and social life all over the world.

- (i) Why is a war-like situation called Cold War?
- (ii) Identify one military pact each signed by each of the two super powers to balance the power rivalries.
- (iii) Differentiate between the ideologies represented by the rival blocs

Q7 Read the passage carefully given below and answer the questions that follow :
The Assam Movement from 1979 to 1985 is the best example of such movements against 'outsiders'. The Assamese suspected that there were huge numbers of illegal Bengali Muslim settlers from Bangladesh. They felt that unless these foreign nationals are detected and deported, they would reduce the indigenous Assamese into a minority. There were other economic issues too. There was widespread poverty and unemployment in Assam despite the existence of natural resources like oil, tea and coal. It was felt that these were drained out of the State without any commensurate benefit to the people. (i) Name the group that led the

5 MARKS ANS PARA

ANS 1 i) Subsidy is the help usually provided by the government to keep the price of a product or service low as compared to the open market price.

ii) Collective farming was to be replaced by private farming which meant food grains to be purchased from the open market. The government had no control over the prices as well as the stock. This created loss of food security.

iii) (a) This passage is associated with Russia.

(b) The government started importing food due to scarcity of food grains and privatization of agriculture.

ANS 2 i) Essential functions of the state :-

a) Law and order

b) National security

ii) a) With the help of enhanced technologies state can collect information about its citizens.

b) With this information, the state is better able to rule.

c) Thus, the states become more powerful than they were earlier.

iii) Flow of capital from rich countries enables the developing countries to invest in most wanted fields to make their country self-dependent.

ANS 3 i) 'Historical buffer' means the country or area lies between two large and powerful countries, which acts like an insulator.

ii) India was a newly independent country and did not want to get involved with China unnecessarily. It was an internal matter of China, so India did not want to spoil its relation with China. But on later stage, India realized its mistake.

iii) It was fully justified to help them on humanitarian grounds as well as a good neighbour country.

ANS 4 (i) The government of free India working before the General elections has been termed as the Interim Government.

(ii) The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the princely states should be free to adopt any course they liked.

(iii) Sardar Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States in bringing most of them into the Indian Union whether by negotiation or by force.

Ans 5 (i) The Congress led by Indira Gandhi after the split in Congress in 1969.

(ii) (a) Nationalisation of Banks

(b) Abolition of Privy Purse

(c) Land reforms

(Or any other relevant step)