

ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARKING SCHEME – 2015
SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE
59/2/3

Q-1.	Highlight the main objective of SAARC.	
Ans.	(i) Peace and cooperation – To evolve cooperation through multilateral means. (ii) To help formulate friendly and harmonious trade relations. (Any one to be explained)	1
Q-2.	The phrase ‘Aya Ram, Gaya Ram’ refers to which drawback of the Indian political system?	
Ans.	Defection or frequent floor crossing in the making and unmaking of a government.	1
Q-3.	How far can Shock Therapy be called the best way to make the transition from Communism to Capitalism?	
Ans.	It was considered to be the best way because privatisation of state owned assets, replacement of collective farms by private agriculture, introduction of free trade and Foreign Direct Investments etc. had to be introduced in place of the features of communist economy.	1
Q-4.	Why should popular moments not be discouraged?	
Ans.	<u>Reasons for Not Discouraging Popular Movements</u> (i) Popular movements come up to rectify some problem in functioning of party politics and are a part of democratic politics. (ii) They represent social groups whose grievances were not redressed within the realm of electoral politics. (iii) They ensure effective representation of diverse groups and their demands. (iv) They reduce the possibility of deep social conflicts and dissatisfaction of these groups from democracy. (v) They have broadened the idea of participation in Indian democracy. Or any other relevant point. (Any one point)	1
Q-5.	Why is the period from 1989 to 2014 called an era of coalition governments in India?	
Ans.	This period was called so because since 1989 to 2014, there was a long phase of coalition politics as no one political party got a simple majority in the Lok Sabha (not more than half of the total seats)	1
Q-6.	The critics of globalisation want which two areas to be revived economically?	
Ans.	(i) Economically, they want a return to self-reliance. (ii) Protectionism in certain areas of the economy becomes essential.	2x1=2
Q-7.	Why did the one-party system, represented by the Communist Party, become a source of dissent and dissatisfaction among the Soviet people?	

Ans.	<u>Reasons</u> (i) Lack of democracy & absence of freedom of speech. (ii) The Soviet system became very bureaucratic and authoritarian. (iii) Strict control over all institutions. (iv) Technology became outdated and productivity reduced. (Any two reasons)	2
Q-8.	Mention any four political parties of India which participated in the first three general elections.	
Ans.	Political Parties of India which participated in the first general elections. (i) Indian National Congress (ii) Communist Party of India (iii) Socialist Party (iv) Peoples Democratic Front (PDF) (v) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) (v) Akhil Bhartiya Hindu Mahasabha (Any four Parties)	4x ½ =2
Q-9.	Explain any adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons.	
Ans.	<u>Adverse economic impact of Nuclear Weapons</u> Countries spend more and more on nuclear weapons, therefore economy suffers and it becomes hard to implement welfare schemes, develop basic infrastructure spread education and health related awareness.	2
Q-10.	Suggest any two measures to protect your surroundings from pollution.	
Ans.	<u>Measure to protect surroundings from pollution</u> (i) Follow National Auto Fuel Policy (ii) Use of Renewable sources should be encouraged (iii) Awareness about global warming should be spread Or Any other relevant point. (Any two measures)	2x1=2
Q-11.	Describe the sequence of events related to “Operation Enduring Freedom”	
Ans.	Sequence of events related to “Operation Enduring Freedom” (i) The US response to 9/11 was swift and ferocious. (ii) Clinton had been succeeded in the US presidency by George W. Bush of the Republican party. (iii) Bush had a much harder view of US interest. (iv) As a part of its ‘Global War on terror’, the US launched Operation Enduring Freedom. (v) 9/11 was the most severe attack on US soil since the founding of the country in 1776.	4
Q-12.	State the circumstances which were responsible for a full-scale war between India and Pakistan on the issue of liberation of Bangladesh in December 1971.	
Ans.	Circumstances which were responsible for a full-scale war between India and Pakistan on the issue of liberation of Bangladesh in Dec-1971. (i) Under the military rule of general Yahya Khan, the Pakistan army tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people. (ii) This led to large scale migration into India . (iii) This government of India supported the demand of the people of east	

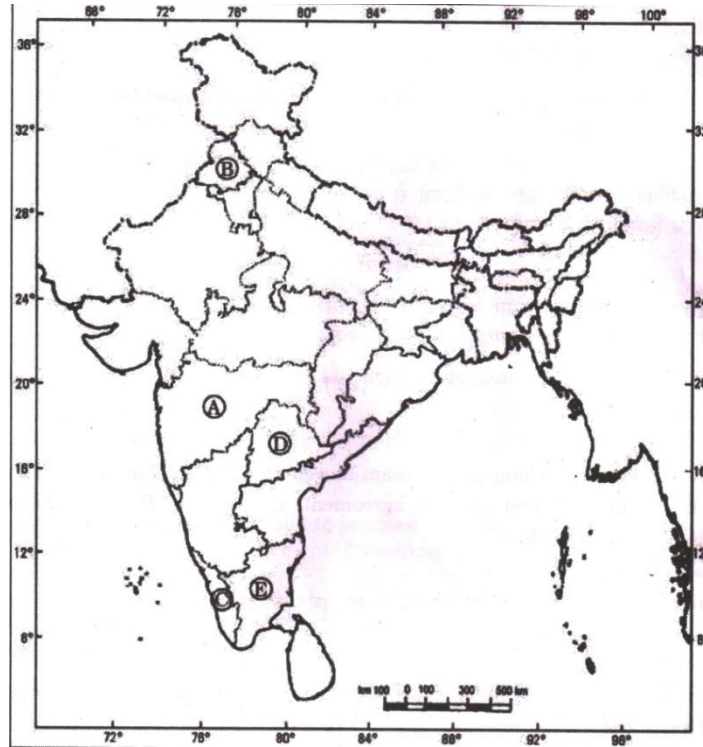
	<p>Pakistan for their independence. (iv) The government of India helped them financially and militarily. This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December, 1971.</p>	4
Q-13.	<p>Explain global poverty and health epidemics as the new sources of threats to security.</p>	
Ans.	<p>Global poverty and health epidemics as the new sources of threat to security:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global poverty is a new source of threat to security. Population is expected to triple in the next 50 years. Whereas many rich countries will see population decline in that period. High per capita income and low population growth make rich state get richer and low income and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states get poorer. • Health epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu, SARS have rapidly spread across countries through migration, business, tourism and military operation late 1990s, Britain had lost billions of dollars of income during an outbreak of the mad-cow disease. 	2+2=4
Q-14.	<p>Explain the cause of 'Anti Arrack Movement'. What was its outcome?</p>	
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of 'Anti-Arrack-Movement' <p>(i) Habit of alcoholism had taken deep roots among the village people. (ii) Habit of alcoholism ruining their physical and mental health. (iii) It affected the rural economy. (iv) Men remained absent from their jobs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women got together and forced the closure of wine shops. - The arrack auctions in Nellore district were postponed. 	2+2=4
Q-15.	<p>Justify the constitution of States Reorganisation Commission under the circumstance prevailing at the time.</p>	
Ans.	<p>(i) At that time the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian state. (ii) The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. (iii) Since we believe in unity in diversity, our National Movement had rejected division as artificial and had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation or state. (iv) It was hoped that if we accept the regional and linguistic claims of all regions, the threat of division and separatism would be reduced. (v) It is nearly 60 years since the reorganization of states on linguistic basis, it has changed the very nature of our democratic policies. (vi) Formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. The commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the states should reflect the boundaries of different languages.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four arguments)</p>	4

<p>Q-16.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Highlight any two negative outcome of the coalition governments.</p> <p>Two negative outcomes of the coalition governments: (i) Ideologically incongruent parties joining hands. (ii) Instability in the political system.</p>	<p>2x2=4</p>
<p>Q-17.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development : the liberal – capitalist model as in much of Europe and the U.S. and the socialist model as in the U.S.S.R. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress. There were very few supporters of the American style capitalist development.</p> <p>(i) Differentiate between the two models of modern development under consideration before independent India. (ii) Which model of development did India adopt and why? (iii) Why did very few Indian leaders support the capitalist model?</p> <p>(i) The two models of development were the Liberal capitalist model based on free trade, private enterprise and ownership. The other model was the socialist model based on public ownership of enterprise and capital and state controlled economy. (ii) India adopted the socialist model as most leaders in India wanted the state to play a role in the development of the country, rebuild the economy and bring about social justice. The leadership was not in favour of the capitalist model where the state had a minimalist role. This model was considered to be most-suitable to bring about economic and social equality. (iii) Indian leaders were clear that the government of free India had to rebuild the economy, remove poverty and bring about social and economic justice. This could be done only if the state was a welfare state rather than a minimalist capitalist state. That is why they were against the narrowly defined commercial functions of the capitalist state.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-18.</p>	<p>Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Indira Gandhi had emerged as a towering leader with tremendous popularity. This was also the period when party competition became bitter and polarized. This period also witnessed tensions in the relationship between the government and the judiciary. The Supreme Court found many initiatives of the government to be violative of the Constitution. The Congress party took the position that this stand of the Court was against the principles of democracy and parliamentary supremacy. The Congress also alleged that the Court was a conservative institution and it was becoming an obstacle in the way of implementing pro-poor welfare programmes. The parties opposed to the Congress felt that politics was becoming too personalized and that governmental authority was being converted into personal authority.</p> <p>(i) Which two achievements of Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister made her a towering leader with tremendous popularity? (ii) Identify any one initiative of the government which was found unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.</p>	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(iii) Highlight the pro-poor welfare programme which the Congress wanted to implement.</p> <p>(i) (a) The slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' and the programmes that followed it made her popular among women, Dalits of Adivasis and minorities, she won the elections in 1971. (b) also the Indo-Pak war of 1971 and the 1971 establishment of Bangladesh made Indira Gandhi a towering leaders. (ii) The initiative of the government opposed by the Supreme court was : (a) The parliament abridged the Fundamental Rights which the judiciary declared as unconstitutional. (b) The parliament curtailed the Right to Property by making an Amendment. This also was declared null and void. (c) The parliament amended the constitution saying the parliament can abridge Fundamental rights for giving effect to Directive Principles of state policy. This too, was not approved by the Supreme Court. Or any other relevant point.</p> <p>(iii) (a) Slogan of Garibi Hatao. (b) Growth of the public sector. (c) Imposition of ceiling on rural land holdings and urban property. (d) Removal of disparities in income and opportunity. (e) Abolition of princely privileges. (Privy Purse)</p>	<p>2+1+2=5</p>
<p>Q-19.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The United State dropped two atomic bombs on Japanese cities of... The supporters of U.S. have argued that the dropping of the atomic bomb was necessary to end the war quickly and to stop further loss of American and Allied lives..... the consequence of the end of the Second World War was the rise of two new powers on the global stage with the ability to influence events anywhere on the earth.</p> <p>(i) Identify the two new powers that rose on the global stage after the Second World War. (ii) Explain the outcome of the emergence of these two new powers. (iii) How could these powers influence events anywhere on earth? Explain.</p> <p>(i) The two new powers were the United States of America and the USSR. (ii) The outcomes were that the world was divided into two camps, the capitatist world led by USA and the Communist countries led by the USSR. This also led to the 'cold war' situation. (iii) The new superpowers could influence events anywhere on earth through the countries that were under their sphere of influence. The military alliances of NATO and Warsaw Pact had countries that were under the protection of their respective super powers. Besides, these countries could use the smaller countries as bases to launch an attack or to fulfill their interests.</p>	<p>1+2+2=5</p>
<p>Q-20.</p>	<p>In the outline political map of India, five States have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them With the help of the information given below, and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map.</p> <p>(i) The 29th State of India, Telangana. (ii) The State where Nagpur Session of the Congress Party was held in</p>	

1959.

- (iii) The State to which used to be called the madras State earlier.
- (iv) The State to which the Communist leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad belonged.
- (v) The home State of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the first Health Minister of free India.



Ans.

- (i) (D) Telangana
- (ii) (A) Maharashtra
- (iii) (E) Tamil Nadu
- (iv) (C) Kerala
- (v) (B) Punjab

5x1=5

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

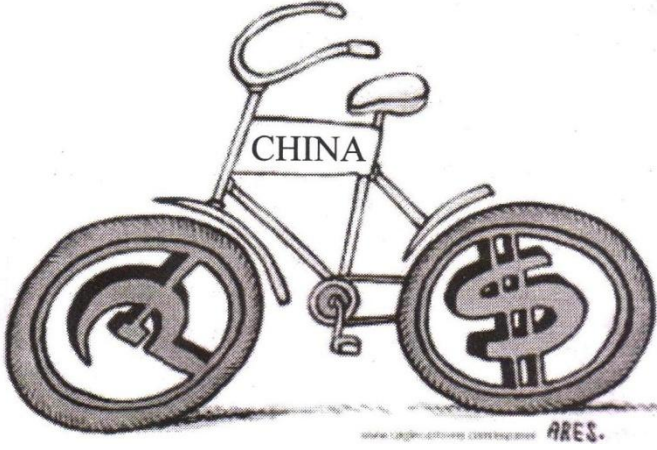
- 21.1. What role did the opposition parties play in the Lok Sabha upto 1960 ?
- 21.2. Why did some Congressmen leave the Congress and form the Swatantra Party?
- 21.3. How was the Jana Sangh different from other parties in terms of ideology?

For Visually impaired candidates only

- 21.1 – (a) The opposition parties played a crucial role in maintaining the democratic character of the system.
- (b) They offered sustained and principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress party.
- (c) They kept the ruling party under check.
- (d) They kept the political after native alive.

(Any two of the above)

- 21.2 – The Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959 after the Nappur resolution of the Congress which called for Land ceilings, take over of

	<p>food grain trade by the state and adoption of cooperative farming. The party stood out from others in terms of its position on economic issues and floated a new party.</p> <p>21.3 – The Jane Singh was different in terms of ideology and programmes. It emphasized on the idea of one country one culture could one nation and believed that the country could become modern, strong progressive on the basis of Indian custom and traditions.</p>	2+2+1=5
Q-21.	<p>Study the Cartoon given below and answer the following questions:</p>  <p>21.1. Why has the bicycle been chosen to represent China.?</p> <p>21.2. What do the symbols within the two wheels stand for? Which two economic ideologies do the symbols represent?</p> <p>21.3. What message does the cartoon convey?</p> <p>Ans. 20.1 – The symbol of the bicycle has been used to represent China because China is the largest user of bicycles in the world.</p> <p>20.2 – (a) The symbol in the front wheel is the hammer and sickle which is the symbol of the Chinese Communist Party. The symbol in the rear wheel represents the dollar, the currency of the capitalist world.</p> <p>(b) The first symbol represents the socialist or Communist ideology and the second represents the Capitalist ideology.</p> <p>20.3 The cartoon conveys the change in China’s orientation and how its economy is becoming the fastest growing economy in the world. It is also an indication on the duality in China i.e. Communist government and capitalist economy.</p> <p>Or any relevant answer.</p> <p><i>Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Question No.20.</i></p> <p>20.1. Differentiate between the economic policy of the U.S. and that of China.</p> <p>20.2. Assess the negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy.</p> <p>Ans. 20.1 – The economic policy of the U.S is capitalist in nature. China started as a Communist economy but is now tending towards a capitalist one.</p> <p>20.2 – <u>Negative impacts of the rising Chinese economy:</u></p> <p>(i) Everybody has not benefited from the reforms.</p> <p>(ii) Unemployment has risen in China.</p> <p>(iii) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as it was in Europe</p>	1+2+2=5

	<p>of eighteenth and nineteenth century.</p> <p>(iv) Environmental degradation and corruption have increased.</p> <p>(v) Increasing economic inequality between Urban and rural, coastal and inland provinces.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	2+3=5
Q-22.	<p>What is meant by ‘Other Backward Classes’? Describe their political rise in the Indian politics?</p>	
Ans.	<p>Other Backward Classes refers to the communities other than SC and ST who suffer from educational and social backwardness. They are also referred to as ‘backward castes’.</p> <p>(i) We have noted how the support for the Congress among many sections of ‘backward castes’ had declined. This created a space for non-Congress parties that drew more support from these communities.</p> <p>(ii) These parties had first found expression at the national level in the form of the Janata party government in 1977.</p> <p>(iii) Parties like the Bhartiya Kranti Dal and the Samyukta Socialist Party had a powerful rural base among some sections of the OBC.</p> <p>(iv) In the 1980’s the Janata Dal brought together political groups with strong support among OBC’s.</p> <p>(v) The implementation of the Mandal Commission report further helped in shaping the politics of the ‘Other Backward Classes’.</p> <p>(vi) The 1980’s also saw the emergence of many parties that sought better opportunities for OBC’s in education, employment and power sharing. These parties claimed that it was democratic that OBC’s get adequate representation in administration and share in political power.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the ‘anti-foreigner movement’ led by the All Assam Students Union. When and how did it come to an end and with what result?</p>	2+4=6
Ans.	<p>In 1979 the All Assam Students’ Union (AASU) led an anti-foreigners movement. This movement was against illegal migrations, against domination of Bengalis and outsiders and against faulty voters register that contained names of illegal immigrants.</p> <p>(i) The demand was that all outsiders who had entered the state after 1951 should be sent back. There were tragic and violent incidents leading to loss of life and property.</p> <p>(ii) This came to an end with the signing of an accord in 1985. According to this agreement those foreigners who migrated into Assam during and after the Bangladesh War were to be identified and deported.</p> <p>(iii) The AASU organised themselves as a regional political party the Asom Gana Parishad (AGP). It came to power in 1985 with the promise of resolving the foreign national problem.</p> <p>(iv) However the issue of foreigners countries to be a live issue in the politics of Assam and many other places in the north east.</p>	3+3=6
Q-23.	<p>“It is very important for India to improve its relations with the U.S.”. Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p>	
Ans.	<p>Yes, it is important for India to improve its relationship with the U.S. for the following reasons:</p> <p>(i) After the collapse of the USSR, the world has become uni polar with the US as the sole superpower.</p>	

	<p>(ii) Also, we need to keep in mind the technical dimension and the role of Indian American diaspora.</p> <p>(a) U.S absorbs about 65% of India’s total exports in the software sector.</p> <p>(b) 300,000 Indian work in the Silicon valley.</p> <p>(c) 35% of technical staff of being is of Indian Origen.</p> <p>(d) 15% of all high tech startups are by Indian Americans.</p> <p>(iii) Both countries are natural allies being the largest and oldest democracies. Opposition would be futile in the long run.</p> <p>(iv) India needs to develop a proper relationship with the U.S in this phase of global hegemony.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p> <p>Note: in case, a candidates writes 'No', he/she should give suitable arguments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Evaluate the role and limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among Asian Countries.</p> <p>Ans. <u>The role and limitation of SAARC</u></p> <p>(i) SAARC is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve co-operation through multilateral means.</p> <p>(ii) Unfortunately, due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success.</p> <p>(iii) SAARC members have signed the south Asian free trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.</p> <p><u>Limitations</u></p> <p>(i) SAFTA can usher in a chapter of peace and cooperation\, but some of our neighbours fear this a way for India to invade their markets and interfere in their politics through commercial ventures.</p> <p>(ii) Also, another limitations is that some people in India think that SAFTA is not worth it as we have bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal, and Sri-Lanka.</p> <p>(iii) One great limitation is the rather strained relationship between India and Pakistan.</p>	6
<p>Q-24.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>Explain any three reasons for the split in the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p>Reason for the split in the Congress party in 1969.</p> <p>(i) Indira Gandhi faced challenge from within the party by the ‘Syndicate’ a group of powerful and influential leaders from within the Congress. They expected Indira Gandhi to follow their advise and she in turn attempted to assert her position within the government and the party. She chose her trusted group of advisors from outside the party and sidelined the syndicate.</p> <p>(ii) She launched a series of initiatives to give the government policy a left orientation. She launched the ‘Ten Point Programme’ which included nationalization of banks, insurance etc.</p> <p>(iii) Her policies of nationalization of banks, abolition of Privy Purse led to the resignation of Moraji Desai, the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister.</p> <p>(iv) The Presidential Election of 1969 brought difference out in the open. The Congress candidate was N.Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs. Gandhi supported V.V. Giri. The election ultimately led to the victory of V.V. Giri the independent candidate and the defeat of Sanjiva Reddy the official candidate.</p> <p>This formalized the split, the Congress group led by the syndicate came to be referred as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira gandhi came</p>	6

	<p>to be called Congress (Requisitionist)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the reasons which led to the mid-term elections in India in 1980. Highlight the outcome of this election also.</p> <p>Ans. (i) The opposition to Emergency could keep the Janata Party together for a while. (ii) The Janta party split and the government led by Moraji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. (iii) Another government was formed under Charan Singh with the support of the Congress. Mid term elections were announced in January 1980 after withdrawal of when the Congress support.</p> <p>The outcomes of this elections were: (i) The Janata party suffered a comprehensive defeat especially in North India. (ii) The Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory of 1971. (iii) This taught another lesson that governments that are seen to be unstable and quarrel some are severely punished by the voters.</p>	<p>3x2=6</p> <p>4+2=6</p>
<p>Q-25.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <p>Ans.</p>	<p>How has globalisation impact on India and how is India in turn impacting on globalisation? Support your answer with suitable arguments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>The impact of globalization on India</u> (i) India has opened up its markets, from a protective economy. Now it has opened upto foreign investment and privatisation. (ii) It has had positive as well as negative impact on India. Popular consumer items, international brands etc. are available. (iii) This has had an impact on life style and on culture e.g. Macdonalds, clothes, opening of call centres etc. (iv) This has led to deregulation of many commodities like oil, and adverse impact on our farmers. (Or any other relevant point) • <u>How india has impacted globalisation</u> (i) India and other developing countries e.g. BRICS have put forward a collective voice in international forums like WTO. (ii) India is one of the fastest growing economics along with China and therefore, an attractive market for investment also. (iii) With its vast English speaking population, there has been a lot of outsourcing in India of call centres etc. (Or any other relevant point.) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Examine the concept of “Common but differentiated responsibilities” with the help of examples.</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a difference in approach to environment between the countries of the North and the South. The countries of the North wanted everyone to be equally responsible for ecological conservation. The developing countries of the South feel chat much of the ecological degradation of the world is the product of industrial development undertaken by the developed world. • The special needs of the development countries must be taken into account 	<p>6</p>

	<p>in the development, application and interpretation of rules of international Environment Law. This argument was accepted in the Rio declaration of 1992 and is called ‘Common but differentiated responsibilities’.</p> <p>China, India and other developing countries were exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement settling targets for industrialized countries to cut the green house gas emissions. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principals of the UNFCCC.</p>	6
Q-26.	Describe any three features of the Soviet system.	
Ans.	<p><u>Features of Soviet System</u></p> <p>(i) The Soviet System was based on the ideals of socialism as opposed to Capitalism and the need for an egalitarian society. (ii) Primacy was given to the state and the institution of the party. The only party allowed to exist was the Communist Party. (iii) Economy was planned and controlled by the state. (iv) It had a domestic, consumer industry that produced everything from pin to cars. (v) The Soviet state ensured a minimum standard of living for all its citizens, subsidised basic necessities including health, education, child-care and other welfare schemes. (vi) No unemployment existed. (vii) State ownership of land and production.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What circumstance compelled the super-powers to have military alliances with smaller countries? Describe.</p>	3x2=6
Ans.	<p>The Super powers wanted to have alliances with the smaller states to gain advantage of:</p> <p>(i) Vital resources such as oil or minerals (ii) Territory, from where the superpowers could launch their weapons and troops. (iii) Location from where they could spy on each other. (iv) Economic support to pay for military expenses. (v) Ideological reasons, their loyalty suggested that the superpowers were winning the war of ideas also.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three to be explained)</p>	6
Q-27.	Assess the importance of international organizations like the United Nations in the contemporary world.	
Ans.	<p><u>Relevance of International Organisations</u></p> <p>(i) In a unipolar world in which the U.S is dominant, the UN was served to bring the US and the rest of the world into discussions on various issues. (ii) The U.S also realizes that the U.N as an organization as serving a purpose in bringing together over 190 nations in dealing with conflict and social and economic developments. (iii) The UN provides an arena for the rest of the world in which it is possible to modify US attitudes and policies. (iv) The UN may be an imperfect body, but without it, the world would be worse off.</p>	

<p>Ans.</p>	<p>(v) Due to growing inter dependence, it is hard to imagine a world without an organization like the UN. Or any other relevant point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Suggest the type of security India should prefer to fight the threats like poverty, terrorism and epidemics.</p> <p>India has faced both traditional and non-traditional threats to its security. As far as poverty, terrorism and epidemics are concerned, its approach should be:</p> <p>(i) To overcome poverty India needs to develop its economy so that the vast mass of citizens lives improve. Huge amount of inequalities should not be allowed to exist. Harmful impact of globalization should be countered by the positive role of the state.</p> <p>(ii) to prevent epidemics proper living conditions, sanitation, clean drinking water, enforcement of Swach Bharat, proper immunization and education of the people should be there we need to improve our public health system and work with all stake holders.</p> <p>(iii) To counter terrorism we have to a firm military strategy, intelligence including cyber intelligence. Yet at the same time our democracy should have space for dialogue and negotiation to deal with groups like Maoists, insurgents etc.</p> <p>(Or any other relevant point)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>
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