

**CBSE – Class XII  
All India  
Political Science  
Board Paper – 2013**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 100**

**General Instructions:**

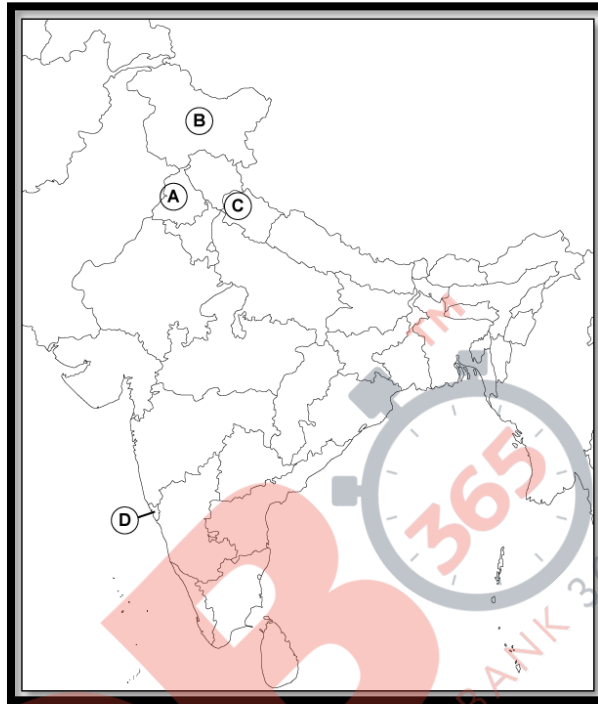
1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions number **1-10** are of **one mark** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
3. Questions number **11-20** are of **two marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
4. Questions number **21-30** are of **four marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
5. Question number **30** is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
6. Questions number **31-35** are of **six marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.

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1. What is the main reason for beginning of the U.S. hegemony in 1991? [1]
  2. Define the 'Bandwagon strategy'. [1]
  3. Correct the following sentence and rewrite in your answer book : [1]  
The International Monetary Fund has five member countries and they enjoy equal status.
  4. Mention any two new threats to the security of a state. [1]
  5. Who was popularly known as 'the milkman of India'? [1]
  6. What was 'Bombay Plan'? [1]
  7. Name the two main contenders who contested the election for the post of President of India in 1969. [1]
  8. Who led the Railway Strike in 1974? What was its main demand? [1]
  9. Which organisation of Assam led the movement against foreign nationals in 1979? [1]
  10. Shetkari Sanghatana and Rayata Sangha belonged to which two respective states? [1]
  11. Which were the two important features of the Soviet system? [2]

## **QB365 - Question Bank Software**

12. State any two consequences of the 'largest garage sale' in history. [2]
13. What is meant by 'hegemony'? [2]
14. Name any four main organs of the United Nations. [2]
15. What is meant by the non-traditional notion of security? [2]
16. Mention any two merits of Green Revolution. [2]
17. Mention any two important features of Bhartiya Jana Sangh's ideology. [2]
18. What were the two main consequences of Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1971? [2]
19. Highlight any two issues dominate the politics of North-East India. [2]
20. What does a coalition government mean? Mention any one example of such a government. [2]
21. Why is the policy of non-alignment of India criticised? Explain any two reasons. [4]
22. Explain the four factors which make the European Union a highly influential organisation [4]
23. Explain the hegemony of the United States as a Hard Power. [4]
24. Describe India's relations with China from Independence to 1962? [4]
25. State any four criteria that have been proposed in the recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. [4]
26. Explain any four factors responsible for the development of globalization. [4]
27. Who founded the Swatantra party in 1959? Describe any three policies and programmes of this party. [4]
28. Explain India's nuclear policy. [4]
29. What reasons, do you think, were responsible for the declaration of emergency in 1975? Examine any two reasons. [4]

30. Analyse In the given political map of India, four places are marked as A, B, C and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in the answer-book along with their serial numbers and the alphabets concerned: [4]



- i. The State related to Chipko Movement.
  - ii. The State where a special opinion poll was held asking people to decide if they wanted to merge with Maharashtra or remain separate.
  - iii. The State out of which the States of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were created.
  - iv. The State related to Narmada Sagar project.
31. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow: [6]
- The collapse of Communism was followed in most of these countries by a painful process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system. Privatisation of state assets and corporate ownership patterns were to be immediately brought in.
- Questions:**
- i. Why has the process of transition been described as painful?
  - ii. Which political system existed before the transition and which system replaced it, if any?
  - iii. What does privatisation imply?

**OR**

Study the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The two superpowers were keen on expanding their spheres of influence in different parts of the world. In a world sharply divided between the two alliance systems, a state was supposed to remain tied to its protective superpower to limit the influence of the other superpower and its allies. ...Most countries of Western Europe sided with the U.S. and those of the Eastern Europe joined the Soviet camp.

**Questions:**

- (i) Name the two superpowers.
- (ii) Why did the allies want to remain tied with one of the superpower?
- (iii) Why did the superpowers want to bring other countries into their camps?

**32.** Explain any three environment concerns in global politics. [6]

**OR**

Explain the concept of globalisation and any two reasons for resistance to it.

**33.** "Congress had remained a social and ideological coalition for a long period." Justify the statement [6]

**OR**

Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India.

**34.** Mention any six steps taken for the restoration of dominance of the Congress party after the 1971 elections. [6]

**OR**

Mention any six factors responsible for the defeat of the Congress Party in 1977 elections.

**35.** What are popular movements? Describe any four benefits of popular movements. [6]

**OR**

Highlight any three issues on which a broad agreement has emerged among most of the political parties in India.

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1. US hegemony began after the collapse of Soviet power from the international scene in 1991.
2. Bandwagon strategy is a strategy which refers to taking advantage of the opportunities that hegemony creates such as raising economic growth rate or technology transfers and investment.
3. The correct statement is  
The International Monetary Fund has 189 member countries and they do not enjoy equal status.
4. Two new threats to the security of a state:
  - i. Terrorism: Terrorism is the unofficial or unauthorised use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims.
  - ii. Global poverty: It is a situation in which a poor country suffers from slow economic growth, low national income and low-living standards.
5. The milkman of India is Dr Kurien. He is popularly known as ‘The Father of India’s White Revolution’.
6. Bombay Plan was a joint proposal drafted by a section of the big industrialists which came together in 1944 for setting up a planned economy in the country. This plan wanted the state to take major initiatives in industrial and other economic investments.
7. Two main contenders who contested the election for the post of President of India in 1969 are
  1. Shri V. V. Giri
  2. Shri Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
8. The railway strike of 1974 was led by the president of the All India Railwaymen's Federation George Fernandes. The strike commenced on 8<sup>th</sup> May 1974. The strike was carried out for pressing demands related to bonus and service conditions. The strike was brutally suppressed by the Indira Gandhi government with thousands being sent to jail and losing their jobs.

9. In 1979, the All Assam Students Union (AASU) led the movement against illegal immigrants from Bangladesh. Student agitators insisted that the poll should be held only after the foreigners' names are removed from the electoral rolls. They even prevented the candidates from filing their nominations.
10. Shetkari Sanghatna belongs to Maharashtra and Rayata Sangha belongs to Karnataka.
11. Important features of the Soviet system:
- It was more developed than the rest of the world.
  - They had a vast and elaborate network of communications.
  - They had vast energy resources such as oil, iron and steel, and machinery production, and the transport sector connected the remotest areas with efficiency.
12. A garage sale is an informal, irregularly scheduled event for the sale of used goods by private individuals. It is also known as a yard sale, tag sale or lawn sale. Typically, the goods in a garage sale are unwanted items of the seller. The goods are sometimes new or minimally used.
13. Hegemony means:
- a) Countries and groups of countries are engaged in constantly trying to gain and retain power.
  - b) This power can be in the form of military domination, economic power, political influence or power and cultural superiority.
14. Four main organs of the United Nations are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Trusteeship Council and the International Court of Justice.
15. The non-traditional notions of security are a wide range of threats and dangers affecting the conditions of human existence. In the non-traditional conceptions, the referent is expanded proponents of non-traditional security not just the state but also individuals or communities or indeed all of humankind. Non-traditional views of security have been called human security or global scarcity.
16. Two merits of the Green Revolution:
- i. There was a rise in wheat production and an increase in the availability of food.
  - ii. Rich peasants and large landholders were the major beneficiaries of the Green Revolution.

**17.** Two important features of Bhartiya Jana Sangh's ideology:

- (a) It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation and believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions.
- (b) It was at the forefront of the agitation to replace English with Hindi as the official language of India and was also opposed to the granting of concessions to religious and cultural minorities.

**18.** Two main consequences of the Indo–Pakistan War of 1971:

- i. Formation of the new nation Bangladesh. People of East Bangladesh were treated as second citizens, and hence, people started a struggle to liberate Bangladesh. India helped morally and materially towards the freedom struggle of Bangladesh.
- ii. The people of India saw the victory as a moment of glory. Indira Gandhi was able to convert this victory in restoring faith in the Congress government.

**19.** Major issues which dominate the politics of northeast India:

- i. Autonomy demand
- ii. Movements for succession
- ii. Opposition of outsiders

**20.** A coalition government is a parliamentary government in which different political parties come together to achieve majority in Parliament and reduce the dominance of any single party.

Example: In the 1967 elections, no single party had got a majority. Hence, various non-Congress parties came together to form the Samyukt Vidhayak Dal.

**21.** Non-alignment was an international movement which took particular care in staying away from two camps and worked to prevent war between others and tried to end war which had broken out.

The non-alignment policy was criticised in the following way:

- i. Non-alignment was said to be 'unprincipled'. In the name of pursuing its national interest, India, it was said, often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues.
- ii. NAM was inconsistent and took contradictory positions. Having criticised others for joining alliances, India signed the Treaty of Friendship in August 1971 with the USSR for 20 years. This was regarded, particularly by outside observers, as virtually joining the Soviet alliance system.

**22. Economic influence of the European Union:**

- a. The EU is the world's largest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005.
- b. Its currency, the Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.
- c. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours and Asia and Africa.
- d. Its share of world trade is 3 times larger than that of the US.

**Military influence of the European Union:**

- a. The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.
- b. Its total spending on defence is second after the US.
- c. It is also the world's second most important source of space and communications technology.

**23. The word hegemony implies the leadership or predominance of one state and was originally used to denote the position of Athens vis-à-vis the other city states in ancient Greece. Thus, the first meaning of hegemony relates to the relations, patterns and balance of military capabilities between the states of Greece.**

**Hegemony as hard power:** The notion of hegemony as military domination is relevant to the current position and role of the US in world politics. The base of US power lies in the superiority of its military power. American military dominance today is both absolute and relative.

In absolute terms, the US today has military capabilities that can reach any point on the planet accurately and in real time and is able to finish the opposite side, while its own forces are sheltered to the maximum extent possible from the dangers of war. The absolute capabilities of the US are the fact that no other power can match them.

In relative terms, the US spends more on its military capability and technology than the next 12 powers combined.

Thus, the military dominance of US is not just based on higher military spending but on a qualitative gap, a technological charm or advancements which no other power can conceive at present.

**24.**

- i. China secured independence in 1949. India was one of the first countries to extend its official diplomatic recognition to China.
- ii. Indian National Congress expressed its solidarity and sent a medical mission to help war-torn China.
- iii. India and China also had an agreement concerning Tibet and its territorial rights.
- iv. They developed 5 famous principles of coexistence, i.e. doctrine of Panchsheel.
- v. In the first Afro-Asian conference at Bandung, India supported China's participation.
- vi. For a brief while, the slogan of 'Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai' was popular.
- vii. After Independence, differences arose because of the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement of the Sino-Indian border.



- viii. China and India were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over territorial claims in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.
25. Criteria which have been proposed in the recent years for new permanent and non-permanent members of the UN Security Council:
- i. Major economic power
  - ii. Major military power
  - iii. Substantial contributor to the UN budget
  - iv. Big nation in terms of its population
  - v. Nation which respects democracy and human rights
  - vi. Country which would make the Council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic systems and culture.
26. Globalisation means linking the economy of the country with the economics of other countries by trade and free mobility of capital and labour. In the process of globalisation, countries become interdependent and the distance between people shortens.
- Factors leading to development of globalisation:**
- i. Improved transport has made global travel easier. For example, there has been a rapid growth in air travel, enabling greater movement of people and goods across the globe.
  - ii. Improved technology makes it easier to communicate and share information around the world. Example: The Internet
  - iii. Growth of multinational companies with a global presence in many different economies.
  - iv. Reduced tariff barriers for global trade have been made possible by the WTO.
27. The Swatantra Party was formed in August 1959 after the Nagpur session of Congress. The Swatantra Party was led by old Congressmen such as C. Rajagopalchari, K. M. Munshi, N. G. Ranga and Minno Masani.
1. The Swatantra Party firmly believed that the government should not interfere in economic matters. The party was against centralised planning, nationalisation and the public sector.
  2. The Swatantra Party was against land ceiling in agriculture and opposed co-operative farming.
  3. It was also opposed to the progressive tax regime and demanded dismantling of the licensing regime.

**28.** India has opposed international treaties aimed at non-proliferation because they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of live nuclear weapon powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes. Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange. The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent, and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived. India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes 'No first use' and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament, leading to a nuclear weapon-free world.

**29.** The Congress Government declared an emergency in response to Jaya Prakash Narayan's nationwide Satyagraha for the resignation of Indira Gandhi. Observing the situation, the government decided that a grave crisis had arisen and proclaimed the state of emergency. Thus, on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1975, the government declared that there was a threat of internal disturbance, and therefore, it invoked Article 352 of the Constitution. Under the provision of this article, the government could declare a state of emergency on the grounds of external threat or a threat of internal disturbance.

**30.**

A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(iii)

- i. Uttarakhand – B
- ii. Goa – A
- iii. Assam – D
- iv. Gujarat – C

**31.**

- i. The collapse of communism was followed in most countries by a painful process from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic system.
- ii. From socialist to democratic capitalist system.
- iii. Privatisation means the transfer of government assets from the public sector to private sector.

**OR**

- i. USA and Soviet Union
- ii. Allies want to remain tied with a superpower so as to either grow or stand firm in world economy and get the maximum benefits in case of emergency or trade purpose.
- iii. Superpowers want to bring in other countries so that they are able to able to dominate other nations..

**32. Environment concerns in global politics:**

- i. Cultivable area is barely expanding and the agricultural land is losing its fertility. Also, grasslands have been overgrazed and fisheries overharvested. Water bodies have suffered extensive depletion.
- ii. According to the Human Development Report 2006 of the United Nations Development Programme, there are 1.2 billion people in developing countries who do not have access to safe water, resulting in enormous number of deaths.
- iii. Natural forests are being chopped down which in fact are helpful in stabilising the climate, moderating water supplies and harbouring the planet's biodiversity.
- iv. There has been a steady decrease in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere which has posed a real threat to our ecosystems.
- v. There has been a constant increase in coastal pollution.

**OR**

Globalisation means linking the economy of the country with the economies of other countries by free trade and free mobility of capital and labour.

Reason for resistance to globalisation:

1. The Left argue that contemporary globalisation represents a particular phase of global capitalism which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
2. The Right express anxiety over political, economic and cultural effects. In political terms, they fear the weakening of the state. Economically, they want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of economy. Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

**33. By the time of Independence, the Congress was transferred to a rainbow-like social coalition broadly representing India's diversity in terms of classes, castes, religions, languages and various interests. Many of these groups merged rather than identified with the Congress. In this sense, the Congress was an ideological coalition as well. The Congress was a very well-organised party. The party had not only spread across the length and breadth of the country but also had an organisational network down to the local level.**

**OR**

India did not accept the two known paths of development, i.e. the capitalist model of development in which development was left entirely to the private sector, and the socialist model in which private property was abolished and all the production was controlled by the state. Elements from both these models were taken and mixed in India resulting in a mixed economy. In this economy, much of the agriculture, trade and industry were left in private hands, while the state controlled key heavy

industries, provided industrial infrastructure, regulated trade and made some crucial interventions in agriculture.

**Outcomes of the early phase of planned development**

**Foundations:** Largest developmental projects in India's history were undertaken such as the mega-dams Bhakra-Nangal and Hirakud for irrigation and power generation. Some heavy industries were started too such as steel plants, oil refineries, manufacturing units and defence production units. However, such projects may not have been possible if not for the public sector.

**Land reforms:** The mixed economy helped in the abolishment of the colonial system of zamindari. This helped in releasing of excess land from the clutches of landlords and reduced the capacity of the landlord to dominate politics. Bringing small pieces of land together in one place so that the farm size could become viable for agriculture were also fairly successful.

**Green Revolution:** The government adopted a new strategy to ensure food sufficiency. It also offered high-yielding variety seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and better irrigation at highly subsidised prices. The government also gave a guarantee to buy the produce of farmers at a given price. This was the beginning of what was called the 'Green Revolution'. It also helped in the rise of middle peasant sections.

34. In the early 1970s, the government of Indira Gandhi gained popularity due to various factors such as
- i. The government made conscious attempts to project its socialist credentials.
  - ii. Indira Gandhi vigorously campaigned for implementing the existing land reform laws and undertook further land ceiling legislation.
  - iii. To end her dependence on the other political parties, strengthen her party's position in the Parliament and seek a popular mandate for her programmes, Indira Gandhi's government recommended the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in December 1970.
  - iv. The crisis in East Pakistan and the Indo-Pak War leading to the establishment of Bangladesh added one more feather to the popularity of Indira Gandhi.
  - v. In this way, Indira Gandhi and her government were seen as the protector of the poor and the underprivileged.
  - vi. The Congress was now in power in almost all the states and restored its dominance.

**OR**

On 23<sup>rd</sup> January 1977, Gandhi called fresh elections for March and released all political prisoners. The emergency officially ended on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1977. The opposition Janata movement's campaign warned India that the elections might be their last chance to choose between democracy and dictatorship. In the Lok Sabha elections held in February, Mrs Gandhi and Sanjay both lost their Lok Sabha seats, as did most of their loyal followers. Many Congress Party loyalists deserted Indira

Gandhi. The Congress was reduced to just 153 seats, 92 of which were from four of the southern states. The Janata Party's 298 seats and its allies 47 seats (total 542) got it a massive majority. Moraji Desai became the first non-Congress Prime Minister of India. The elections in the largest state Uttar Pradesh, historically a Congress strong hold, turned against Gandhi. Opponents emphasised that the issues of corruption in Congress appealed to a deep desire by the voters for fresh leadership.

35. A popular movement is a sustained collective action over time. Such action is aimed against the oppressive policy of the state and takes shape into the demand for a change in state policy or practice. Any such collective action is marked by some degree of organisation. Any popular movement must have a social orientation. Thus, it can be said that popular movements often arise with the aim of bringing about changes on a public issue. Benefits of the popular movement:
- i. Chipko movement achieved a victory when the government issued a ban on felling of trees in the Himalayan regions for fifteen years.
  - ii. Narmada Bachao Andolan – Sardar Sarovar Project was expected to submerge 245 villages.
  - iii. Jayprakash Narayan movement defeated the Congress government in parliamentary elections.
  - iv. Movement for the right to information of 2002 provided for setting out the practical regime of the right to information for citizens.

**OR**

India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic and follows the parliamentary democracy. For the successful working of parliamentary democracy, political parties are inevitable. In India, a multiple party system exists. In July 2010, the Election Commission recognised six national parties and 44 state-level parties. Each party wants to capture power. Thus, there is competition and conflict among political parties. Conflicts are there because each political party has its own ideology.

1. **Full faith in the constitutional system:** All the political parties have full faith in the constitutional system of India.
2. **Faith in democracy and secularism:** All political parties have full faith in democratic values. Mrs Indira Gandhi imposed emergency on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1975, but ultimately she held elections in a free and fair manner.
3. **Policy of non-alignment:** There is consensus on the policy of non-alignment, which is the basis of India's foreign policy. Not only Congress but also a non-Congress government at the centre also followed the policy of non-alignment.