

**CBSE – Class XII
All India
Political Science
Board Paper – 2015**

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

General Instructions:

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

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1. How did the U.S. respond to the 9/11 attacks? [1]
 2. Highlight any one major distinction between the Soviet economy and the Capitalist economy. [1]
 3. How far do you agree that the proclamation of emergency weakened the federal distribution of power in India? [1]
 4. Justify that “Regionalism is not as dangerous as Communalism”. [1]
 5. Why do some people feel that Article 370 should be revoked? [1]
 6. Mention any two benefits of globalisation. [2]
 7. Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan. [2]
 8. Which characteristics made the Congress an ideological coalition during the freedom movement of India? [2]
 9. Identify the most important outcome of the Rio Summit. [2]
 10. How was the U.S. benefited by the Soviet disintegration? [2]

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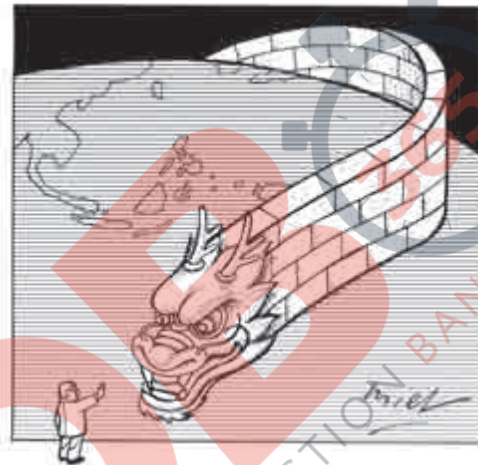
11. Describe any four demands made by the Bharatiya Kisan Union after 1980. [4]
12. State any two differences between the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan. [4]
13. Explain the circumstances that forced the Tibetans to leave China. Highlight India's role in helping the Tibetan refugees. [4]
14. Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security. [4]
15. In what way do the coalition governments prove to be more democratic than the one-party governments? [4]
16. "Democracy is becoming the first choice of the people of South Asia." Justify the statement. [4]
17. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions: [5]
Above all, the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity. When we say that India adopted democracy, it does not simply mean that India embraced a democratic constitution, nor does it merely mean that India adopted the format of elections. The choice was larger than that. It was a choice in favour of recognising and accepting the existence of differences which could at times be oppositional. Democracy, in other words, was associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life.
- What is meant by 'linguistic states'?
 - Why were linguistic states formed in India? Explain any two reasons.
 - How is democracy in India associated with plurality of ideas and ways of life?
18. Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions: [5]
The Naxalite Movement has used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. Its supporters advocated the use of violent means to achieve their political goals. In spite of the use of preventive detention and other strong measures adopted by the West Bengal government..., the Naxalite Movement did not come to an end. In later years, it spread to many other parts of the country.
- Why did Naxalite prefer to use violence?
 - Assess the positive role of the Naxalite Movement in spite of using violence?
 - Suggest any two measures to contain this movement.

19. Read the given passage carefully and answer the following questions: [5]

Non-alignment as a strategy evolved in the Cold War context.... with the disintegration of USSR and the end of Cold War in 1991, non-alignment, both, as an international movement and as the core of India's foreign policy, lost some of its earlier relevance and effectiveness.

- i) Why did India adopt non-alignment?
- ii) Explain any two reasons for the loss of its relevance by the Non Aligned Movement
- iii) How far do you agree that the Non-Aligned Movement has become an international movement?

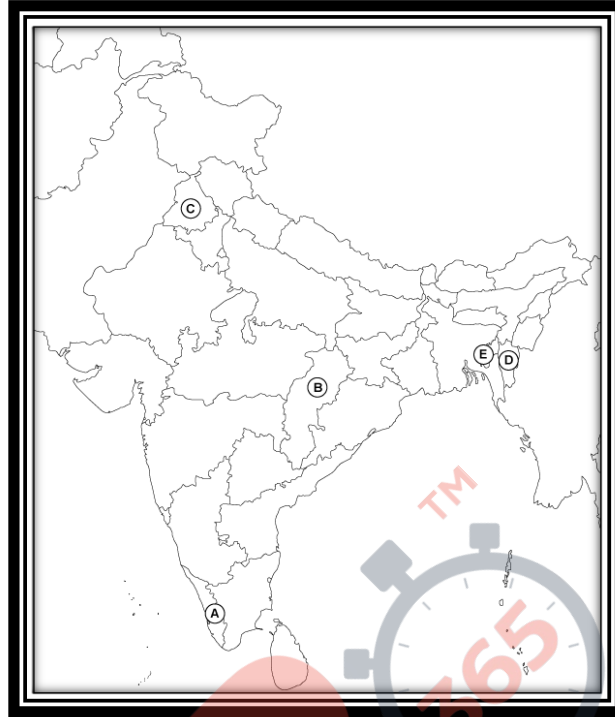
20. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions: [5]



- i) Which country does the given cartoon refer to?
- ii) Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country.
- iii) Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics?

21. In the given outline map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B), (D) and (E). Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned. [5]

- i) The State which was carved out of Madhya Pradesh.
- ii) The State which opposed its merger with India after independence.
- iii) The first State of free India having a Communist government.
- iv) The State adjoining Pakistan territory up to 1971.
- v) The State which became agriculturally prosperous due to Green Revolution.



22. Describe any three steps taken by the Indian Government to check the environmental degradation. [6]

OR

Describe any three effects of globalisation on the culture of a country.

23. Which three major developments took place in Indian politics during the last decade of the 20th century? Describe. [6]

OR

Briefly describe the story of Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India.

24. Explain any three causes of the split in the Congress Party in 1969? [6]

OR

Explain the circumstances that led to the mid-term elections in 1980.

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25. Suppose there had been no Cold War, how would that situation have affected India's foreign policy. [6]

OR

If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated and the world had remained bipolar, how would that situation have affected the world politics?

26. Give any three suitable arguments to support India's candidature for the permanent membership of the U.N. Security Council. [6]

OR

How are the threats faced by the people in the Third World different from those faced by the people living in the First World? Support your answer with examples.

27. Analyse the political impact of hegemony of the U.S. on the world. [6]

OR

Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation.

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1. The US response to the 9/11 attack was quick and ferocious. As part of its 'Global War on Terror', US launched an attack called 'Operation Enduring Freedom' against all those suspected to be behind this attack, mainly Al Qaeda and the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.
2. **Soviet Economy:** It was a planned economy controlled by the state and was based on the principles of equality.
Capitalist Economy: Based on private ownership and the operation is for profit. Land and productive assets are owned and controlled by the capitalist.
3. When the emergency was declared, the federal distribution of power remained practically suspended for that period of time. Also, all the powers were concentrated in the hands of the union government under the Presidential rule. Moreover, the government had the power to curtail or restrict all or any of the fundamental rights during the emergency.
4. Regionalism is not as dangerous as communalism, because in regionalism, the demands made by the public are helpful in the development of the specific region of a country. On the other hand, communalism represents the demands of a particular religious community for a separate independent region to rule over or for their own vested interests.
5. Some people felt that the special status of the state (Jammu & Kashmir) conferred by Article 370 does not allow full integration of the state with India. Thus, the feeling of Article 370 to be revoked.
6.
 - i) Creation of new jobs
 - ii) Enhancement of inflow of private foreign capital
 - iii) Improvement in the production efficiency
 - iv) Increase in the volume of trade in goods and services

- 7.
- i) The main issue of disagreement between India and Pakistan is Kashmir. Solving of this issue at the earliest is a must.
 - ii) Cultural delegates from both countries must visit each other frequently.
 - iii) Both countries should improve relations in trade and commerce.
8. The Congress proved as an ideal coalition during the freedom movement of India because various groups felt connected to the Congress and seemed to relate to its identity. Also, though they held on to different beliefs, they co-existed as groups within the Congress.
9. Outcomes of Rio Summit:
- Produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity and forestry and recommended a list of development practices called 'Agenda 21'.
 - Took consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility. This was known as 'sustainable development'.
10. Soviet Union's disintegration proved beneficial for the United States because after the Cold War came to an end, the United States gained the status of the sole superpower. Also, its economy became the dominant economic system internationally. It also indicated the collapse of ideological conflict between the Socialists and the Capitalists.
11. Demands of Bhartiya Kisan Union after 1980:
- i) Higher government floor prices for sugarcane and wheat
 - ii) Abolition of the interstate movement of farm produce
 - iii) Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates
 - iv) Waiving of repayments due on loans to farmers
 - v) Provision of a government pension for farmers
12. The First Five-Year Plan (1950–1956) sought to improve the country's economy and thus looked after improving the agrarian sector which included dams and irrigation. The Second Five-Year Plan (1956–1961) stressed on development of the heavy industries. Hence, while the first plan taught patience, the second plan wanted to bring about quick structural transformation.
13. Circumstances which forced the Tibetans to leave China:
- China's claim over Tibet in 1950
 - Suppression of Tibet's people and culture
- India's role in helping Tibetan refugees:
- In the 1950s and 1960s, many political leaders supported Tibet's struggle for freedom.
 - Large settlements were set up at Delhi and Dharamshala for Tibetan refugees.

14. Differences between internal and external notions of traditional security:

Internal Notion of Traditional Security	External Notion of Traditional Security
Internal wars: Important to know about internal situations and contexts	The greatest danger is from military threats
Internal military actions	Deterrence, defence and balance of power
Separatist movements	Alliance building as components of traditional security

15. Coalition governments more democratic than the one-party government:

- Eliminates the fear of one-party dominance
- Due representation given to different groups and regions
- Parties come together to discuss various issues
- Regional aspirations of various regions are considered and dealt with

A large number of political parties always contested the elections in our country. Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. After 1989, there was the emergence of several parties in such a way that one or two parties did not get most votes or seats, i.e. no single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha election held since 1989. This situation initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre wherein regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

16. Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in South Asia share the aspiration for democracy. A recent survey showed that there is widespread support for democracy in the South Asian countries. Ordinary citizens view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy over any other form of democracy. It was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries. In that sense, the South Asian experience of democracy has expanded the global imagination of democracy.

17.

- i) It means that the states are divided on the basis of its regional languages. This is because India has many languages. So, for better and apt administration, the regions are divided on the basis of languages.
- ii) Initially the country was divided into administrative units of A, B and C categories. This was found unsatisfactory, and hence, another category 'D' was added. However, people believed that this division negated the principle of equal right guaranteed to all citizens by the Constitution. The Government of India was compelled by public opinion for the division of states on linguistic basis. People of the same language demanded a separate state. Thus, to meet the demands of the public, states were reorganised on the basis of language.
- iii) In India, the defining principle has been and will always be 'unity in diversity'. This is the idea of India. The core of democracy is choice. Democracy is incompatible to any form of idea. It entertains plurality of ideas and arrives at an agreed line of action by comparing them.

18.

- i) Naxalites prefer to use violent means to achieve their political goals.
- ii) The positive side of the Naxalite movement was that they used force to snatch land from the rich landowners and give it to the poor and the landless. This was specially done so that they could lead a normal life.
- iii) Two measures to contain the movement:
 - Basic rights should be provided to the backward class.
 - Exploitation of lower sections of society should be banned.
 - Government should follow constitutional norms while dealing with Naxalites.

19.

- i) The world economic order in which India found itself was based on gross inequalities and exploitation and the requirements of their development made fundamental changes in the world economic order a necessity. It was in these conditions that NAM emerged and shaped itself.
- ii) Two reasons for the loss of its relevance are because of it being an international movement and being the core of India's foreign policy.
- iii) NAM has become an international movement because it is based on a resolve to democratise the international system. It provides an alternative world to redress the existing inequalities in various countries, especially the newly independent countries.

20.

- i) China
- ii) The Great Wall and Dragon are two symbols most commonly associated with China.
- iii) This cartoon uses both these to depict China's economic rise. It also indicates that China would overtake the US as the world's largest democracy by 2040.

21.

- i) (B) – Chhattisgarh
- ii) (D) – Manipur
- iii) (A) – Kerala
- iv) (E) – Bangladesh
- v) (C) – Punjab

22. In the global era, there are some issues related to environmental degradation which have been further considered global issues and considerably fall within the scope of contemporary world politics. These issues are as follows:

- i) **Depletion of Natural Resources:** Throughout the world, cultivable area is barely expanding anymore and a substantial portion of existing agricultural land is losing fertility.
- ii) **Losses of Biodiversity:** Natural forests that help to stabilise the climate, moderate water supplies and harbour majority of the planet's biodiversity are being cut down. This is resulting in people and rich species being displaced.
- iii) **Depletion of Ozone:** A steady decline in the total amount of ozone in the Earth's stratosphere poses a real danger to ecosystems and human health.

OR

Globalisation means the exchange of ideas and capital commodities across different parts of the world.

Cultural Consequences of Globalisation:

- i) Cultural globalisation affects our food, clothes and thinking. Sometimes external influences simply give us more choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional norms.
- ii) In the same way blue jeans can go well with a homespun khadi kurta. Here, the outcome of outside influences is a new combination which is unique. This clashing combination has been exported back to the country. So, we can safely say that globalisation broadens our cultural outlook and promotes cultural homogenisation.
- iii) The culture of the politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on a less powerful society, and the world begins to look more like a dominant power wishes it to be.

iv) This is dangerous not only for the poor countries but also for the whole of humanity because it leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe.

23. The Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee announced two broad goals which the government would set for itself. First, by 2010, the per capital income of India would be doubled. Income doubling within a decade requires annual growth in per capita income of 7% per annum. Second, by 2010, there would be universalisation of education until Class VIII, with a special effort for girls and disadvantaged groups. In response to the goal of attaining universal elementary education by 2010, the government launched the SSA and began investing vast sums of money for expanding school coverage capacity building, mid-day meals and free school books for children of families living below the poverty line. Besides these, many other initiatives were taken for the welfare of the citizens of the country.

OR

At the time of Independence, Sikkim was a 'protectorate' of India. It meant that while it was not a part of India, it was also not a fully sovereign country. Sikkim's defence and foreign relations were looked after by India, while the power of internal administration was with the Chogyal, Sikkim's monarch. This arrangement ran into difficulty as the Chogyal was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people. An overwhelming majority of Sikkim's population was Nepali. But the Chogyal was seen as perpetuating the rule of the small elite from the minority Lepcha-Bhutia community. The anti-Chogyal leaders of both communities sought and got support from the Government of India. The first democratic elections to the Sikkim assembly in 1974 were swept by the Sikkim Congress, which stood for greater integration with India. The assembly first sought the status of 'associate state', and then in April 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India. This was followed by a hurriedly organised referendum which put a stamp of popular approval on the assembly's request. The Indian Parliament accepted this request immediately and Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Indian union. Chogyal did not accept this merger and his supporters accused the Government of India of foul play and the use of force. However, the merger enjoyed popular support and did not become a divisive issue in Sikkim's politics.

24. In 1969, the factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came into the open. Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of the President of India fell vacant that year. Despite Mrs Indira Gandhi's reservations, the 'syndicate' managed to nominate her long-time opponent and then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for the ensuing Presidential elections. Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice President V. V. Giri to file his

nomination as an independent candidate. She also announced several big and popular policy measures like the nationalisation of fourteen leading private banks and the abolition of the 'privy purse' or the special privileges given to former princes. Morarji Desai was the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister.

On both the above issues, serious differences emerged between Desai and the Prime Minister, resulting in Desai leaving the government.

Congress had seen differences of this kind in the past. However, this time, both parties wanted a showdown, which took place during the Presidential elections. The then Congress President S. Nijalingappa issued a 'whip' asking all the Congress MPs and MLAs to vote in favour of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official candidate of the party. After silently supporting V. V. Giri, the Prime Minister openly called for a 'conscience vote' which meant that the MPs and MLAs from the Congress should be free to vote the way they want. The election ultimately resulted in the victory of V. V. Giri, the independent candidate, and the defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate.

The defeat of the official Congress candidate formalised the split in the party. The Congress President expelled the Prime Minister from the party, and she claimed her group was the real Congress.

OR

The Janata Party lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. The Janata Party government could not bring about a fundamental change in policies from those pursued by the Congress. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress Party. But the Congress Party later decided to withdraw its support, with the result that Charan Singh could remain in power for just about four months. Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat, especially in north India where it had swept the polls in 1977. The Congress Party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory in 1971. It won 353 seats and returned to power.

Thus, although the Janata Party formulated its government quickly, it did not take the complete term due to the internal succession of the party leaders and members.

25. If the Cold War had not taken place and there were several major powers, it would have affected our foreign policy in the following manner:
- i) NAM: India would have adopted an independent foreign policy instead of remaining non-aligned. India would have joined hands with many likeminded powers for mutual benefit in various fields.
 - ii) Military Power: Since the rivalry between many major powers would increase hatred and enmity, India would have been compelled to join the arms race to become a strong nation to defend its independence and sovereignty.

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- iii) India would have become a superpower in Asia because of her large territory, human resource and strategic location.

OR

Had the Soviet Union not disintegrated, it would have definitely affected the developments in the last 20 years in the following manner:

- i) There would not have been an end to the Cold War confrontations and United States would not have become the only superpower of the world.
- ii) There would have been a continuous accumulation of nuclear weapons till date.
- iii) The world would have headed towards a Third World War which could be much more devastating and destructive.
- iv) Most of the countries which were part of erstwhile USSR would never have got independence.
- v) Most former Soviet Republics which are passing through conflicts and civil wars would not have gone through this agony.
- vi) USA, the only superpower left, would not have dared attack Afghanistan and Iraq.
- vii) Many international problems such as terrorism and neo-colonialism would have been jointly tackled by both superpowers.

26. The following criteria have been proposed:

- i) India is the second most populous country in the world comprising almost one-fifth of the world's population.
- ii) It is the largest democracy in the world and has been a part of almost all the initiatives by the UN.
- iii) It has played an important role in helping UN with its peacekeeping efforts.
- iv) It has been a regular financial contributor to the UN and never faltered on its payments.
- v) Its economic emergence on the world stage due to its policies of liberalisation and globalisation has enhanced its stake for membership.

OR

The Cold War between the two superpowers of the United States and the Soviet Union was responsible for approximately one-third of all wars in the post-Second World War period. Just as the European colonial powers feared violence in the colonies, some colonial people feared, after Independence, that they might be attacked by their former colonial rulers in Europe. They had to prepare to defend themselves against an imperial war.

The security challenges facing third world independent countries were different from those of first world independent countries in two ways. First, the new countries faced

the prospect of military conflict with neighbouring countries. Second, they had to worry about internal military conflict. These countries faced threats not only from outside their borders, mostly from neighbours, but also from within.

Internally, the new states worried about threats from separatist movements, which wanted to form independent countries. A neighbour might help in instigating an internal separatist movement leading to tensions between the two neighbouring countries. So, for third world countries, an external war with a neighbour or an internal conflict posed a serious challenge to their security.

27. Political impact of US hegemony on the world:

- The United States is the sole superpower in the world and the only nation dominating the international system.
- The US today spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined.
- The US also accounts for 15% of world trade.
- Most of the other countries which are big military spenders are US allies.
- The US hegemony is reflected in the role played by the US in providing global public goods.
- World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization are assumed as the products of American hegemony.
- The predominance of the US in the world today is also based on its cultural presence.

OR

The EU has considerable political, military and diplomatic influence:

Economic

- i) The EU with a GDP of over \$12 trillion (2005) is the largest economy in the world.
- ii) Its currency Euro can pose a serious threat to the hegemony of the US dollar.
- iii) The EU's share of world trade is three times bigger than that of the US.
- iv) The economic power of the EU gives it power to influence its neighbours and Asian and African countries.

Political

- v) France is a permanent member of the UNSC.
- vi) Several non-permanent members of UNSC are also from the EU. This has enabled the EU to influence US policies such as the US position on Iran's nuclear programme.

Military

- vii) The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.
- viii) Its total spending on defence is second after the US.