

CBSE – Class XII
All India
Political Science
Board Paper – 2014

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

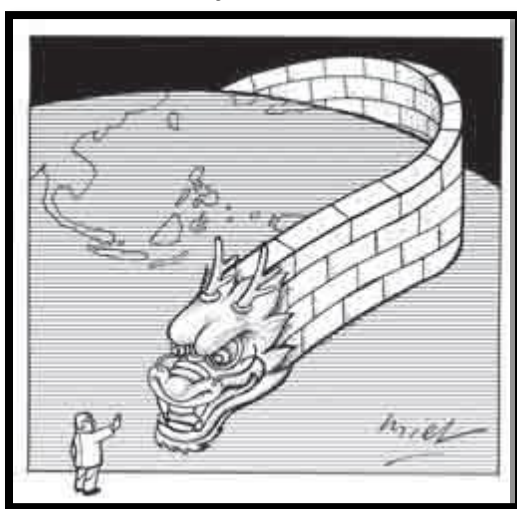
General Instructions:

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.

-
1. Why was Operation desert storm fought against Iraq? [1]
 2. What is the full form of “SAARC”? [1]
 3. State any one important objective of the United Nation. [1]
 4. What is the meant by ‘disarmament’? [1]
 5. Mention the main recommendation of the state reorganization Commission of 1953. [1]
 6. Who was the founder of Bhartiya Jana Sangh? [1]
 7. Which two political parties were the major partners in the ruling alliance after the 1971 General Election to the Lok Sabha. [1]
 8. Name the political party which came to power at the Centre in 1977. [1]
 9. Mention any two main demands of the Bharatiya Kisan Union in 1980s. [1]
 10. Name the two alliances/fronts that formed the Government at the Centre in 1989 and 1996 respectively. [1]



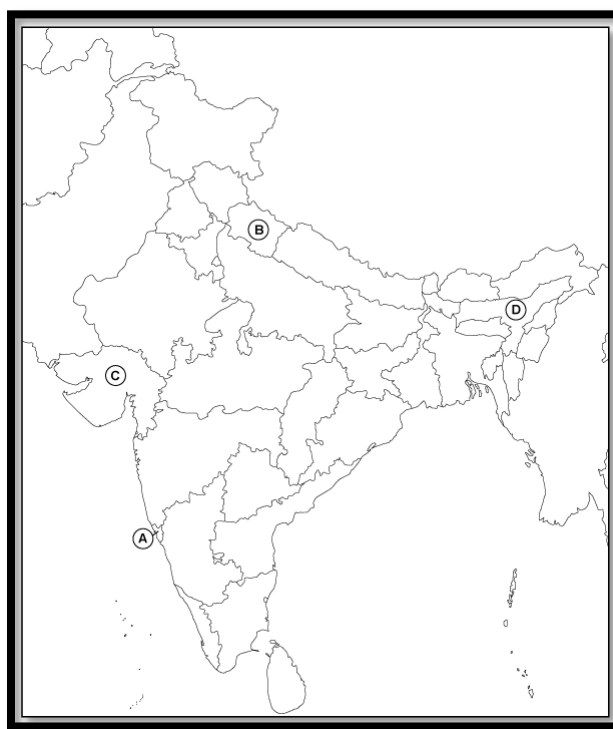
11. Name any two foreign leaders, along with the countries they belonged to, who are recognized as the founders of the Non-aligned Movement. [2]
12. What is meant of shock therapy? [2]
13. Trace the evolution process of the European Union. [2]
14. Mention any two functions of the World Bank? [2]
15. Highlight any two threats to a country's security as per the traditional notion of security. [2]
16. Identity any two consequences of the partition of India 1947. [2]
17. Differentiate between the capitalist and the socialist models of development. [2]
18. Highlight the contribution made by Jawaharlal Nehru to the foreign policy of India. [2]
19. What does the special status given to Jammu and Kashmir under Articles 370 mean? [2]
20. How does party-based movement differ from non-party movement? [2]
21. Why did the superpowers need smaller states as their allies? Explain any four reasons. [4]
22. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions: [4]



- i. The given cartoon is related to which country?
- ii. Which two symbols in this cartoon helped in identifying the country?
- iii. What message does this cartoon convey to the world?



23. Explain the hegemony of the United States of America as structural power. [4]
24. Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. [4]
25. Explain any four components of India's security strategy. [4]
26. What is globalization? Highlight any three causes of globalization. [4]
27. Describe the organization of the Congress party as a social and ideological coalition. [4]
28. Explain India's nuclear policy. [4]
29. Evaluate the consequences of declaration of emergency in 1975. [4]
30. 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. Examine any six consequences of the disintegration of USSR. [6]

OR

'Non-aligned Movement (NAM) has become irrelevant today.' Do you agree with the statement? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.

32. Analyse India's stand on any three environmental issues. [6]

OR

Assess any three basis on which globalisation is being resisted in India.

33. Explain any three reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections in India. [6]

OR

How did the reorganization of States take place in India after its independence? Explain.

34. Examine any six reasons for the imposition of emergency in India in 1975. [6]

OR

Examine the major issues which led to the split of Congress part in 1969.

35. Study the passage the given below and answer the following questions that follow: Sardar Sarovar project is a multipurpose mega-scale dam. It required relocation of around two and a half lakh people from the villages. Issues of relocation and proper rehabilitations of the project-affected people were first raised by the local activist group. It was around 1988-89 that the issues crystallized under the banner of the NBA- a loose collector of local voluntary organization. [6]

Question:

- i. Why is the Sardar Sarovar Project mentioned as multipurpose mega-scale dam?
- ii. Why was it opposed by the villagers?
- iii. Name the organizations which led the movement against this project
- iv. What was the main demand of the local activist group?

OR



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

India adopted a democratic approach to the question of diversity. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national. Besides, democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration and specific regional problems.

Question:

- i. Which type of diversity exists in India?
- ii. Name any two political parties that represent regional identity.
- v. Mention any one movement that expresses regional aspiration.
- vi. How does democracy treat the regional issues and problem?

CBSE – Class XII
All India
Political Science
Board Paper – 2014 Solution

1. Operation Desert Storm, also known as the Gulf War, was fought from 2nd August 1990 to 28th February 1991. It was a UN-waged war led by the United States against Iraq. This war was in response to Iraq's invasion and annexation of Kuwait. Operation Desert Storm was successful and resulted in the overthrow of Saddam Hussein and the seizure and control of Iraq.
2. SAARC stands for South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
3. United Nations is a world organisation which has been established to maintain peace in the world. One of its main objectives is to maintain international peace and security.
4. Disarmament is a traditional view of security which requires all states to give up certain kinds of weapons. For example, the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) banned the production and possessions of these weapons. More than 155 states acceded to the BWC and 181 states acceded to the CWC.
5. In 1953, the Central Government of India constituted a body called the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries.
6. The Bharatiya Jana Sangh (abbreviated BJS) was founded in Delhi by Syama Prasad Mookerjee on 21st October 1951.
7. The two political parties which were the major partners in the ruling alliance after the General Elections to the Lok Sabha are Congress Party and BJP (Bharatiya Janta Party).
8. Bharatiya Janta Party came to power at the Centre in 1977.
9. The two major demands of the Bhartiya Kisan Union in 1980 were
 - Higher government floor prices for wheat and sugarcane.
 - Abolition of restrictions on the interstate movement of farm produce.
 - Guaranteed supply of electricity at reasonable rates.



10. Power has mostly remained with the two national parties—the Congress and the BJP. However, in 1989, it was the National Front which won the election. In 1996, the United Front consisting of non-Congress and non-BJP was created and secured support from 332 members out of the 545 seats in the Lok Sabha.
11. The founding fathers of the non-aligned movement were
- Sukarno of Indonesia
 - Jawaharlal Nehru of India
 - Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia
 - Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt
 - Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana
- Their actions were known as 'The Initiative of Five'.
12. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the process of transition from authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system influenced by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) is known as 'Shock Therapy'.
13. The collapse of the Soviet bloc put Europe on a fast track resulting in the establishment of the European Union (EU) in 1992. The EU has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one. The EU has started to act more as a nation state. It has its own flag, own anthem, founding date and currency.
14. Two functions of World Bank:
- It works for human development, agriculture and rural development, environmental protection, infrastructure and governance.
 - It provides loans and grants to member countries.
15. Threats to the security of a state:
- Terrorism: Terrorism is a fusion of crime and politics.
 - Global poverty: It is a situation in which a poor country suffers from slow economic growth and low national income and living standards.
16. According to the two-nation theory advanced by the Muslim League, India consisted of not one but two people—Hindus and Muslims. Thus, the people demanded a separate country for Muslims, i.e. Pakistan. Two main causes of the partition in 1947 were
- Political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League.
 - The role of British in dividing the Hindus and Muslims by their policy of 'divide and rule'.



17. Capitalism Socialism Philosophy: Capital (or the 'means of production') is owned, operated and traded for generating profits for private owners or shareholders. Emphasis is on individual profit rather than on workers or society as a whole—from each according to his ability to each according to his contribution. In Socialism, emphasis is on profit being distributed among society or workforce to complement individual wages/salaries.

Economic System: Market-based economy combined with private or corporate ownership of the means of production. Goods and services are produced to make a profit, and this profit is reinvested into the economy to fuel economic growth. The means of production are owned by public enterprises or cooperatives and individuals are compensated based on their contribution. Production may variously be coordinated through either economic planning or markets.

18. Jawaharlal Nehru is considered the architect of modern India. Apart from his careful handling of India's domestic situation in the years immediately after Independence, Nehru's major contribution lies in foreign policies.

In fact, Nehru, in this capacity as the foreign minister of India, determined India's international profile to a great degree in the post-independence years. Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy has been made subject to much controversy and debate, like his economic policies. However, taken in the context of India's newly found status as a democratic republic, Nehru's foreign affairs policies seem to be extremely apt at that time.

19. The Constitution of India vide Article 1 (1) declares that 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States'. In Article 1(2), it states that 'the states and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule'. The First Schedule, as amended from time to time, contains a list of 26 states and 6 union territories. Jammu and Kashmir is included in the First Schedule as one of the states. The territory of Jammu and Kashmir is stated to be 'the territory which immediately before the commencement of this constitution was comprised in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Thus, the state of Jammu and Kashmir being an integral part of the Union of India comprises only that territory which was left in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir on 25th January 1950 and not that part which has been occupied by Pakistan.

20. A non-partisan system differs from a single-party system in that the governing faction in a single-party system identifies itself as a party, where membership might provide benefits not available to non-members. A single-party government often requires government officials to be members of the party, features a complex party hierarchy as a key institution of government, forces citizens to agree to a partisan ideology and may enforce its control over the government by making all other parties illegal. Members of a non-partisan government may not share any ideologies. Various communist nations such as China or Cuba are single-party nations although the Members of Parliament are not elected as party candidates.



21. The Cold War was a competition, tension and a series of confrontation between the US and USSR backed by their respective allies, without resorting to actual warfare.

Superpowers needed allies:

- i. For gaining access to their vital resources—oil and minerals
- ii. For having a territory from where they could launch their weapons and troops
- iii. For locations from where they could spy on each other
- iv. For economic support where many allies together helped to pay military expenses
- v. To spread their ideology and that liberal democracy and capitalism were better than socialism and communism or *vice versa*

22.

- i. China
- ii. The Great Wall and Dragon are two symbols most commonly associated with China.
- iii. This cartoon used both these symbols to depict China's economic rise.

23. US hegemony as a structural power:

- It emerges from a particular understanding of the world economy which requires a hegemony or dominant power to support its creation and existence.
- It must possess both ability and desire to establish certain norms for order and the desire to sustain the global structure.
- It usually does this to its own advantage often to its relative detriment as its competition takes advantage of its openness of the world economy without paying the cost of maintaining its openness.
- Hence, hegemony in this second sense as economic superiority is reflected by the roles played by the US in providing global public goods.

24. The principal players in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka are Sinhala, who are the majority community, and Tamil who are the minority community.

Sinhalese are hostile to Tamils (who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka) and settled there. The Sinhalese believe that Sri Lanka should not give concessions to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhalese only. The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil Nationalism. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation LTTE has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding Tamil Elam or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lanka crisis continues to be violent. However, international actors, particularly the Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Iceland have been trying to bring the warring groups back to negotiations. The future of the islands hinges on the outcome of these talks.



25. Four components of India's security strategy:

- a. To strengthen its military capabilities because India has been involved in conflicts with its neighbours, i.e. Pakistan in 1947–48, 1965, 1971 and 1991 and with China in 1962.
- b. To strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests.
- c. To gear up for meeting security challenges which come up within the country.
- d. To develop the economy in such a manner that vast masses of people come out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities.

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.

Causes 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 which 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. By the time of Independence, the Congress was transferred to a rainbow-like social coalition broadly representing India's diversity in terms of classes and castes, religions and 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 already a very well-organised party, and by the time the other parties could even think of a strategy, the Congress had already started its campaign. In fact, many parties were formed only around independence or thereafter. Thus, the Congress had the first off the blocks advantage. By the time of Independence, the party had not only spread across the length and breadth of the country but also to the grass root local level.



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. Consequences of declaring emergency in 1975:

- Strikes were banned and opposition leaders were put behind bars.
- Freedom of press was suspended. Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published.
- Protests and strikes and public agitations were also disallowed.
- The various fundamental rights of citizens stood suspended, including the right of citizens to move the Court for restoring their fundamental rights.

30.

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

31.

1. These developments were accompanied by a rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR which hastened its disintegration.
2. Gorbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reform and democratisation within the country. Leaders within the Communist Party opposed the reforms.
3. A coup (Remove Gorbachev, capture power without people consent) took place in 1991 which was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners.
4. The people had tasted freedom by then and did not want the old-style rule of the Communist Party.
5. Power began to shift from the Soviet centre to the republics, especially in the more Europeanised part of the Soviet Union, which saw them as sovereign states.
6. The leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.



32. There are many environmental issues in India. Air pollution, water pollution, garbage and pollution of the natural environment are challenges for India. The situation was worse between 1947 through 1995. According to data collection and environment assessment studies of World Bank experts, between 1995 through 2010, India has made one of the fastest progresses in the world in addressing its environmental issues and improving its environmental quality. Still India has a long way to go to reach environmental quality similar to that enjoyed in developed economies. Pollution remains a major challenge and opportunity for India.

Environmental issues are one of the primary causes of diseases, health issues and long-term livelihood impact for India. Major environmental issues are forest and agricultural degradation of land, resource depletion (water, mineral, forest, sand and rocks), environmental degradation, public health, loss of biodiversity, loss of resilience in ecosystems and livelihood security for the poor.

The major sources of pollution in India include the rampant burning of fuel wood and biomass such as dried waste from livestock as the primary source of energy, lack of organised garbage and waste removal services, lack of sewage treatment operation, lack of flood control and monsoon water drainage system, diversion of consumer waste into rivers, cremation practices near major rivers, government mandated protection of highly polluting old public transport, and continued operation by Indian government of government-owned, high emission plants built between 1950 and 1980.

33. In the first three general elections, the Congress Party maintained its dominance. In the first election, the Indian National Congress was expected to win, and when the final results were declared, the extent of the victory of the Congress surprised many. The party won 364 of the 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha and finished way ahead of any other challenger.

- i. The Communist Party of India which came next in terms of seats won only 16 seats.
- ii. In the state elections also the Congress scored big victories. It won most seats in all the states except Travancore, Cochin, Chennai and Odisha.
- iii. So, the party ruled all over the country at the national and state level, and Jawaharlal became the Prime Minister.

OR

The major reorganisation of states in India by the Act of 1956 satisfied popular demand to a great extent and introduced fundamental changes in the political map of India.

Before dismissing the creation of new states after 1956, it seems worthwhile to analyse the provisions of the Constitution for the creation of new states.



States Reorganisation Commission (1955) headed by Fazal Ali accepted the linguistic basis for the reorganisations of states. On the basis of its recommendations, a major reorganisation of states was carried out in 1956.

The union territory of Goa and Daman and Diu was bifurcated in 1987 to create a separate state of Goa and the union territory of Daman and Diu.

Under international law, Indian sovereignty also extends to territorial seas which are 12 nautical miles from the coastal land boundary.

34. In May 1977, the Janata Party government appointed a Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J. C. Shah, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India, to inquire 'into several aspects of allegations of abuse of authority, excesses and malpractices committed and action taken in the wake of the Emergency proclaimed on 25th June 1975. The Commission examined various kinds of evidence and called scores of witnesses to give testimonies.

Following were the findings of the Shah Commission:

- i. The government made extensive use of preventive detention. About one lakh eleven thousand people were arrested under this law. The arrested political workers were not allowed to challenge their arrest through Habeas Corpus.
- ii. Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. This is known as press censorship. In other words, severe restrictions were imposed on the press sometimes without legal sanctions.
- iii. The General Manager of Delhi Power Supply Corporation was given verbal orders to cut electricity to all newspapers and presses from 2:00 am on 26th June 1975. Electricity was restored 2–3 days later after the censorship apparatus was set up.

OR

The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came into the open in 1969. Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of the President of India fell vacant that year. Despite Mrs 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; she claimed that her group was the real Congress.

35.

- i. Sardar Sarovar Project was called a multipurpose mega-scale dam because it would benefit huge areas of Gujarat and the three adjoining states in terms of availability of drinking water and water for irrigation, generation of electricity and increase in agricultural production.
- ii. This project was opposed by the villagers because in this process 245 villages were expected get submerged. Also, it would have forced 2.5 lakh villagers to relocate.
- iii. Green organisations in the US led the movement against this project.
- iv. The local activist group NBA earlier demanded that there should be a cost-benefit analysis of the major developmental projects completed in the country thus far. Later, it insisted that local communities must have a say in such decisions and they should also have effective control over natural resources such as water, land and forests.

OR

- i. Cultural type of diversity exists in India.
- ii. Congress and BJP are two political parties which represent regional identity.
- iii. Democracy allows the political expressions of regional aspirations and does not look upon them as anti-national.
- iv. Democratic politics allows parties and groups to address the people on the basis of their identity, aspirations and specific regional problems.

