

**CBSE – Class XII**  
**All India**  
**Political Science**  
**Board Paper – 2012**

**Time: 3 hrs**

**Total Marks: 100**

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**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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Fill in the blanks with appropriate words:

1. The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed by the members of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year \_\_\_\_\_ [1]
2. What is meant by ASEAN way? [1]
3. Correct the and rewrite the following statement : [1]  
USSR/Russia used veto power 92 times till 2006
4. How is balance of power a component of traditional security? [1]
5. In which year was the First General Election held in India? [1]
6. What was the main objective of the second five year plan? [1]
7. What is meant by defection? [1]
8. The results of which elections were called 'Political Earthquake'? [1]
9. What was Chipko movement? [1]
10. Whose mediation resolved the 'Indus River Waters Dispute' between India and Pakistan? [1]



11. Mention any two characteristics of the Soviet economy during the cold war days. [2]
12. Mention the duration of the First and the Second World Wars. [2]
13. Write the four forms of power which reflect the U. S. Hegemony. [2]
14. What was 'Operation Enduring Freedom'? [2]
15. Define Geo-politics. [2]
16. Name the original states from which the following states were carved out:
  - i. Meghalaya
  - ii. Gujarat[2]
17. Explain the role played by Sardar Patel in the integration of Princely States into the Indian Union. [2]
18. When and why did India sign the twenty-year 'Treaty of peace and friendship' with the Soviet Union? [2]
19. Which action of the Government of India threatened the fish workers' lives in a major way? Which organisation did they form at the national level? [2]
20. Political equations in coalition governments are unstable. How was this concept reflected in the formation of National Front Government in 1989 and United Front Government in 1996? [2]
21. Explain the 'Cuban Missile Crisis'. [4]
22. Describe any two major constraints of the U. S. Hegemony. [4]
23. Name one country each from the continents of America, Africa, Asia and Europe, wherein the U. N. 'Peacekeeping Operations' were administered. [4]
24. How is global poverty a source of insecurity? Explain. [4]
25. 'Let the polluters pay'. Support this statement with any two suitable arguments. [4]
26. "Globalisation has shifted power from nation-states to global consumers." Justify the statement. [4]



27. Match the following : [4]
- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Acharya Narendra Dev | (i) Bharatiya Jana Sangh          |
| (b) A. K. Gopalan        | (ii) Indian National Congress     |
| (c) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai    | (iii) Praja Socialist Party       |
| (d) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya | (iv) Communist Party of India (M) |
28. Explain any two features India's nuclear policy. [4]
29. "1960s were labelled as the 'dangerous decade.'" Explain with the help of any four arguments. [4]
30. What was the main outcome of the Rajiv Gandhi -Longowal Accord in July 1985? [4]
31. What is the relevance of the Non-aligned Movement after the end of Cold War? Explain. [6]

**OR**

Analyse India's changing relationship with post-Communist Russia.

32. Why the European Union is considered a highly influential regional organisation in the economic, political and military fields? [6]

**OR**

No region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.

Study the paragraph given above carefully and answer the following questions:

- Which two countries have been referred to as 'outside powers'?
- Which are the two Asian giants and why have they been called so?
- China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for which country and why?

33. "How was 'one party dominance' in India different from the 'one party system' of Mexico? In your opinion, which of the two political systems is better and why? [6]

**OR**

Explain the main arguments in the debate that ensued between industrialisation and agricultural development at the time of Second five year plan.

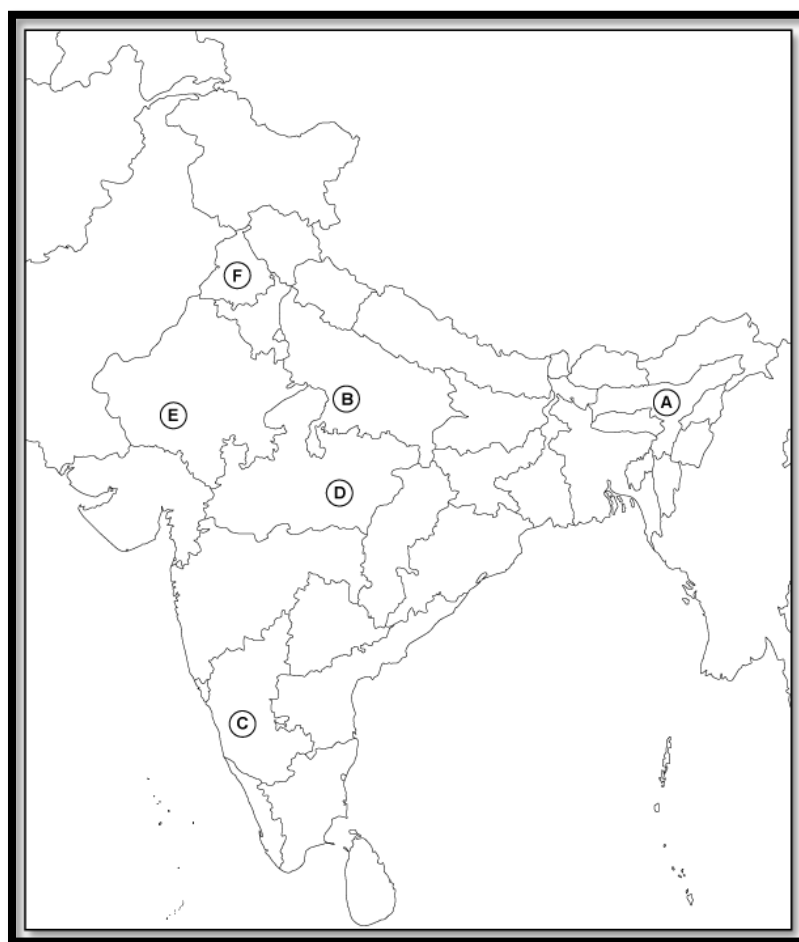
34. What was Narmada Bachao Andolan? What were its main issues? What democratic strategy did it use to put forward its demands? [6]

**OR**

In the midst of severe competition and many conflicts in 1989, a consensus appeared to have emerged among most parties. Explain any three points of consensus.

35. Describe any three weaknesses and any three points of strength of India's democracy that came to light during the Emergency of 1975. [6]

**OR**



In the given political outline map of India, six states have been indicated by A,B,C,D,E and F. Identify them with the help of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective Serial No. and the alphabet concerned as per the following table:

Sr. No.	Alphabet	Name of the State

- i. Two states where the Congress party got majority and formed the government.
- ii. Two states where the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-congress governments.
- iii. A states where Congress party did not get majority but formed the government with the help of other parties
- iv. The state where 'Popular United Front' came into power.

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1. The members of SAARC signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) in 2004.
2. 'ASEAN Way' is a form of interaction which is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.
3. USSR/Russia used veto power 122 times till 2006.
4. Balance of power means to maintain a balance in one's military power similar to that of the neighbouring country to face any emergency.
5. The First General Election was held in 1952.
6. The main objective of the Second Five-Year Plan was to set India on the path of rapid industrialisation. This plan's highest priority was to strengthen the industrial base of the economy.
7. Defection refers to a process wherein an elected representative leaves the party on whose symbol he/she was elected and then goes to join another party.
8. The results of 1967 were called 'Political Earthquake'.
9. A well-known movement was started in two to three villages in Uttarakhand. The villagers protested against the practices of commercial logging which the government had permitted to a sports manufacturer. They protested against the government by hugging trees to prevent them from being cut down. These protests marked the beginning of a world famous environmental movement in India known as the Chipko Movement.
10. It was because of the efforts of the World Bank that the issue of the 'Indus River Waters Dispute' was settled between India and Pakistan.
11. Two characteristics of the Soviet political system:
  - (i) Planned and controlled economy by the state
  - (ii) Revolved around the Communist Party and no other party was allowed
  - (iii) Right to freedom of speech and expression was taken away from the people
12. First World War began from 1914 to 1918. It went on for 5 years.

Second World War began from 1939 to 1945. It went on for 7 years.

13. Four forms of power which reflect US hegemony:
  - i. Hard power
  - ii. Structural power
  - iii. Soft power
  - iv. Power of American mass media
  
14. The US launched 'Operation Enduring Freedom' against all those suspected to be behind the 9/11 attack, mainly the Al-Qaeda or Taliban regime in Afghanistan.
  
15. 'Geo-politics' is all about who (state/country) gets what, when, where and how. In geographical terms, it is an affair which is concerned with the allocation and distribution of natural resources among the nation states.
  
16. Meghalaya was carved out from Assam in 1972.  
Gujarat was carved out from Bombay State in 1960.
  
17. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of the princely states firmly but diplomatically and brought most of them into the Indian Union. It was his success in integrating about 565 princely states after Independence that got him the title of 'Iron Man'.
  
18. India signed a 20-year treaty of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union in August 1971. This was done to counter the US–Pakistan–China axis. India signed this treaty assuming that it would receive Soviet support if the country forced any attack on it.
  
19. The fish workers lives were majorly threatened when the Government permitted entry to mechanised trawlers and technologies like bottom trawling for large-scale harvest of fish in the Indian seas. They formed the National Fish Workers' Forum (NFF) at the national level.
  
20. In 1989, to keep Congress out of power, both Left and BJP supported the National Front Government. In 1996, the Left continued to support the non-Congress government, but this time, the Congress supported it, as both Congress and Left wanted to keep the BJP out of power. This showed the instability of the political equations in coalition governments.



**21.** In April 1961, the leaders of USSR were worried that USA would invade Cuba and overthrow Fidel Castro, the President of the small nation. Thus, to prevent USA from capturing Cuba, the Soviet Union sent missiles to the island and made it their military base. The US President John F. Kennedy came to know about this information after three weeks. He and his advisers were unwilling to do anything which might lead to a full-fledged nuclear war. However, he also wanted to take some action which would not keep them under any threat from USSR. He thus ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ships heading to Cuba as a way of warning the USSR of his seriousness.

A clash was bound to arise between the two nations. This clash came to be known as Cuban Missile Crisis. This made the whole world nervous as this crisis could lead to a nuclear war. However, the world felt a sign of relief when the Soviet Union decided to slow down and turn back from Cuba. The Cuban Missile Crisis was the peak of the Cold War.

**22.** Two constraints of US hegemony:

- i. The institutional architecture of the American state itself wherein the division of power between the three branches of the Government limits the exercise of military power by the executive.
- ii. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is only one organisation in the international system which could moderate the exercise of America.

**23.** UN 'Peacekeeping Operations' were administered in

Haiti – America 2004

Liberia – Africa 2003

India and Pakistan – Asia 1949

Georgia – Europe 1993

**24.** Global poverty is another source of insecurity. The world population is expected to be double within 25 years. Currently, half the world's population growth occurs in India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia. Among the world's poorest countries, population is expected to triple in the next 50 years, whereas many rich countries will see population shrinkage in that period. The high per capita income and low population growth make rich states or rich social groups get richer, whereas low incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer. Globally, this disparity contributed to the gap between the Northern and Southern countries. Within the South, disparities have also sharpened as a few countries have managed to slow down population growth and raise incomes, while the others have failed to do so.





25. 'Let polluters pay' or Polluter Pays Principle (PPP) means that the polluter is liable to pay compensation to those affected due to the pollution created by them. It aims to determine how the costs of pollution prevention and control can be allocated and how resources can be used efficiently. Its objectives are
1. Promotes economic efficiency
  2. Promotes social justice
  3. Promotes harmonisation of international environmental policies
  4. Includes accidental pollution, clean up costs and methods

For instance, thermal power plants lead to air pollution due to fly ash content, water pollution due to dissolved heavy metals, toxic waste disposal and heating, and soil pollution due to dumping of toxic waste. This leads to retarded mental growth in children, less productive water bodies and soil for which the thermal plant should be liable to pay.

The government has also passed various acts such as the Water Act, the Air Act, the Environment Act, the Wildlife Protection Act and the Forest Conservation Act to prevent any further damage to nature which can indirectly create various kinds of problems for human beings.

26. Globalisation shifts the power to regulate certain activities from governments to international institutions, which are indirectly controlled by multinational companies. When a country is engaged in the business activities of other countries, its government makes agreements with respect to those countries separately. World Trade Organization (WTO) frames rules and regulation for all countries and the governments have to enforce these rules and regulations in their respective countries. Globalisation also compels many governments to change legislations and constitutions to facilitate the private sector. Governments are often compelled to do away with certain rules and regulations which safeguard the rights of working people and the environment.

27.

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
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28. Nehru always had a lot of faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha.

Features of Indian nuclear policy:

- India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the live nuclear weapons 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. 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.** Four arguments supporting the label given to the 1960s as a dangerous decade:

- i) The serious doubts which many outsiders had about whether India's democratic experiment will survive after Nehru.
- ii) A fear that India too like so many other newly independent countries would not be able to manage a democratic succession.
- iii) A fear of failure to do so could lead to a political role for the army. Besides, there were doubts if the new leadership would be able to handle the multiple crises which awaited a solution.
- iv) Unresolved problems such as poverty, inequality, communal and regional divisions could lead to a failure of the democratic project or even the disintegration of the country.

**30.** Outcome of the Rajiv Gandhi–Longowal Accord in 1985:

- i. Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab.
- ii. A separate commission will be set up to resolve the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana.
- iii. A tribunal would be set up to decide the sharing of Ravi–Beas river water among Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.
- iv. Compensation and better treatment of those affected by the militancy in Punjab.
- v. Withdrawal of the Application of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab.

**31.** Relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement after the end of Cold War:

- i. The concept of non-alignment evolved during the Cold War.
- ii. Non-alignment contained some core values and enduring ideas.
- iii. It was based on the recognition that decolonised states share a historical affiliation and can become a powerful force if they come together.
- iv. It meant that the poor and often very small countries need not become followers of any of the big powers; they could pursue an independent foreign policy.
- v. It was also based on a resolve to democratise the international system by thinking about an alternative world order to redress existing inequities.
- vi. These core ideas remained relevant even after the Cold War ended.

OR



India has maintained a strong and healthy relation with Russia. India's relations with Russia are an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Indo-Russian relations are embedded in a history of trust and common interests and are matched by popular perceptions.

1. **Common view on the multipolar world order:** For both these countries, multipolar world order is the coexistence of several powers in the international system, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts, an independent foreign policy for all countries and decision making through bodies like the UN which should be strengthened, democratised and empowered.
2. **India's stand towards Russia:** India gets meaningful benefits for having healthy relations with Russia on the issues such as Kashmir, energy supplies, sharing information on international terrorism, access to central Asia and balancing its relation with China.
3. **Russia's stand towards India:** Like India, Russia stands to benefit from this relationship because India is the second largest arms market for Russia. Besides, the Indian military gets most of its hardware from Russia. Because India is an oil-importing nation, Russia is important to India and has repeatedly come to India's assistance during its oil crisis.

To meet the demands of energy, India is trying to increase its energy imports from Russia and the republics of Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. This also broadened the scope for partnership and investment in oilfields. India has also strengthened its relation with Russia for her nuclear energy plans and space industry. India gets the cryogenic rocket from Russia whenever it needs it.

32. The European Union is considered a highly influential organisation because of its economic, political, diplomatic and military influence.

- i. **Economic:** The EU is the world's largest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005, slightly larger than that of the US. Its currency, the Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the US, allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours and in Asia and Africa. It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO).
- ii. **Political and Diplomatic:** The EU also has political and diplomatic influence. France holds permanent seats in the UN Security Council. The EU includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC. This has enabled the EU to influence US policies such as the current position on Iran's nuclear programme. Its use of diplomacy, economic investments and negotiations rather than coercion and military force has been effective as in its dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation.
- iii. **Military:** The EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defence is second after the US. It is also the world's second most



important source of space and communications technology. As a supranational organisation, EU can intervene in economic, political and social areas.

**OR**

- i. The countries referred to as 'outside powers' are China and US.
- ii. India and China are called Asian giants because these two countries are the emerging powers of Asia.
- iii. China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for India because their good relations pose a big military threat to India.

**33.** Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) earlier known as National Revolutionary Party was founded in 1929 and exercised power in Mexico for almost six decades. It represented the legacy of the Mexican Revolution. Originally, PRI consisted of various interests including political and military leaders, labour and peasant organisations and numerous political parties. Over a period of time, the founder of PRI, Plutarco Elias Calles captured the organisation and in this manner the government too.

- Elections were held at regular intervals, and it was the PRI which won every time.
- Other parties existed in name only so as to give the ruling party greater legitimacy.
- The electoral laws were operated in a manner so as to ensure that the PRI always won.
- Elections were often rigged and manipulated by the ruling party.
- Its rule was described as 'the perfect dictatorship'.
- Finally, the party lost in the Presidential Elections held in 2000.

Mexico was no longer a one-party dominated country. However, the tactics adopted by the PRI during the period of its dominance had a long-term effect on the health of democracy. The citizens have yet to develop full confidence in the system of democracy and the fair nature of elections.

**OR**

After the Second Five-Year Plan, there were various opinions regarding both plans. Also, many got involved in a debate about agriculture and industry and which of the two plans would be better.

Many thought that the Second Plan lacked an agrarian strategy. Emphasis on industry caused agriculture and rural India to suffer. Gandhian economists like J. C. Kumarappa proposed an alternative blueprint which put greater emphasis on rural industrialisation. Chaudhry Charan Singh, a Congress leader who later broke from the party to form Bharatiya Lok Dal, forcefully articulated the case for keeping agriculture at the centre of planning for India. He said that the planning was leading to creation of



prosperity in the urban and industrial section at the expense of the farmers and rural population.

For industry, others thought that without a drastic increase in industrial production, there could be no escape from the cycle of poverty. They argued that Indian planning did have an agrarian strategy to boost the production of food grains. The state made laws for land reforms and distribution of resources among the poor in the villages. It also proposed programmes for community development and spent large sums on irrigation projects. The failure was not that of policy but that of its non-implementation, because the landowning classes had a lot of social and political power. Besides, they argue that even if the government had spent more money on agriculture, it would not have solved the massive problem of rural poverty.

- 34.** Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a social movement consisting of Adivasis, farmers, environmentalists and human rights activists against several large dams being built across River Narmada, which flows through Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat and the Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh were two of the most important and largest, multipurpose dams planned under the project Narmada Bachao Andolan, a movement to save River Narmada, opposed the construction of dams and questioned the nature of ongoing development projects in the country.

An ambitious development project was launched in the Narmada Valley in the early eighties. The project consisted of 30 big dams, 135 medium sized and about 3,000 small dams to be constructed on the Narmada and its tributaries which flow across three states on Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Reasons NBA opposed the project:

- i. Since its inception, the NBA linked its opposition to the Sardar Sarovar Project with larger issues concerning the nature of ongoing development projects and the efficacy of the model development which the country followed.
- ii. Narmada Bachao Andolan continued a sustained agitation for more than twenty years.

**OR**

After 1989, instead of ideology, the political parties consensus consisted of four elements:

- i. Agreement on new economic policies: While many groups are opposed to the new economic policies, most political parties are in support of the new economic policies. Most parties believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.
- ii. Acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes: Political parties have recognised that the social and political claims of the backward castes need to be accepted. As a result, all political parties now support



reservation of seats for the 'backward classes' in education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.

- iii. Acceptance of the role of state-level parties in the governance of the country: The distinction between state-level and national-level parties is fast becoming less important. State-level parties share power at the national level and have played a central role in the country's politics for the last twenty years or so.
- iv. Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without ideological agreement: Coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological difference to power sharing arrangements. Thus, most parties of the NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutva' ideology of the BJP. Yet, they came together to form a government and remained in power for a full term.

### 35. Weaknesses which came to light during emergency related to democracy:

- i. **Effects on civil liberties for citizens:** The government made extensive use of preventive detention. People were arrested on the apprehension that they may commit an offence. The government made large-scale arrests during the Emergency. Arrested persons could not challenge their arrest through habeas corpus petitions. Even the Supreme Court gave a judgement in favour of the government. Thus, civil liberties for citizens were curtailed.
- ii. **Impact on relationship between the executive and judiciary:** The government made extensive use of preventive detention. Large-scale arrests were made. Arrested workers could not challenge their arrest through habeas corpus petitions. Although some High Courts gave judgements allowing courts to entertain a writ of habeas corpus, the Supreme Court over-ruled the High Courts and accepted the government's plea. This judgement was one of the most controversial judgements of the Supreme Court, but this shows that the relations between the executive and the judiciary (Supreme Court) were cordial. This also shows that the judiciary was a committed judiciary.
- iii. **Functions of mass media:** The Emergency adversely affected the functioning of mass media as mentioned below:
  - a. After the midnight of 25 June 1975, electricity to all major newspaper offices was disconnected.
  - b. Freedom of press was suspended. Press censorship was introduced.
  - c. Newspapers such as *The Indian Express* and *The Statesman* protested censorship by leaving blank spaces where news items had been censored.
  - d. Magazines such as the *Seminar* and the *Main Stream* chose to close down rather than submit to censorship.
  - e. Many journalists were arrested for writing against the Emergency.
  - f. Many underground newsletters were published to bypass censorship.

Strength of India's democracy which came to light during the Emergency of 1975:



- i. As the normal democratic functioning resumed within a short span of time, one important lesson of Emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.
- ii. Second, it brought out some ambiguities regarding the Emergency provision in the Constitution which have been rectified since. For example, the internal emergency can now be proclaimed only on the ground of 'armed rebellion'. Also, it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim Emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers.
- iii. During Emergency, the judiciary could not protect the civil liberties of the people; hence, everyone now has come to know about the value of civil liberties. The courts too have taken active part in the protection of civil liberties after the Emergency.
- iv. The Emergency has also shown that there should be a balance between the functioning of a democratic government and political protests by parties and groups.
- v. It also proved that the police and bureaucracy are vulnerable to political pressures which should be avoided.

**OR**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Letter</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>
(i)	C+D	Mysore and Madhya Pradesh
(ii)	B+F	Uttar Pradesh and Punjab
(iii)	E	Rajasthan
(iv)	F	Punjab

