

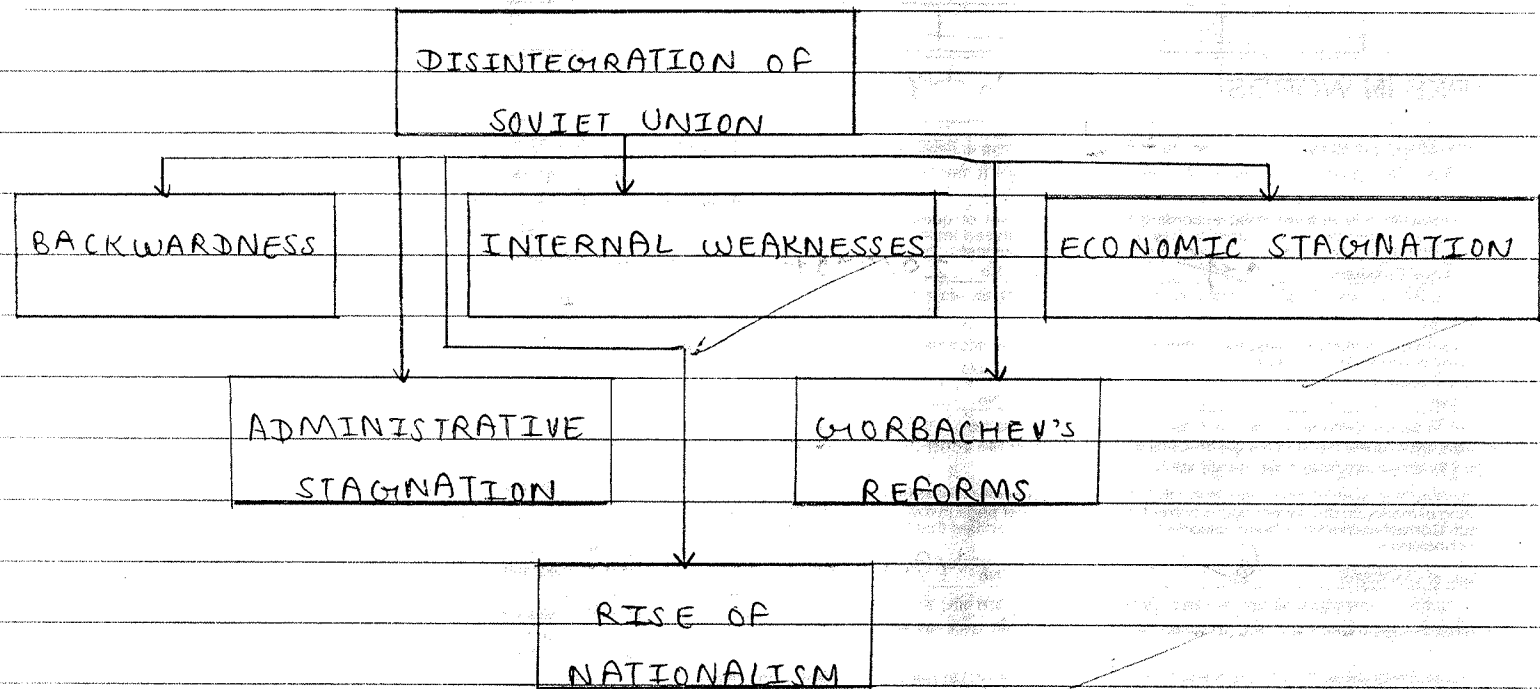
# Class-XII

# Political Science(028)



SECTION - E

27) a) The reasons responsible for the disintegration of the Soviet Union are as follows:-



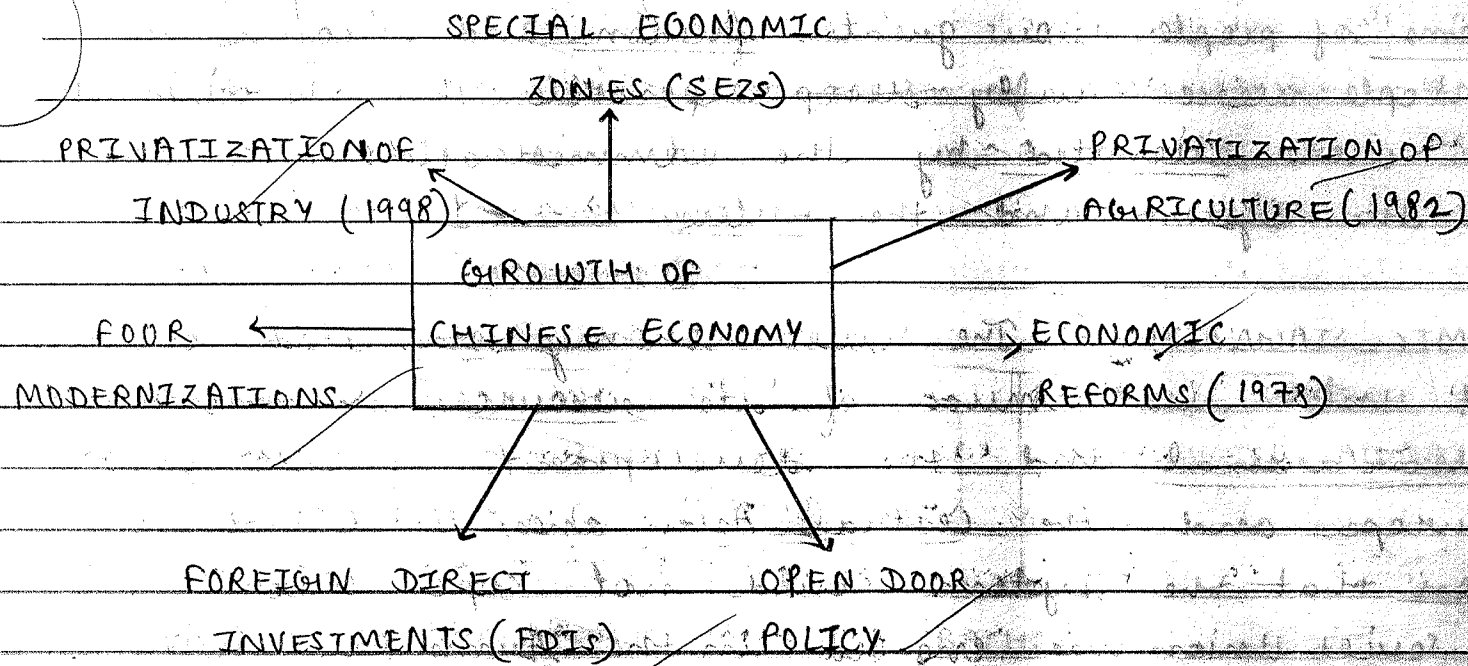
- INTERNAL WEAKNESSES - The Internal Weaknesses of the Soviet Political and Economic institutions and its failure to address the

problems of people, allow greater freedom and recognize the aspirations of the people were equally ~~resop~~ responsible for its disintegration. People were alienated by the administration and did not identify with the system and the rulers.

- **ECONOMIC STAGNATION** - The Soviet economy stagnated because the Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining the nuclear arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Europe and the Central Asian ones. It led to the Economic Burden that the system could not cope with. Also, Soviet Union was engaged in the "Arms Race" with the US and managed the US <sup>to match</sup> from time to time. All this was responsible for its economic stagnation. As a result, Russia the food imports went on rising.

- **RISE OF NATIONALISM** - The Rise of Nationalism in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, and the Baltic Republics of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and other were the most immediate cause of the disintegration of Soviet Union. The desire for sovereignty among people reached its 'PEAK'.

28) a)



Some of the Major steps taken by the Chinese leadership for the growth of Chinese Economy and to break its stagnation are as follows -

- **ECONOMIC REFORMS (1978)** - In 1970s, the Chinese leadership decided to reform its economy. It established relations with the US

in 1972. The Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai proposed 4 modernizations namely Agriculture, Industry, Science and Technology and military in 1973. The then leader Deng Xiaoping introduced 'Open Door policy' in 1978 for further investments in labour and technology from abroad for increased productivity.

- **SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES (SEZs)** - SEZs are the areas within the country where the economic laws are different from that within the other areas of the country. Usually, in order to encourage the MNCs and foreign investments, the tariffs are usually lower. The establishment of SEZs has made China one of the most preferred destinations of FDI anywhere in the world. It has huge stock of foreign reserves that allows it to make investments in different parts of the world.

- **PRIVATIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY** - The Chinese leadership did not go for 'shock therapy'. It opened their economy step by step. The privatization of Agriculture in 1982 was followed

by privatization of industry in 1998. The state continues to play a major role in the economy. This step gave a boost to Agriculture and Industrial sector and in turn the rural industry. People increased their savings and also productivity.

Therefore, all this efforts by Chinese leadership has resulted in the creation of China as the world largest economy in 2017 (according to PPP US \$ measure). Today, it is one of the fastest growing economy and is the second largest only after US.

29) a) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya was a famous philosopher, sociologist, economist and politician. The philosophy presented by him is known as "Integral Humanism". Important features of this ideology are as follows -

- In this ideology, Humans remain at the centre of all

development activities. It is an indigenous socio-economic model which aims at improving the quality of life of humans while balancing the needs of human body and mind. It promotes sustainable development of resources so that they can be replenished. It promotes social, economic democracy and freedom.

- It is suited for a country like India, as it seeks to promote diversity. Three important principles of integral humanism are as follows:-

- i) Autonomy of Society
- ii) Supremacy of Dharma
- iii) Consideration of Whole, not part (Inclusiveness)

- Integral Humanism advocates "Indianization of democracy" particularly economic democracy. Swadeshi and decentralization are the basis of economic democracy. Deendayal's philosophy is based on the principle of "Aethayam". It means the absence and prominence of Atma leads to destruction and

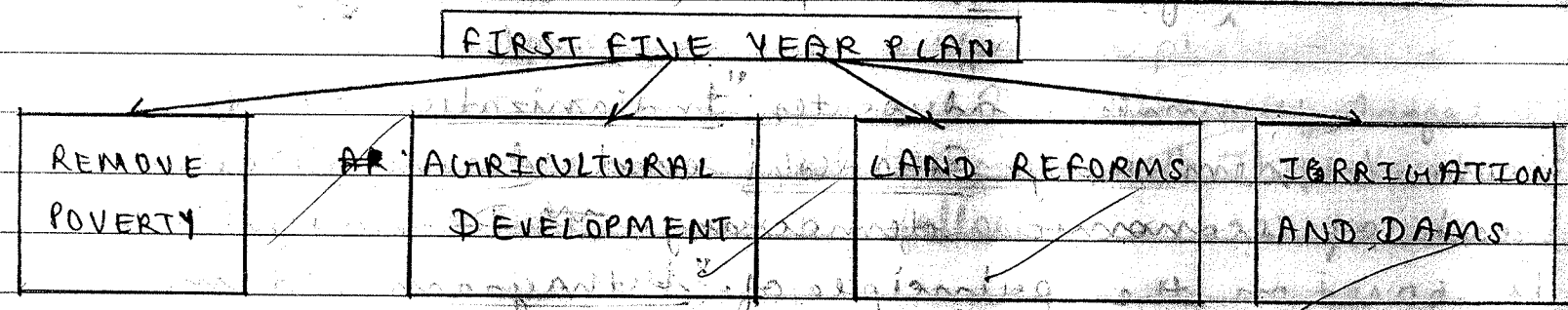


denigration of 'Dharma' which is so central to Integral Humanism.

- ~~He~~ Pandit Deendayal also opposed both western capitalist individualism and Marxist socialism because they consider the needs of only both body and mind while ignoring the spiritual development.

Therefore, he based his philosophy on internal conscience, ~~purse~~ human soul to be called 'Chitti', he envisages a classless, casteless and conflict free social system.

30) a)





(based on Soviet Model)  
 The First Five Year Plan (FYP) was launched in 1951 by the Planning Commission. The Important features of first FYP are as follows:-

- The agriculture was worst hit by partition and also due to British rule. Therefore, the first five year plan mainly focused on agricultural sector. It aimed at reducing poverty in our country. The economist, K.N. Raj and others were involved in formulating the plan.
- K.N. Raj recommended that India should hasten slowly as a fast rate of growth might lead to disaster and affect the development process and economy. Important irrigation projects and big dam projects were initiated. These included Bhakra Nāgal Dam, Hirakud, others. Government lay special emphasis on agricultural productivity. Subsidies were provided.
- It was found that agriculture stagnated in India and remained sackward mainly due to unequal land concentration. Therefore,

land reforms to redistribute land among poor were started. Efforts were also taken to encourage people to make savings. But due to already meagre, this could not be achieved. This plan lasted from 1951-56.

This plan was widely accepted because of its novelty. Different sections of society examined it and had different expectations related to the first five year plan. Thus, it started the long-term process of planning in India.

SECTION - D

24) (24.1) d) - 1998

(24.2) a) - Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

(24.3) a) - peaceful purpose

(24.4) b) - Homi J. Bhabha

25)

Sl. No. of the information used	Concerned Alphabet	Name of the state
i)	C	Jammu and Kashmir
ii)	A	Punjab
iii)	D	Mizoram
iv)	B	Tamil Nadu

26) i) d) - China ✓

ii) b) - Communism ✓

iii) c) - Coordination of communism with capitalism ✓

iv) b) - Rigidity has decreased 'now' in the ideology of 'them' ✓

### SECTION - C

19

Terrorism is the systemic use of brutal violence that targets civilians deliberately and Indiscriminately. It is the systemic use of violence that creates an atmosphere of fear in society.

Objectives of Terrorism include-

- Politico-Religious Purpose - Terrorism may be used for several reasons but mainly for political and religious purposes. Some terrorists inclined towards particular

religion may want to harm people of other religion. It may also be guided by political aims and goals like to control a particular ~~not~~ region or state. Eg. Taliban in Afghanistan.

- Usually, civilian targets are chosen to terrorise the public. The main objective behind that is to use the fear of public as a weapon against government and to change the political context or situation that they may not like. It includes violent act that are unlawful.

Two classic cases of terrorism are-

- Hijacking planes after their takeoff. Eg. Al Qaeda terrorists hijacked the 4 planes of US and led to the "9/11" attacks.
- planting bombs in public trains, cafes, markets, hotels and other crowded places because these are the nodal points of large destruction.  
Eg - Taj Hotel Attack (2008)

20) It's True that Development mostly causes degradation of environment. Two environmental movements with reference to these are -

i) MOVEMENTS AGAINST MINERAL INDUSTRY - Mineral industry leads to digging the earth, exploiting resources, harming environment, causing pollution, displacement of people, water pollution, forest clearance among others.

- Much opposition to this industry comes from all the groups and communities. In philippines, people protested against the mineral based Multi National Company, Western Mining Corporation <sup>(WMC)</sup> in Australia. In its own country WMC has faced opposition due to protecting indigenous rights of people and anti-nuclear sentiment.

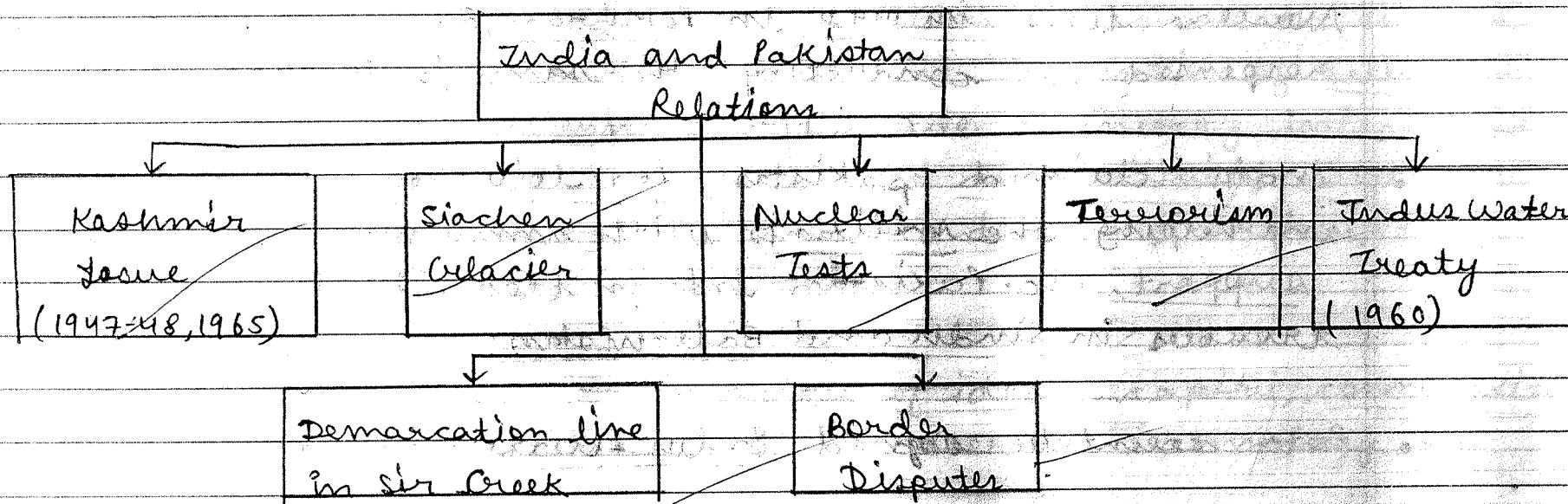
ii) ANTI DAM MOVEMENT - Whenever the dam is being built, there is anti-dam movement going on opposing it. It is mainly a pro-river movement. Eg. In 1980s,

Anti-Dam Movement in Australia to save Franklin river and the forests.

- In India, Narmada-Bachao Andolan is the famous example of a pro-river movement in western India.

These movements are basically to protect the environment from degradation.

- 21) India and Pakistan's relations are a major concern for India and is an important aspect of India's foreign policy.



- Both the countries involved in a dispute over the Kashmir in 1947-48 after independence. Pakistan claimed that Kashmir belonged to "it". The 1947-48 war resulted in the Kashmir division into Pakistan occupied Kashmir (POK) as 'Azad Kashmir' by Pakistan and Indian side of Kashmir separated by LOC (Line of Control).
- The countries are in dispute over the control of Siachen Glacier and other strategic areas. When India conducted Nuclear tests in 1998 in Pokhran, Rajasthan, Pakistan responded by conducting the same in Chagai Hills.
- India claimed Pakistan for low-key violence in Kashmir and helping the militants with ammunition, money, support, etc. Pakistan in turn blames India for creating troubles in Sindh and Balochistan.
- Both countries signed Indus-Waters Treaty in 1960.



mediated by World Bank. This treaty has successfully worked even after many conflicts. Also, India and Pakistan are not in agreement regarding the control demarcation line of Sindhu in the Ram of Kuchokh. Therefore, relations are though <sup>tensed</sup> ~~tensed~~ but improving gradually.

22) The given statement, "Globalisation is the outcome of developed technology" is perfectly true because of the following reasons-

- Technology and Advanced communications has made the world interconnected and interdependent. The Invention of Telegraph, telephone, radio, television has made planetary interdependence. These inventions has increased the connectivity between people. People can contact within seconds. And, Therefore, the way is cleared for Globalisation.
- Globalisation relates to the flow of ideas, capital, commodities, people between different parts of world. Technology has

increased these flows more than ever. It is through Internet that more than 7 billion people are connected and are mutually interdependent.

- With more ease and efficiency and new methods of increasing the pace of globalisation is going on. The Satellite communication has revolutionized the Technological arena.

Eg- With fast jet planes one can reach within a few hours from one destination to other, easy transferability of goods and services, outsourcing, call centre services, etc.

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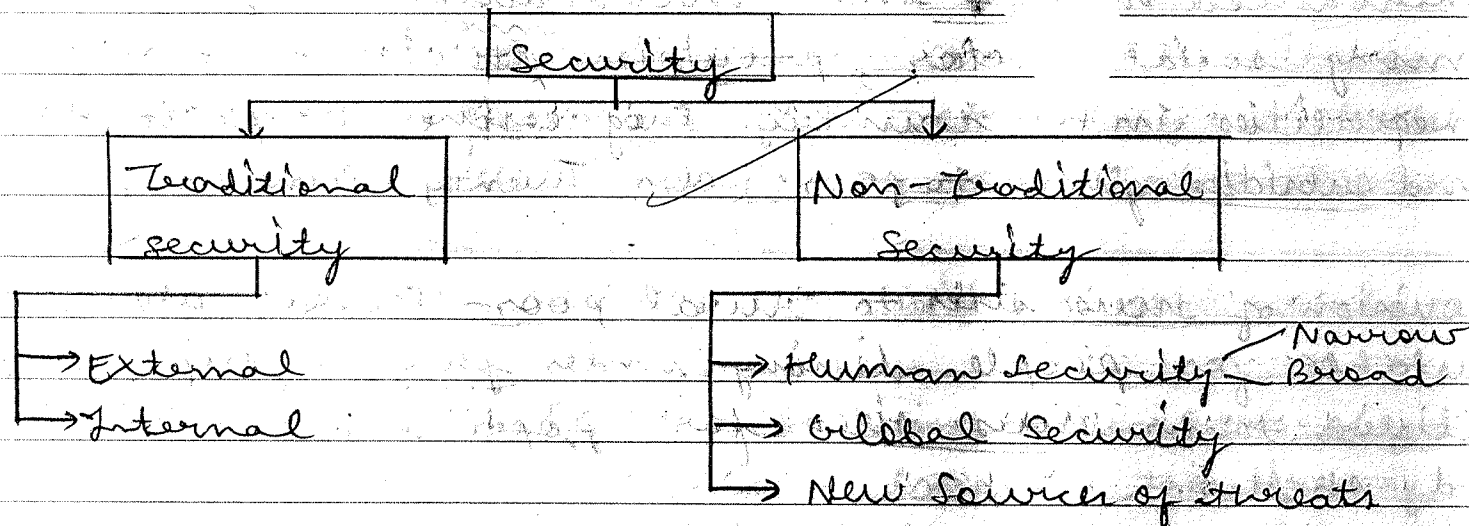
Four steps taken by Indira Gandhi to remove poverty are:-

- Garibi Hatao Andolan (1971) - She introduced this slogan in order to remove poverty and improve the lives of poor people through subsidies, allowances, food distribution (PDS), etc.

- Land Reform measures - she undertook several land reform measures like land ceiling, consolidation among other to reduce the land concentration and distribute among poor landholders. As a result, poverty will be reduced.
  - Reduce income inequalities (Redistribution of Income and Wealth) - Indira Gandhi's government under Ten-point programme introduced in 1967 that nationalisation of banks, insurance among social sector, provision among others to reduce income inequalities in the country. Progressive tax policies were issued and subsidies given to poor. (also, Twenty-point Programme)
  - provision of house sites to rural poor - several places were made suitable for people living under juggi-jhopari clusters to deliver them house sites for proper healthcare and livelihood and shelter.
- Overall, all these initiatives were pro-poor and even her party advocated 'socialism' as its goal.

## SECTION - B

- 13) - Security means freedom from threats. Security relates to only extremely dangerous threats, threats that could so endanger the core values, if we did not do something to control the situation.
- It's two notions are :-



14) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was formed in 1946.

Its 2 functions are as follows:-

It is an specialized agency of the UN which aims at allocating funds for children's development and their welfare in order to improve their life quality worldwide.

- It also promotes those work which leads to better health and wellbeing of children all over the world.

Therefore, its work centres around children (the most vulnerable one like those displaced in natural disasters, wars, etc.).

15) Two Prime Ministers of India who remained in power for less than a year are :-

i) 1979 → Charan Singh (During Janata Party tenure, he remained in power for around 4 months)

ii) 1990 → Chandrashekhar (National Front section)

16) Two states where the central government had to face separatist movements are:-

- i) Mizoram → led by Laldenga.
- ii) Nagaland → led by Angami Zaphu Phizo.

17) The speciality of India-Nepal Relations is that the friendship has very few parallels in the world.

A treaty between the two countries, allows the two countries' citizens to move freely and work without visas in other country.

- The relationship between the two countries are warm and cordial. They cooperate on cultural, economic, political, hydro-electricity, resource among other areas. Common cultures between the two countries are a base of between the relations as it was a Hindu Nation in the past.

18) Many programmes were launched by the NDA government after 2014 for women's help and progress. Some of them are :-

- i) Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana - It aims at providing free LPG to women below poverty line. It ensures women's empowerment as it is provided only on the name of the women registered.
- ii) Sukanya Samridhi Yojana - According to this scheme, the women can hold bank accounts <sup>(post office)</sup> for girls (small) in the banks where they can deposit their savings. After a particular age (18 or above), government gives a specified amount to the girl for her betterment.
- iii) Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao - It's promotes women's education and thus, reducing gender inequality in society.

SECTION - A

- 1) a) - Karpoori Thakur ✓
- 2) b) - (iv), (iii), (i), (ii) ✓
- 3) A) - Jayaprakash Narain ✓
- 4) a) - Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct ~~re~~ reason of (A) ✓
- 5) c) a resolution of Government of India ✓
- 6) b) Muslim League ✓
- 7) d) - Globalisation is a multidimensional phenomenon ✓
- 8) d) - Forests ✓
- 9) a) - Attack by a neighbouring country. ✓



(10) (b) - prevent international conflicts

(11) (b) - Operation Iraqi Freedom

(12) (c) - Italy

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