

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (विज्ञान चार)
परीक्षाधीन प्रदेश पर के अनुसार करें

विषय Subject: Political Science

विषय को Subject Code: 028

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination: Friday 18/1

उत्तर देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper: English

पूरा पर के ऊपर लिखें

कोड जो प्रश्नपत्र पर

Write code No. as written on the top of the question paper:

Code Number

59/2

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used

निकाला व्यक्ति

Person with Disabilities:

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Yes / No

किसी शारीरिक असमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ करें
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B D H S C A

B - ब्रिडलिंग, D - दृष्ट न करने, H - शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S - श्रवण विकलांग, C - अक्षमता, A - अक्षमता
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क्या लेखन - लिखित उपकरण प्रदान किया गया: हाँ / नहीं
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यदि दृष्टिकोण में कोई समस्या हो तो बताएं

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*एक कक्ष में एक उत्तर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक अक्षर के नीचे एक कक्ष बना दें। प्रत्येक कक्ष में 24 अक्षरों से अधिक नहीं लिखें।
Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between same. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
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1 mark

Ques 1)

Petroleum is one of the costliest minerals on earth and the countries with reserves are the rich and wealthy countries eg- Saudi Arabia.
To take over and conquer these petroleum resources leads to war and struggle was seen in Iraq invasion of US in 2003.

History of petroleum is thus the history of war and struggles.

Ques 2)

The farmers associated with Bhartiya Kisan Union grew cash crops unlike farmers who grew subsistence crops.

Farmers of BKU therefore wanted to keep agriculture based on cash crops out of World Trade Organisation's purview.

Ques 3)

During Nehru's era most of the political parties and groups in India were in fav of Soviet Union however some like Bhartiya Jan Sangh were pro US as it was a pro democracy country.

Ques 4)

d) No state control over economy.

Ques 5) The logo of ASEAN flag has 10 stalks of paddy representing the 10 member countries of ASEAN bound in a relationship of friendship & solidarity.
The circle symbolises unity, harmony and peace

2 marks

Ques 6) The two superpowers namely USA and USSR had started arms control measures to limit arms and nuclear weapons.

Two of these treaties signed in 1960's are -

- 1) Comprehensive Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) of 1963
- 2) Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (1968) also called NPT

Ques 7) In 1984 some Khalistani militants took over the Shrine of Golden Temple & converted it into an armed fortress. To flush out these militants, the government of India carried out an armed operation called 'Operation Blue Star' under the orders of Indira Gandhi in 1984.

- 2) The Sikh saw this as an attack on their faith and religion and this led to

hurt their sentiments.

- Ans 8) 1) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was an Islamicist Scholar who was a part of the Indian National Movement as well as the Indian National Congress
- 2) He had deep faith in the principle of secularism and was against the partition of India & Pakistan. He believed in Hindu Muslim unity.
- He can be seen as a symbol of harmonious coexistence of Hindus and Muslims. He was given a lot of respect in India.

- Ans 9) 1) A lot of people living in the Mizo Hills believed that they were never a part of British India and thus did not belong to the Indian Union.
- 2) When in 1959, the government failed to deal effectively with famine in Mizo, the people formed Mizo National Front (MNF). They got a lot of financial and military support from Pakistan and carried out guerilla warfare.

- Ans 10) i) Head of Commission of Enquiry → (c) J.C. Shah
- ii) Deputy PM of India from 1967 - 1969 → (d) Morarji Desai
- iii) Deputy PM of India from 1977 - 1979 → (a) Charodhary Charan Singh
- iv) Union Minister of India 1952 - 1977 → (b) Jagjivan Ram

4 marks

Ans 11) The Chinese economy may have flourished post 1978 but there are nonetheless a few adverse effects of this model of development.

- 1) The new Chinese economy as opposed to the earlier one faced problems of large scale unemployment. Unemployment grew to a 100 million.
- 2) The work condition for females and salaries to females grew from bad to worse. This condition was as bad as 18th - 19th century Europe.
- 3) There was a report of growing corruption in high places along with increased levels of pollution.
- 4) There was a growing divide between the urban dwellers and rural dwellers as well as inland and coastal provinces.

Ans 12) The traditional notion of security primarily focuses on threats of war and armed attacks.

ALLIANCE →

- 1) Alliance is a coordinated policy of different member states towards an armed attack. These alliances are formed by signing treaties or through an understanding.

among the states.

2. These alliances were generally formed on the basis of national interests and changed as national interests changed.

eg The US had backed the islamist groups in Afghanistan against USSR but an attack on them when 9/11 - the watershed event occurred.

ADVANTAGES →

1. An alliance protects countries from armed attacks.

eg NATO was an alliance formed by US in 1949 which meant that armed attack on any one of the 12 members of NATO would be an armed attack on all of the prevented other countries from attacking as an attack by 12 nations on 1 attacked mean devastation.

2. It increases the strength of nations relative to others and leads to large buildup and acquisition of arms.

eg The alliances like NATO, WARSAW, SEATO & CENTO were formed and USSR for this the superpowers provided allies with large scale weapons. This made the smaller ally countries stronger.

- Ans 13) i) A common property resource is something that is common for the entire community
e.g. - forests or rivers.
- 2) The underlying norm here is that the members of the community have both rights and duties towards the level of use, type and extent of use of these resources.
- 3) The bad part is that factors like increasing population, privatisation, agricultural intensification and degradation of ecosystem have caused common property resources to dwindle in size and quality and reduced availability to poor.
- 4) The best way to manage these common property resources is shown in the model of sacred groves. The sacred groves in ^{Southern} India are the best way to manage common property resources by the local community.

Ans 14) CONGRESS AS AN IDEOLOGICAL COALITION

1. Congress party during ~~its early years~~ the first few decades allowed parties to retain their own individual identity and constitution to exist within itself. These were popularly called factions and gave strength to Congress.
2. Congress had therefore become a platform for various groups to express their political views. The Congress managed to include opposing parties like the radicals, moderates, conservatives and many more.

CONGRESS AS A SOCIAL COALITION

1. The Congress had initially started as a pressure group in 1885 and its aim was to convince the urban elite to British policies. With every civil disobedience movement, the Congress widened its base.
2. Its leadership soon extended from urban, English speaking classes to rural leaders and agriculture based leaders. Thus by the time India gained independence, Congress was a rainbow like structure with people representing India's diversity in terms of culture, region and religion.

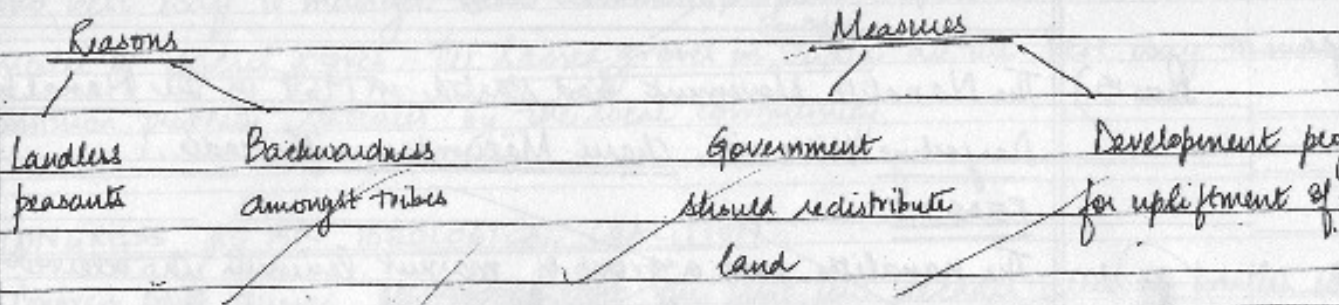
Ques 15) The Naxalite Movement had started in 1967 in the Naxalbari police station Darjeeling Hills with Charu Mazumdar as its leader.

REASONS

1. The naxalites were a group of marxist Leninists who believed in armed insurrection to bring out social equality. The rich landowners had all the land and poor were less. So they used force to snatch land from rich and distribute to poor.
2. Most of the regions where these movements operated were areas with tribal adivasis and landless peasants who were living in atrocious conditions. They used radical means for their upliftment.

MEANS TO CRUSH IT

- 1) The government and police had used large scale preventive detention which caused human rights violations which was wrong.
Land should be redistributed amongst landless peasants by the government and they should be granted minimum wages.
- 2) Moreover, constitutional safeguards should be given to adivasis and tribes and development programmes for their upliftment should be carried out by government.



Ques 16) The Indian model of mixed economy had both aspects of public & private sectors had led to the following outcomes:

1. During the first five year plan focus was on agriculture. Land reform and abolition of zamindari and land consolidation were carried out. However

still continued to be in the hands of rich landowning classes.

2. Some of the major developmental projects like Bhakra Nangal dam and Hirakud dam were built. There was exponential growth in communication & technology related areas. However, private sector had limited stimulus to grow.
3. Green Revolution had led to a spur in agriculture production in regions like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh however poor farmers had remained poor where prosperous areas flourished.
4. Corruption had grown in the public sector and restrictions were imposed on the private sector causing people to lose faith in planning.

The five year plans under this model were best at reducing development however economy grew at a sluggish rate of 3 to 3.5%.

5 marks

- Ques 17) i) Subsidy is a financial tool used by the government to provide certain services or products at cheaper rates to citizens.
eg - LPG Subsidy.

ii) The Shock Therapy had replaced cooperative farming with private farming which couldn't have been established in a short period. As a result there was acute food shortage and no food security.

iii) The passage is associated with Russia after disintegration of USSR. The government started importing food as there was barely any domestic prod of food grains and acute food shortage.

Ques 18) i) Historical buffer is a historical division. Tibet for years had separated Indian territory from the Chinese territory.

ii) Initially, the government of India did not oppose the annexation openly because India & China had signed 'Panchsheel - the five principles of coexistence' in 1954. Panchsheel ~~which~~ called for non-interference in each other's affairs and India did not want to disobey the treaty.

iii) On humanitarian grounds, it was completely justified on India's part to grant asylum to Dalai Lama and refugees.

- 2) In Tibet the Chinese had suppressed the culture, wishes and desires of the Tibetan people and unleashed terror upon them. India gave them security.

Ques 19) i) VP Singh was head of government in 1989.

ii) i) The government formed by VP Singh was called a puppet government as it was firstly, formed only because of outer support.

2) Though the parties supporting National Front had said that they were supported from outside, but, they had a lot of influence on National Front. Just to the government in power, VP Singh had to act like a mere puppet.

iii) The two puppeteers are -

Jyoti Basu - Left Front

L.K Advani - Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

Ques 20) i) Two essential functions of the state are -

1) Law & Order

2) National Security.

- ii) 1) Enhanced technology helps the government to gain information about its citizens.
 2) This gained information helps the government to become more efficient and as well as gain more knowledge on happenings of the country.

iii) Globalisation gives a boost to state capacity as -

- 1) Globalisation means technological advancement of a country. The leader of government is better able to ~~connect~~ connect with its people.
 eg - Narendra Modi has launched a new plan called 'Digital India' the advent of which people will gain access to smart phones. These phones now have security apps like the 'Delhi Police App' This ensure security of people.

Ques 21)

Sno. of Information Used	Alphabet	Name of Country
i	B	Pakistan
ii	C	Nepal
iii	A	Bhutan
iv	E	Maldives
v	D	Bangladesh

6 marks

Ans 22)

CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION → CREATION OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

Mahatma Gandhi had rightly said that partition was a reason for mourning it had caused a lot of bloodshed. The consequences of which are as follows

1. Regions like Calcutta, Amritsar and Lahore had become communal zones. Hindus stayed away from Muslims and Muslims away from Hindus. There was scale communal violence and loss of life.
2. Minorities on both sides of the borders were worst sufferers. When they moved to the other side on foot, they were killed, maimed, raped or looted. Children were separated from parents.
3. Women on both sides of the border were abducted and forced to convert to the religion of the abductor. Some women were killed by family members to preserve family honour.
4. Minorities were living in refugee camps. Some lived for years with a loss of property and assets. Writers and poets were expressing their feelings through literature. 'division of hearts had taken place'.
5. Even properties, liabilities and assets like typewriters, chairs were divided between India & Pakistan.
6. Members of the police and government were divided on the basis of religion and the breakdown of hearts was clearly seen.

Ans 23) The Soviet Union Disintegrated because of various developments like-

1 ECONOMIC STAGNATION OF USSR

The economy of USSR had become stagnant as most of the expenses were put on arms. Wages though continued to grow but there was a lot of food and consumer industry was becoming inefficient. With the invasion of Afghanistan the economic conditions & productivity declined.

2 AUTHORITATIVE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist party which was the only party of USSR was very bureaucratic & authoritative. There were no efforts made by government to correct mistakes. Bureaucrats had more privileges than people.

3 EXCESSIVE MILITARISATION

The Soviet Union spent much of its resources on keeping its nuclear arm up to date. Majority of its resources were spent on maintaining its satellite states (Central Asian Republics).

4. COMPARISON WITH THE WEST

The people of USSR had for years been told that their system was the best. However when they became aware of the technological advances in the west, it came as a psychological shock to them as well as a political setback.

5. GORBACHEV'S POLICIES

Gorbachev had initiated policies of glasnost and perestroika and set in motion forces which couldn't be controlled. Some people thought the system was going too fast and others like members of the government did not agree with him. As a result, people became disillusioned and he lost the trust of the people.

6. NATIONALIST ASPIRATIONS OF REPUBLICS

There was a growing dissatisfaction amongst republics. Republics like Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine were protesting against the Soviet rule and gradually soviet control over these republics fell. This was the final step in disintegration.

Ans 24) The UN General Assembly had passed a resolution in 1992 regarding the issues related to UNSC which were -

1. The Security Council lacks equitable representation.
2. The Security Council no longer represents the problems of the contemporary world.
3. Most of the decisions taken by the Security Council represent only the interests of a few western powers.

With respect to these three complaints, the UN ~~Secretary General~~ Secretary General Kofi Annan consulted the members in 1997 to suggest criteria for members of the Security Council which are -

1. The country should be a major military power and a major economic power.
2. The country should be a regular contributor to the UN budget and a democracy.
3. The country should be able to make the UN more representative in terms of culture, economic system and should have a large population.

plain

Ques 25)

The emergency of 1975 is considered a blot on Indian democracy and controversial because :

I

EMERGENCY WAS DECLARED WITHOUT CONSULTING CABINET MEMBERS AND ACCORDING TO CRITICS ON FALSE GROUND

Indira Gandhi who was the Prime Minister of India had proposed to the President the need to declare emergency at midnight without the awareness of cabinet ministers. This was controversial as prior to that her election as Prime Minister had been declared invalid. Indira Gandhi gave reasons like internal crisis and restoring peace but critics suggested that the real threat was to the position of Gandhi herself.

II

MISUSE OF POWER BY PEOPLE NOT IN AUTHORITY - SANJAY GANDHI

Sanjay Gandhi who was the son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has carried out excessive use of powers but he was not even a part of the government. His role in forceful sterilizations and relocation of poor in Delhi is considered very controversial. This was a sheer abuse of power.

III. FAILURE OF JUDICIARY TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY & FINDINGS OF SHAN COMMISSION :-

In 1976, the Supreme Court declared after accepting the government's plea that people during emergency would not move the court for their arrest. It had overruled the High Court & the 42nd amendment is till date on the most controversial findings of Shan Commission had shown that the government had carried out excessive preventive detention and arrested 676 opposition leaders and other people. The government during emergency had carried out various excesses and abused the power.

RESISTANCE

Ans 26) 1. The world is a global village and the hegemon is the headman. If the hegemon becomes unbearable, we cannot leave the village and go. The only option left is 'resistance'.

On this note, other anti hegemony strategies are -

2. STRATEGY TO HIDE

The hegemon is a powerful and dominant one. Therefore what powers like Russia, China do is stay below the radar and not unduly antagonise it.

hegemon. This strategy is not very beneficial in the long run for big nations like India, China, Russia however beneficial to the smaller countries. The strategy is to stay aloof and away from hegemon.

3. BANDWAGON STRATEGY

With the growing convergences in the world, hegemony provides a historical opportunity to countries to extract benefits from the relationship with the hegemon. This is the bandwagon strategy which suggests that countries should build economic, trade and other relations with the hegemon and make good use to themselves.

4. BUILDING A MULTI POLAR WORLD

One of the key strategies is to build a multipolar world. This strategy is the coming together of developing nations like China, India, Japan, etc. The alliance of these countries will eventually become stronger and more powerful than the hegemon.

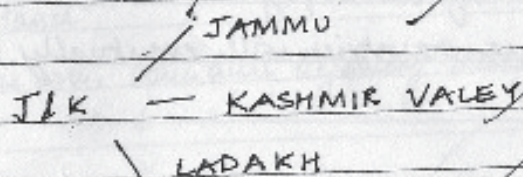
5. NON STATE ACTORS :

If the nation state cannot overcome hegemony then, threat to hegemony come from other non-state actors like NGO's, international institutions, artists and the Media.

6. COMING TOGETHER OF PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD & CRITICISING USA POL

Globalisation has increased connectivity. Threat to hegemony therefore, from an alliance of people from all over the world. People from all over the world including Americans can come together and criticise the policies of the USA.

Ques 27) a) Jammu and Kashmir is a diverse socio political region. These region



Kashmir Valley - The Kashmir valley is the heart of Jammu and Kashmir with a majority of Muslim Kashmiris with a Hindi speaking minority.

Jammu - Jammu is a mix of foothills and plains. There is a mix of Sikhs, Hindus, Muslims and people of other origins in this region.

Ladakh - It is a rocky and mountainous region with population equally divided between Buddhists and Muslims.

6) ROOTS OF KASHMIR ISSUE

- 1) Kashmir was, during independence ruled by a Hindu Ruler - Maharaja Hari Singh who wanted ~~for himself~~ independent status for Kashmir. There was another group led by Sheikh Abdullah who wanted political autonomy for Jammu & Kashmir but did not want to join Pakistan.
- 2) In 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators to capture Kashmir and a part of Kashmir called Azad Kashmir. The Maharaja felt helpless and asked for help from Indian Union.
- 3) The Congress government agreed to help the Maharaja on the condition that

4. sign the Instrument of Accession with India. The Maharaja agreed. The state of Kashmir therefore became a part of the Indian Union. government promised to hold a plebiscite when situation will normal. Sheikh Abdullah therefore became the Prime Minister of the State as political autonomy was given to Jammu & Kashmir in 1948.

