

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
परीक्षार्थी प्रवेश-पत्र के अनुसार भरें

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परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination: FRIDAY, 06.03.2020
उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper: ENGLISH

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Write code No.s written on
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No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used

1

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ANSWERS

SECTION - A

Ans 1. (c) Advancement of technology

Ans 2. Tajikistan (a former republic of USSR), experienced a civil war till 2001.

Ans 3. India ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 & was exempted to meet its requirements on the basis of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' principle, as it was a developing country, still in the process of industrialisation & because the emission of greenhouse gases was not significant.

Ans 4. The main objectives of the United Nations are →
a) To promote international peace & security and

avoid further wars.

b) To promote cooperation among member nations

ns 5. In my opinion, I think, in the present scenario of international affairs, India must work with the hegemon, i.e., follow the Bandwagon strategy & extract benefits within the hegemonic structure

Foreg, economic relations with US have been advantageous for India. Similarly, over cooperation on security issues will also be beneficial. Recently, President of US Donald Trump visited India, indicating good relations among USA & India
(hegemon)

Ques 6. New member countries of European Union are →

- i) Estonia
- ii) Latvia
- iii) Lithuania
- iv) Croatia
- v) Hungary

Ques 7. Internet is an example of Global Public Good.

Ques 8. Two areas where Soviet Union lagged behind the West were →

a) Technological Advancement → In terms of technology, Soviet Union was far behind the West.

b) Economic Advancement → United States saw better economic growth by following capitalism,

while the socialist Soviet economy stagnated.

The ordinary people became aware of this ~~great~~ backwardness & this came as a shock to them. Soviet Union also failed to meet the political & economic aspirations of its people.

Ans 9. (b) Russia emerged as a new superpower

Ans 10. The second world war ended when United States dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Ans 11. Kanshi Ram is considered to be the proponent of Bahujan empowerment and the founder of Bahujan Samaj Party.

Ans 2 Assam movement against outsiders (1979-85), was against illegal immigrants. Reasons →

- a) There was widespread poverty & unemployment despite presence of natural resources like tea, coal, oil etc.
- b) It was felt that resources were being drawn out of the state without any commensurate benefit to Assamese.
- c) The Assamese felt that the migrants drained the natural resources & saw them as a potential competition for employment opportunities.

Ans 3. The Janata Party appointed a 'Commission of Inquiry', under Justice J.C. Shah, also known as 'Shah Commission' in May 1977

to look into the allegations of abuses, excesses, malpractices & instances of abuse of power during the period of Emergency.

Ans 14) The root cause of fall of the government (Janata Party government) headed by Morarji Desai was the split in Janata Party.

b) There was a lack of common ideological program programme & quarrel over party leadership, which led to the fall of the government.

Ans 15) During the Cold War period, India was more friendly towards USSR. Congress leaders were more fond of the Socialist model & wanted to give Congress a socialist tilt. India signed Treaty of Friendship with USSR in 1971.

USSR aided India on economic & military fronts.

Ans 16 Indira Gandhi wanted to restore the ground of Congress ~~after~~ it lost in 1967 elections. She wanted to do this by giving the party a leftist orientation. Thus, she got the 10 point programme adopted.

This also helped her assert her independence from the syndicate & gave the party a pro poor image.

Ans 17 (b) The Soviet Union remained neutral during conflict.

Ans 18. The Second Five Year Plan aimed at rapid industrialisation. For protection of domestic industries, government established control over key areas & followed a policy of 'import substitution'. It followed socialist pattern (ideological tilt).

Ans 19 (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans 20 Important leaders of Bharatiya Jana Sangh in 1951 were →

- a) Sri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (Founder)
- b) Balraj Bahraj Madhok
- c) Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay

(2)

SECTION - B

Ans 21 (i) The first Prime Minister of the Janta Party govt. - (b) Morarji Desai

(ii) The President of India elected after the death of Dr. Zakir Hussain - (d) V V Giri

(iii) The former CM of Tamil Nadu & then the Congress Party President

(c) K. Kamaraj

(iv) The socialist leader best known for sharp attacks of Nehru

(a) Ram Manohar Lohia

Ans 2d. New sources of threat faced by third world countries are →

(i) Global Poverty

The highest (half of the world's total population) occurs in third world countries - India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Indonesia & Bangladesh.

(ii) The developed countries, on the other hand,

are experiencing a shrinkage in their population.

- iii) Rich countries with higher income & low population; this makes them richer.
- iv) Developing countries with low income & high population, which reinforces poverty remain poorer. For eg, Sub Saharan Africa is one of the poorest regions of the world.

B) Terrorism

- i) Terrorism is political violence that targets civilians indiscriminately.
- ii) Terrorists seek to change a political context by targeting civilians with violence &

using public unhappiness against the government

iii) The classic examples of terrorism include hijacking, bombing of cafes, tourist spots, Foreign, terror attack in Mumbai (26/11)

iv) Most of these attacks occur in the Third World countries - Latin America, South Asia, East Asia etc.

Ans 23. Countries which followed policy of Non Alignment are ->

i) India

ii) Yugoslavia

iii) Egypt

iv) Ghana

v) Indonesia.

These countries were also the founding members of Non Aligned Movement.

SECTION - D

- Ans 28. (i) limitations of the United Nations are →
- a) The United Nations is not a good balance to USA
 In a unipolar world with US as the sole superpower, UN is not able to serve a good balance to USA as US is a substantial contributor to its budget, has its citizens in the bureaucracy & has a considerable say in the selection of the Secretary General.
- b) Complaints related to United Nations Security Council

The permanent membership of US, UK, China, Russia & France & their veto power leads to complaints regarding its functioning. There is demand for its reforms of structure & processes.

- ii) The world would be worse off because →
- With increase in number of nuclear states, a threat of another world war would have increased. The objective of UN is to avoid further wars.
 - Countries have conflicts, but doesn't mean that they should go to war. UN provides a forum where countries can cooperate & negotiate.
 - The UN ensures mechanisms & ways to increase cooperation among nations. This helps us face global threats like terrorism, poverty etc.

iii) An example of planetary interdependence, is economic interdependence. Countries depend on each other economically. Environmental movements also are an example as countries get together to fight environmental degradation.

Ans 29.

a) The significance of bicycles is a mode of transport in a large country like India. China has the largest number of bicycle users in the world.

b) i) The front wheel symbolises the party symbol of Communist Party of China & reflects socialism followed in China.

ii) The back wheel has the dollar symbol, which is the currency of USA & a symbol of capitalism.

iii) The two symbols highlight the message that the China is balancing between the two ideologies of capitalism & socialism. While state continues to play an important role.

in economy, (socialism); it has also opened its doors to capitalism.

(c) Examples of opening up of Chinese economy →

i) Open Door Policy

I) Under the open door policy of 1978, Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been set up where trade barriers are eliminated.

II) China is promoting foreign direct investment (FDI) & foreign trade & has emerged as a leading country for investment.

ii) Establishment of relations with west

I) In 1972 China ended its economic isolation by establishing relations with United States of America (USA)

ii) China's accession to the WTO in 2001 is further seen as a step towards economic integration.

Ans 30 i) The Janata Party came to power in 1977.

ii) Two reasons responsible for split of Janata Party are →

a) lack of common ideological programme.

i) The Janata Party lacked a common ideological programme; its only consensus was opposition to Emergency & Congress.

ii) Critics argued that it lacked direction, leadership & a common programme.

b) Quarrels over leadership & policies.

i) Immediately after the elections, a competition arose between Morarji Desai, Chaudhary Charan Singh & Babu Jagjivan Ram for the post of Prime Minister.

ii) Initially Morarji Desai was chosen, but the party split led to formation of Charan Singh government. Moreover, the Janata Party could not bring about a fundamental change in policies.

(iii) a) The split in Janata Party, caused the government of Morarji Desai to lose majority. Charan Singh took over, due to assurances of support of Congress.

b) Later Congress withdrew its support & this led to collapse of Janata Party government

There, split in Janata Party & the later ~~with~~ withdrawal of assured Congress support led to Charan Singh remaining in power for just four months.

Ans 31

SR No.

Alphabet

Name of State

(i)

E ✓

PUNJAB ✓

(ii)

A ✓

NAGALAND ✓

(iii)

C ✓

BIHAR ✓

(iv)

D ✓

ANDHRA PRADESH ✓

(v)

B ✓

KERALA ✓

Q

W/ SECTION - E

Ans 32 a) Most of the Non Aligned countries were categorised as least Developed countries (LDCs)

b) Their objective was to lift their people out of poverty & develop economically.

c) Thus, the idea of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) came up, where LDCs got together & demanded greater access to Western markets & a greater role in international economic institutions

d) Many of these LDCs were former colonies who had been denied access to natural resources, which were exploited by colonisers

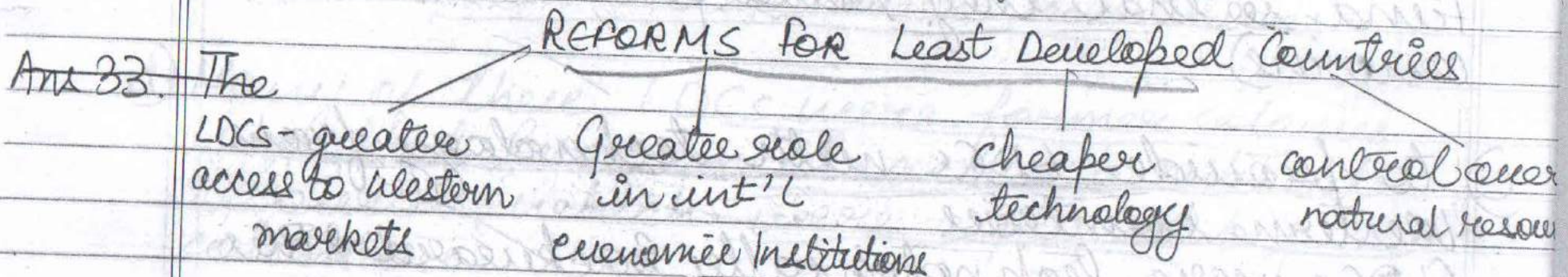
United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD) brought a report in 1972, titled 'Towards a New Trade Policy for Development', which proposed following reforms to -

- a) give LDCs greater access to Western markets & to make trade more beneficial for poorer countries.
- b) promote greater role for LDCs in international economic institutions (such as World Bank & International Monetary Fund so that they could put forward their concerns)
- c) to provide LDCs with technology from Western countries
LDCs were technologically backward & this

3
reform urged developed countries to provide them with latest technology at affordable price for their technological advancement

d) to give LDCs greater access to their natural resources which were previously exploited by Western nations.

But by 1980s, the NIEO initiative faded due to stiff opposition from the Western nations who acted as a united group.



rise in
price

Q.33. The Assam Movement (1979-85) was a movement against outsiders, i.e., illegal immigrants from other nations like Bangladesh.

why

- Concerns of Assamese related to outsiders were →
- It was feared that outsiders would reduce indigenous people of Assam to a minority as it had happened in the case of Tripura, where indigenous people became a minority.
 - The Assamese saw migrants as draining the state of its natural resources & also as potential cause of competition for employment opportunities.

ever
resources

Reasons for Resentment of Assamese were →

- There was widespread poverty & unemployment despite availability of natural resources.

like tea, oil, coal etc.

b) It was felt that resources were being drained out of the state without any commensurate benefit to the people.

ACTIVITIES UNDER THE MOVEMENT →

a) The All Assam Students Union (AASU) was at the forefront of this movement & launched strikes, rallies & protests.

b) They demanded that foreign nationals who had illegally entered Assam after 1951 should be identified & deported.

The movement gained popular support but took a violent turn, leading to loss of life & property.

RESOLUTION OF THE ISSUE →

i) Negotiations began between leaders of AASU & the Rajiv Gandhi government. They led to the signing of an agreement (Assam Accord).

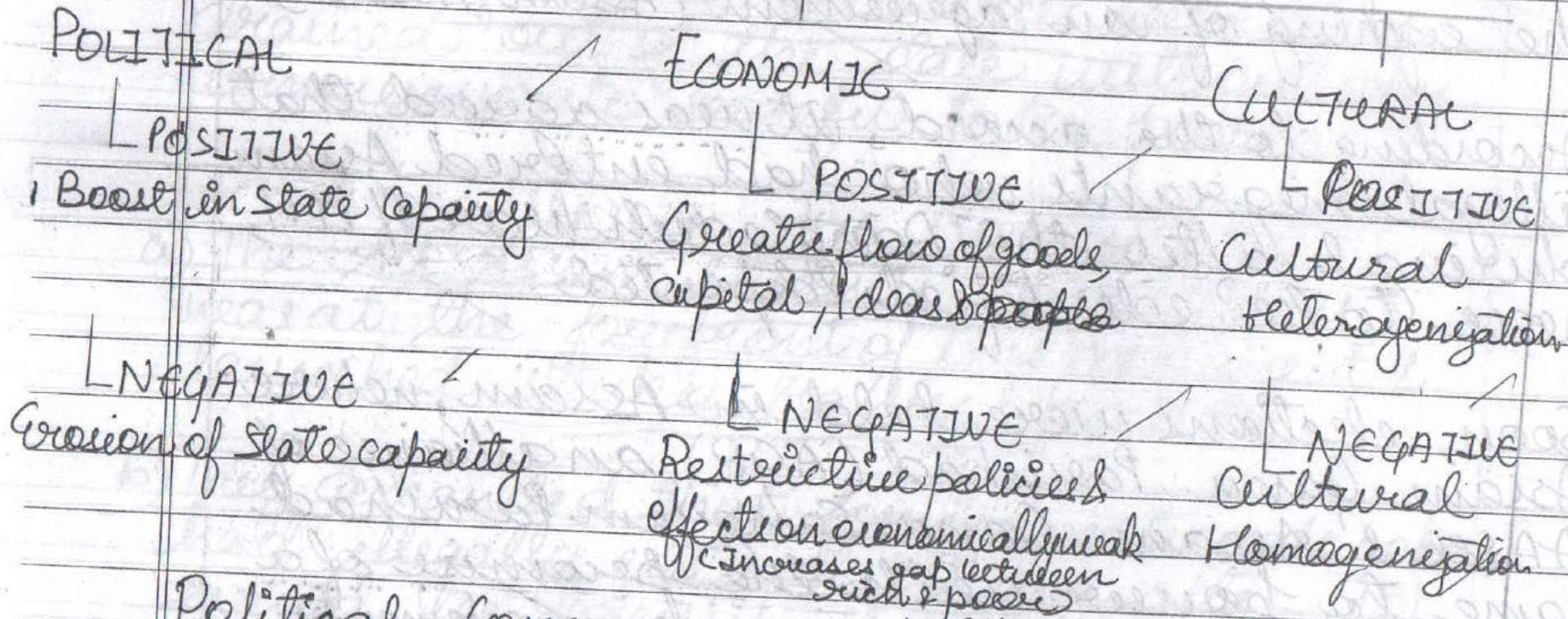
ii) According to the accord, it was agreed that illegal migrants who had entered Assam during & after the Bangladesh War of 1971, were to be identified & deported.

iii) Soon, elections were held in Assam, where Assam Gana Parishad (AGP), an alliance of AASU & Assam Gana Sangram Parishad came to power with the promise of a Golden Assam & the foreigner movement. This, the Assam Movement was a movement against foreigners, which was resolved

sted
led

Ans 34.

CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBALIZATION



- Political Consequences of Globalization are →
- Boost in state capacity (Positive)
 - The primacy of the state remains the unchallenged basis of political community. States are conscious of withdrawing from their welfare

functions. Thus, globalisation doesn't affect state capacity, i.e., ability of governments to do what they do.

ii) Instead, globalisation erodes state capacity. For eg, advancement of technology has enabled states to collect information about their citizens & rule better.

iii) Erosion of state capacity (Negative)

a) State capacity is the ability of governments to do what they do, it is ~~argued~~ argued that globalisation erodes state capacity. States are only performing core functions of law & order maintenance & national security, & are withdrawing from some of their earlier welfare functions.

b) Market becomes the prime determinant of

economic priorities. Foreign entry & increased role of MNCs ~~have~~ ^{have} restricted government's ability to take decisions.

Economic consequences are →

ii) Greater flow of goods, ideas & capital (Positive)
a) Globalisation has resulted in greater flow of goods due to removal of trade barriers

b) Advancement of technology & worldwide interconnectedness has led to greater flow of ideas & capital.

Thus, the flows have become easier & smoother

iv) Restrictive policies & effects on economically weak
a) Developed countries restrict the movement of people through their visa policies.

b) Some are worried about the effects of globalisation on those who are economically weak. It is feared that globalisation increases the gap between rich & poor.

Cultural consequences of globalisation are →

a) Cultural heterogenisation (Positive)

1) No culture is static; cultures accept outside influences all the time. These influences may be positive if they enlarge our choices. For eg. a burger & a masala does not substitute for each other.

b) Thus, globalisation leads to cultural heterogenisation, a process by which each culture becomes more different & distinct.

iii) Cultural Homogenization (Negative)

a) Globalisation leads to cultural homogenization, i.e. rise of an uniform culture. A uniform culture is not a global culture.

b) This is dangerous as it harms the traditional ways of living of people & causes the shrinkage of our rich global heritage.

SECTION-C

Ans 24. Yes, the European Union is a highly influential organisation as it has enormous political, economic, diplomatic & military influence.

a) Political & Diplomatic Influence

i) Two members of the European Union - Britain former member as now Brexit has been finalised & France are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

ii) This enables European Union to influence
 1. US & policies, ^{foreign} as US policy towards Iran's nuclear programme.

b) Military Influence → EU has the second largest military in terms of men & arms. It has 550 nuclear warheads, with its members France & Britain (former member)

c) Economic influence

i) The EU functions as an important bloc in international economic institutions,

which helps it to influence US-China trade relations.

ii) It has the second largest economy in the world after US, with a combined GDP more than \$17 trillion & has the largest share of world trade.

Ans 25) Two founder leaders of Swatantra Party are →

a) C Rajgopalachari

b) Munoo Masani

Fictitious Roll No.
(To be entered by Board)

अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका
पर न लिखें
Please do not write your
Roll Number on this Answer-Book

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका(ओं) की संख्या.....
Supplementary Answer-Book(s) No. 1
(ONE)

The economic policies of Swatantra Party were, quite different as →

- a) Emphasis on free market economy
The Party laid emphasis on free market economy & propagated the capitalist view of economy. It demanded deregulation of Industries & trade.
- b) Withdrawal of State Control
The party wanted complete withdrawal of state control from the economy. It wanted the government to abolish state controlled industries & encourage private investment.

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Privatization & workers rights US-bloc emphasises
It demanded spread of private control &
wanted to abolish land reforms like
land rent ceiling, land consolidation
etc. It wanted us to follow the US-bloc.

Ans 26 Yes, China war of 1962, dented India's image at
home & abroad as →

Ans

i) India had to ask for military assistance
from Britain & USA, during the invasion.

ii) Nehru was criticized for his naive assessment
of Chinese intentions & lack of military preparedness.

iii) The foreign minister at the time, V Krishna Menon
had to resign

20) For the first time, ever, a no-confidence motion against Congress was raised & debated, but not passed.

It caused a irreconcilable split in Communist Party of India (CPI), leading to the formation of Communist Party of India Marxist (CPI-M), which was pro-China & wanted to distance itself from Congress.

Ans 27. The changes that took place in a long phase of coalition government since 1989 are →

a) Political rise of the Backward Classes - The decision of the Mandal Commission implementation by National Front in 1989, led to the rise of the Other Backward Classes as an important section.

b) Dalit Politics → The establishment of BAMCEF in 1977

& later Bahujan Samaj Party led Kanshi Ram which achieved a breakthrough in Uttar Pradesh, led to increased mobilisation of oppressed classes.

c) Emergence of BJP (Bharatiya Janata Party) & Hindutva - The BJP with its Hindutva policy emerged as a significant force. Two incidents that highlighted Hindutva

- a) Shah Bano Case & BJP's condemnation of Congress 'appeasement of minority'
- b) Demolition of Babri Masjid

d) Emergence of growing consensus among parties - The phase of coalition has led to emergence of a growing consensus among different parties on the following issues.

- i) New Economic Policy - Despite opposition, all parties agree on New Economic Policy & have

2021

outstanding

continued with it.

- ii) Recognition of role of backward classes.
- iii) Recognition of role of state/regional parties or for coalition governments.
- iv) Growing emphasis on coalitions based on pragmatic considerations, rather than ideological.
- v) End of Congress system & emergence of a proper multi party system. The National Front that came to power in 1989 & the United Front in 1996 marked the end of the Congress system.