

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

विषय Subject : Political Science

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination : Saturday, 8th March 2014

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper : English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे कोड को दर्शाए
Write Code No. as written on the
top of Question Paper : 59/1/2

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No. of Supplementary answer-book(s) used 1

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता के प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाएं।
If Physically challenged, tick the category

B D H S C

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मूक एवं बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्फस्टिक, C = डिस्लेक्सिक
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क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ/नहीं
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*एक खाने में एक अक्षर लिखें। नाम के प्रत्येक भाग के बीच एक खाना रिक्त छोड़ दें।
यदि परीक्षार्थी का नाम 24 अक्षरों से अधिक है, तो केवल नाम के प्रथम 24 अक्षर ही लिखें।

Each letter be written in one box and one box be left blank between each part of the name. In case Candidate's Name exceeds 24 letters, write first 24 letters.

कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
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32 |

केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड, दिल्ली
Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

सीनियर स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा (कक्षा बारहवीं)
SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (CLASS XII)



प्रमाणित किया जाता है मैंने/हमने इस उत्तर पुस्तिका का मूल्यांकन प्रश्न पत्र के समुचित सेट के अनुसार और पूर्ण रूप से मूल्यांकन पद्धति के अनुसार किया है।
Certified that I/We have evaluated this answer-book according to the correct set of question paper and strictly as per the marking scheme.

CBSI

01. Sardar Vallabhai Patel was the leader who played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of Princely States.

02. Two members of European Union, who are also permanent members of the UN Security Council are :-

1) France

2) United Kingdom (UK)

03. 5th general elections to Lok Sabha were held in 1971

04. Main objective of United Nations - is to contain international conflict and facilitate cooperation among states.

- Q5. Congress (O) was represented by the Syndicate (the old and influential leaders of the Congress party) and Congress(R) was represented by Indira Gandhi.
Syndicate leaders for ^{example} were - K. Kamaraj, N.alingappa, etc.
- Q6. Leader of the freedom movement of India, popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi', was Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.
- Q7. All Assam Students' Union (AASU) led the anti-foreigner movement in Assam.
- Q8. The official Congress Candidate for the post of President of India in 1969 was: N. Sanjeeva Reddy.

Q9. 9/11 - is the Watershed event in contemporary history.

On 11 September 2001, Nineteen hijackersailing from Arab countries took control of 4 American aircrafts, shortly after take-off and flew them into important buildings like the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre, Pentagon Building (Arlington, Virginia), where the US Defence Dept is headquartered. It killed nearly three thousand persons.

Q10. The present Secretary General of the United Nations is Ban-ki-Moon from South Korea.

Q11. Four members of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) are:-

- 1) United States of America ✓
- 2) France ✓
- 3) United Kingdom ✓
- 4) Spain ✓

Countries like Norway, West Germany also formed a part.

Q12. Four Principle Organs of United Nations are:-

- 1) General Assembly ✓
- 2) Security Council ✓
- 3) Economic and Social Council ✓
- 4) International Court of Justice ✓

Q13. Two features of the European Union that makes it an influential organisations :-

1) The European Union has political, diplomatic, military and economic influence over the rest of the world.

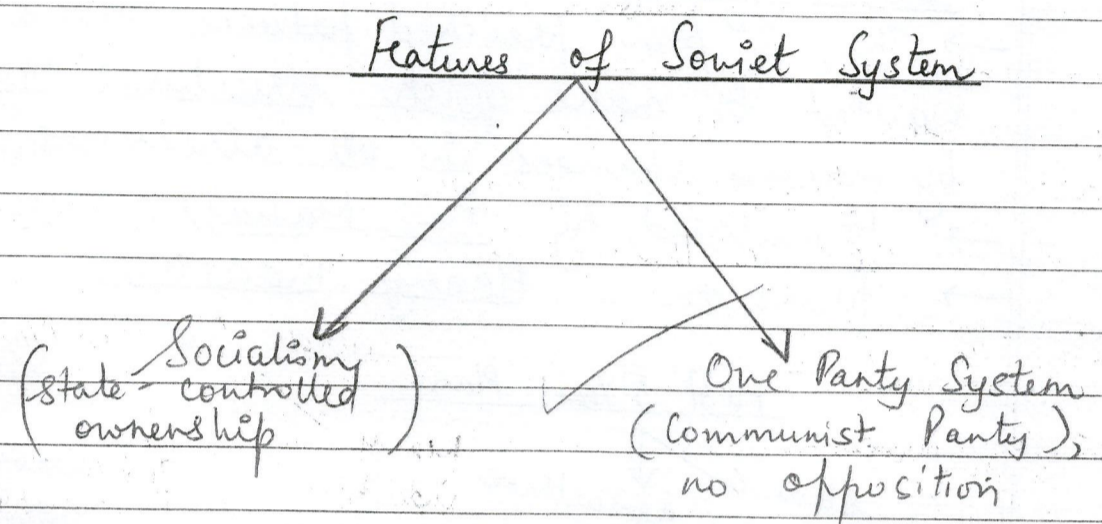
Its common currency, Euro - can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollar.

It has the GDP of \$12 trillion, ^{slightly} larger than that of United States.

2) Two ^{member} countries have nuclear arsenals, capable of inflicting great damage in war. Two member countries are also permanent members of UN Security Security Council. So, they ^{exercise} considerable influence in International Institutions.

Q14. Features of the Soviet System :-

- 1) State ownership was the dominant pattern of ownership as they were based on the policy of Socialism. It did not have a free market economy.
- 2) No political competition was allowed as only one party - Communist Party dominated the political competition. Hence, the system was becoming authoritarian and bureaucratic.



Q15. Main objectives of the first and Second Year Plans.

First Five Year Plan

- It hastened slowly, as it was felt that faster changes would endanger democracy.
- focus on Agriculture and Agriculture Related Industries formulated under the leadership of ^{economists like} K.N. Ray.

Second Five Year Plan

- The 1st plan preached patience, the 2nd plan wanted to make quick structural transformation, by making changes in all directions.
- Formulated by P.C. Mahalanobis
- focus on Heavy Industries

First 5 Year Plan

slow →
↓
agriculture

Second Five Year Plan

heavy
industries

↓
quick structural
transformation

Q16. Non-Alignment

- ① In the decades, after the 2nd World War, the world was threatening to be divided in 2 camps - the US led Western Alliance and the USSR led Eastern Alliance. (Cold War)
- ② However, the newly de-colonised countries of Asia and Africa wanted to pursue an independent foreign policy and not be in any camps.
- ③ It was the result of co-operation among 5 countries of India, Ghana, Indonesia, Yugoslavia and Egypt. So, it was about not being a member of any alliance.
- ④ It constantly tried to soften Cold War tensions and this doesn't mean neutrality and isolationism either.

Q17. Differences of Ideology in Congress and Jansangh

Congress
1) Formed as a pressure group of industrialists, professors in 1885 and later, developed as the Congress Party.

2) It advocated socialism and was pro-poor.

3) It was secular in nature and all inclusive

Jansangh
1) Founded by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, has its roots in Hindu Mahasabha and Rashtriya Swayamsewa Sangh.

2) It advocated capitalism.

3) It was focussed on Hindu's culture and advocated it.

Q18. Chairperson of the Mandal Commission was B. P. Mandal, appointed by the Janata Party in 1977 to investigate the social and economic backwardness of all the oppressed classes.

Karpoori Thakur, CM of Bihar was one of the pioneers in this direction.

One recommendation of the Commission made by him was :-

- 1) to reserve 27% of the seats for Backward Classes in Central Govt. Jobs and Institutions.

It presented its reports in 1980.

Recommendations of the Mandal Commission

27% of seats
to be reserved.

conditions of
social &
economic
backwardness.

Q19. Two main demands of the Anti-Arrack Movement.

Anti-Arrack Movement developed in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh and it further developed into a more broad women's movement to include other issues.

Main demands were :-

1) To stop the sale of the locally brewed alcohol - Arrack as their husbands were getting addicted to it.

And this led to domestic violence and disturbed family economies.

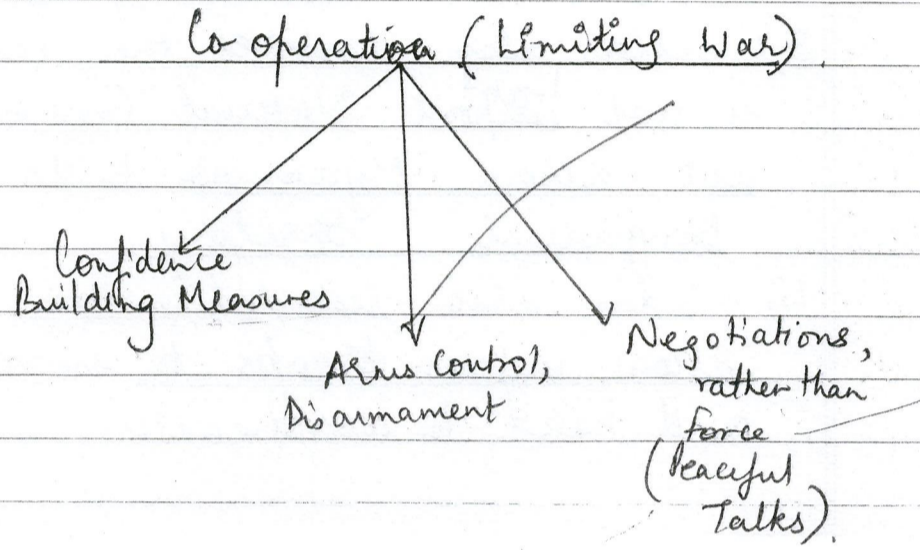
2) Wanted Auction of Arrack and Prohibition of the same.

3) Anti-dowry acts to pass as well and greater security for women.

Q20 → Co-operative Strategy is one effective step in limiting violence.

→ Countries cooperate with each other through Confidence Building Measures (CBMs). Here, countries deliberately tell each other about their military powers and weapons. So, that they don't go on war due to misunderstanding and mis-communication.

→ Violence can also be limited through Arms Control, Disarmament, ^{peaceful} Negotiations and solving Intl. disputes through organisations like the United Nations.



Q21. Two points of conflict between India and Bangladesh:-

1) Bangladesh feels that India acts like a regional bully in trade and other International institutions.

Because of India's size and diversity, they are suspicious of its actions.

2) India is not happy over Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India and also resents the closeness of Bangladesh and China.

3) India also dislikes the decision of Bangladesh to not transport Natural Gas to India and to not allow Myanmar to do so either through Bangladeshi territory.

4) India also resented when Bangladesh didn't allow Indian troops to move from its territory and head to Northeastern India.

Points of Conflict
between India & Bangladesh

Illegal immigration
to India

Bangladesh
doesn't allow Myanmar
to export NATURAL GAS

Q22.

a) The mighty soldier with weapons represent United States of America

b) Names of various countries appear on his uniform as the US has very strong Command Structures there and has also shown its military power in these cities/countries.

c) ① The cartoon conveys to the world about the growing Hard Power of American Hegemony.

② It tells how US military power is unbeatable and can reach anywhere in the world lethally.

- ③ in real time
 → US spends on military expenditure, equivalent to the next 12 powers combined and considerable amount is spent on research and development.
- ④ → It uses the so called 'smart bombs' and has ~~the~~ ^{the} most advanced armies in the world.

Q23. Two strategies to overcome Hegemony are:-

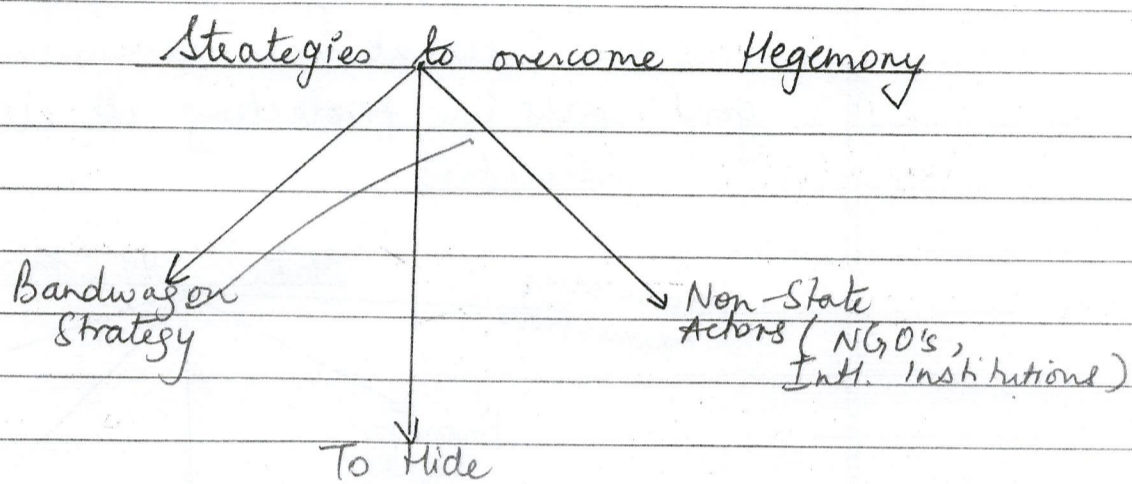
1) Bandwagon Strategy

Some Analysts believe that, Hegemonic power is unbeatable in all respects and possibly no power can match it. So, it's beneficial to gain the benefits of the American Hegemony, by operating within the system rather than resisting it. As, it would harm us in the long run.

2) To Hide -

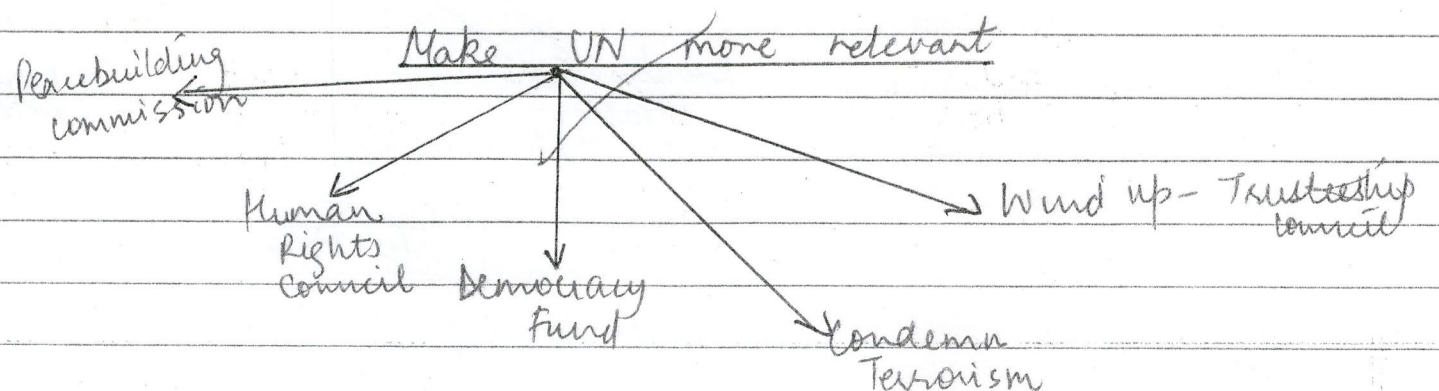
States can also 'hide', however it doesn't seem to a viable strategy for bigger countries like India, China. As, it wouldn't be possible to remain hidden for long. You can hide and gain the benefits of the hegemonic power, without paying the cost of maintenance.

Another strategy to overcome would be Non-State Actors like Non-governmental organisations, etc.



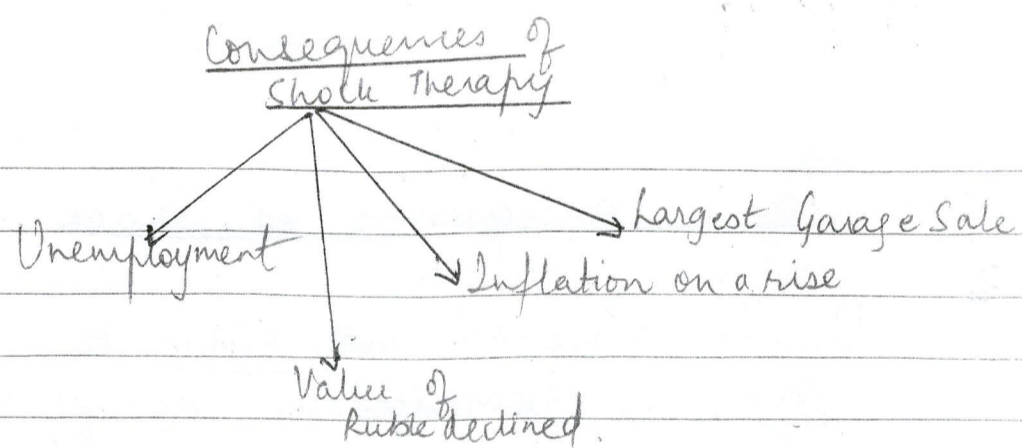
Q24. Member States in 2005, in United Nations decided to undertake the following steps to make the International Organisation more relevant :-

- 1) Creation of a democracy fund.
- 2) Agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council.
- 3) Creation of a Peacebuilding commission.
- 4) Establishment of a Human Rights Council.
- 5) Condemnation of Terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.
- 6) Acceptance of the responsibility on part of the International community, if the National govt. fails in protecting its citizens from atrocities.



Q25. Four Consequences of Shock Therapy :-

- 1) The value of ~~the~~ ruble, the Russian currency, declined dramatically. The inflation was on its rise and prices of commodities were rising, also.
- 2) The external orientation of the economies had to be changed completely. Free Trade was to be allowed.
- 3) Private Ownership was the dominant form of ownership. All the structures that evolved during the Soviet time had to be abandoned. All the industries, were put for sale at throwaway prices, in the largest garage sale of history. Citizens were given vouchers to participate, but they sold them, in black for money.
- 4) Unemployment increased and a new class of poor started emerging. There wasn't any equality.
- 5) Food Production declined dramatically, states were left with no foreign exchange reserves.
It didn't bring the promised utopia of mass consumption.



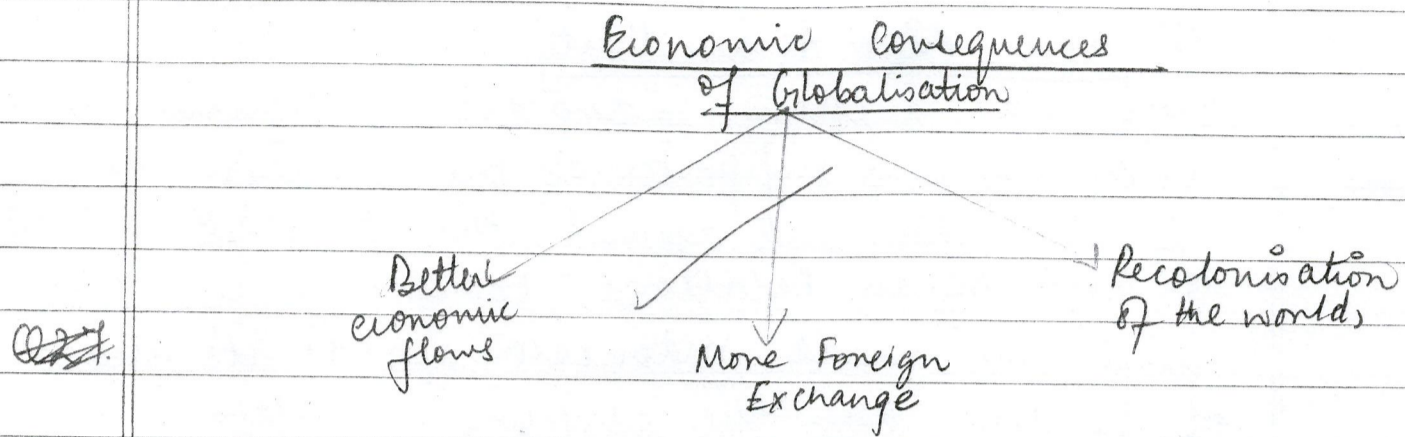
Q26. 2 Economic consequences of Globalisation

Globalisation, as a concept is fundamentally concerned with flows - capital, commodities, people and ideas.

Economic globalisation, leads to faster and smoother flow of capital from one part of the world to another.

② Economic Globalisation, also leads to accumulation of capitals in some areas relative of others. So, the globalisation is not equally distributed, the rich get richer and poor get poorer.

③ It has also been referred to as the Re-colonisation of the world as it makes the differences between the Global North and South, more open.



Q27. Jawaharlal Nehru, the 1st Prime Minister of India has 3 objectives of the foreign policy:-

- 1) Preserve hard-earned sovereignty
- 2) ~~protect territorial integrity~~
- 3) promote rapid economic development.

So, as a part of India's foreign policy, following aspects will be integrated :-

① Non-Alignment

India was not part of any of the 2 alliances - neither liberal capitalist of USA and ^{nor} the socialist USSR.

② Afro-Asian Unity

India was a strong advocate of African-Asian unity and was supporter of the process of decolonisation and against the apartheid in South Africa. It held Asian relations conference in 1948 and also made Indonesia realise its dream of freedom from the clutches of Dutch.

③ Peaceful use of Nuclear Weapons

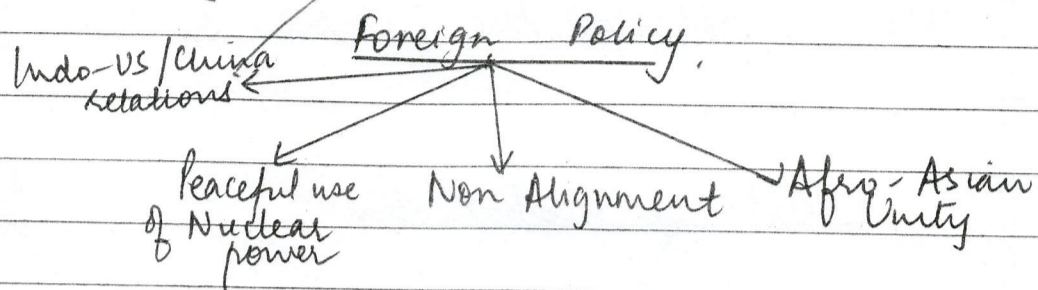
India advocated the use of nuclear weapons for useful and peaceful purposes (in the development of Science and Tech.)

India was ~~was~~ ^{against} the discriminatory Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as well.

4) India's relations with US, China and Pakistan

India has the strongest trade relations with USA and China and these countries continue to cooperate on various issues.

Also, integrate more friendly relations with Pakistan.



Q28.

2 merits of Green Revolution:-

- 1) It helped India achieve self-sufficiency in the production of food grains.
- 2) India, was able to come out the clutches of the prevailing food crisis and make rural areas more prosperous with its features.

2 demerits of Green Revolution are:-

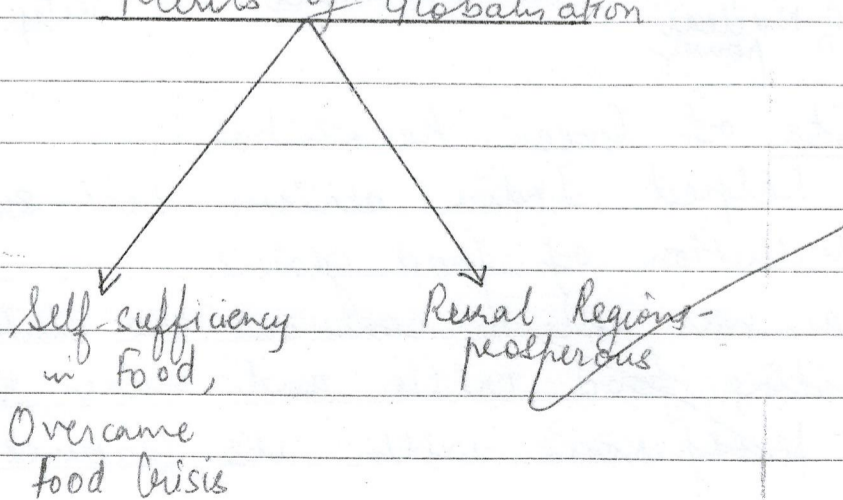
- 1) Its merits were only in areas like Western UP, Haryana

and Punjab, while other states and rural areas didn't benefit much.

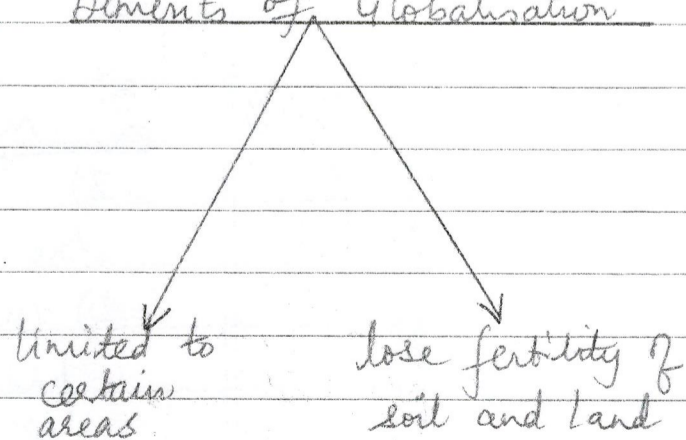
2) It had long term side effects on the environment and the land.

Since, a large amount of pesticides and insecticides were used. It affected the fertility of land and soil.

Merits of Globalisation



Demerits of Globalisation



Q29. Reasons for Students Movements in Bihar in 1974:-

- rising food prices
- rising prices of commodities
- growing corruption at administrative offices.
- non-implementation of the policies of Congress.

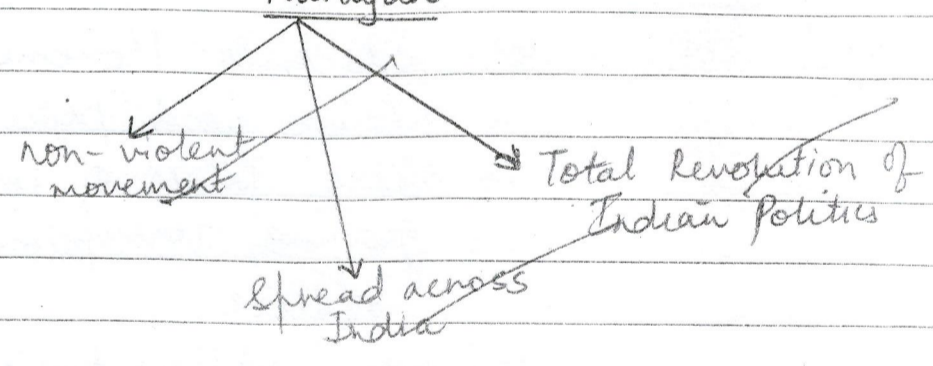
* Jayaprakash Narayan had although given up active politics by then, he joined the movement as the children of various universities in Bihar requested him. He had 2 conditions:-

- 1) The movement should remain non-violent
- 2) The movement will not limit itself to Bihar, but spread in the whole country.

He called for the total revolution of Indian politics.

* Jayaprakash Narayan, held several protests and bandhs. He conducted the largest and biggest protest walk to the Parliament and received support from all non-Congress parties.

Role of Jayaprakash Narayan



- Q30.
- i) State associated with Narmada Bachao - C - Gujarat
 - ii) State merged with Indian Union in 1975 - A - Sikkim
 - iii) State related to Operation Blue Star - D - Punjab
 - iv) State who has important leader Lal Denga - Mizoram

Q31. Three consequences of the Emergency in 1975 :-

① Press Censorship was imposed. On 26 June, the right to all major newspapers was shut and censorship apparatus was set up.

No journalists was allowed to write against the government.

Newspapers like Indian Express and Statesman, decided to leave blank spaces on articles, which were edited.

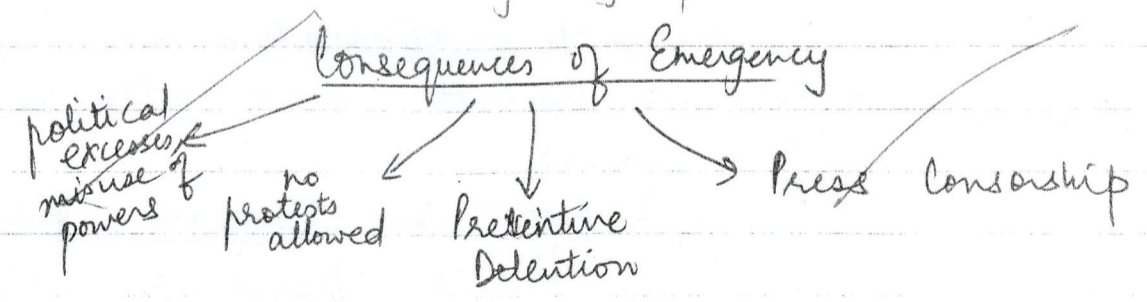
② Magazines like Seminar and Mainstream chose to shut down than to submit to censorship.

② Preventive Detention was increasingly used. Custodial deaths of people took place. They were arrested, not because they committed any crime, but on the apprehension that they might commit.

Thousands of political workers were put behind bars.

③ The controversial 42nd amendment was passed, where it was said that the elections of Prime Minister, Vice President and President cannot be challenged.

No form of protest, bandhs was allowed.
Various excesses were done by the govt. and misuse of the Constitutional emergency powers was done.



Q32. Cuban Missile Crisis

- In April 1961, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics' leader thought that the Communist ruled Cuba, which received both diplomatic and financial aid from it would be invaded by US and Fidel Castro, the President of the small island off the coast of US will be attacked and overthrown.
- Due to this, they placed nuclear missiles in 1962 and decided to convert Cuba into a Russian base.

- Three weeks later, the Americans got to know about it.
- American President John F. Kennedy and his advisors were reluctant to do anything that will lead to a full-scale war between the 2 nations. But, they were determined to get USSR to remove the missiles.
 - Kennedy ordered the American warships to intercept any Soviet ship and warn USSR of its seriousness.

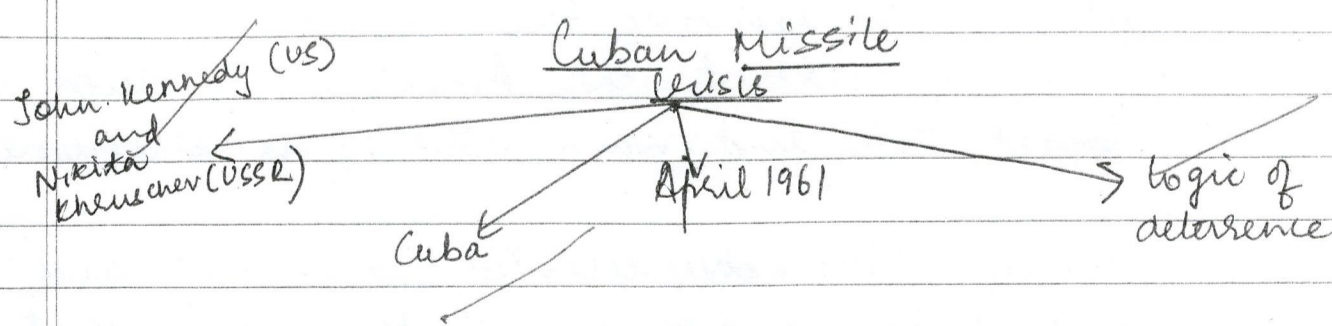
The Cold War never escalated into a 'hot' and 'shooting' war due to the logic of deterrence as they knew that both sides were capable of inflicting so much damage, that neither could be declared a winner. And no amount of political gains of world justify the destruction of their societies.

Main Events of Cuban Missile Crisis

- ① In 1962, USSR placed the missiles and it was for the 1st time that America was under threat from such a close range.
- ② Nikita Khrushchev understood the American seriousness

and removed the missiles and spared the world the prospects of another global war.

③ Many countries like India intervened to soften the tensions



Q33 Three Challenges faced by India at the time of its independence:-

1) The biggest challenge was to keep India united.

India is a land of continental size and diversity. People of various religions and cultures have hitherto lived together in peace and harmony.

The Partition had proved everyone's worst fears true and made everyone doubt the existence of the Indian Union.

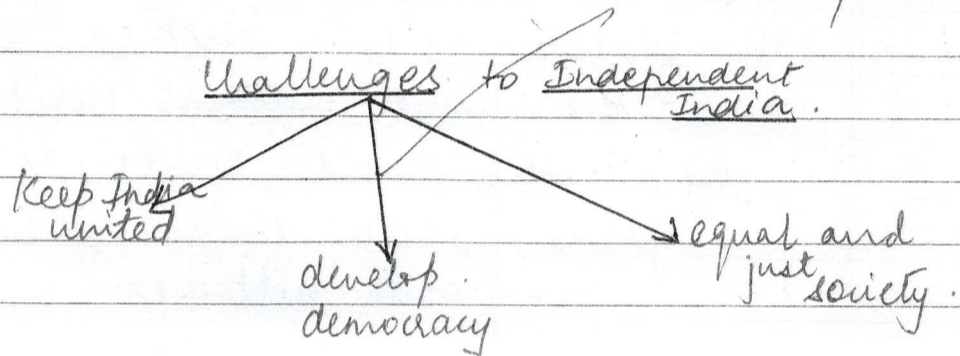
2) The second challenge that faced Independent India was to develop a democracy. Critics said that the diverse country it is, the democratic experiment will not survive and collapse.

India had to adopt a constitution with respect for fundamental rights.

3) The 3rd and the most difficult challenge was to develop a society that caters to the needs of poor and socially disadvantaged.

Therefore, establish a society based on the principles of equality, justice and equal distribution of resources.

This challenge proved to be the most difficult to prove in the Indian democratic experiment.



Q34. The three benefits to Globalisation are:-

① State Capacity Improves

As of the technology that is created and used, state capacity improves by using it. It uses technology to its fullest extent possible and can govern better.

It can collect information, using technologies at the disposal of the state.

For eg - using the softwares to help collect information related to the census operations.

② Cultural Heterogenisation

Each cultures becomes more distinct and evolves with the changing time.

The features of one culture interact with another and the global cultural heritage also sustains itself

eg - the khadi kurta is now being worn with jeans, which encourages the interaction of composite cultures.

अपना अनुक्रमिक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर न लिखें

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Supplementary Answer-Book(S) No. ... 1

③ Economic Flows

→ With more technological advance, the capital flows increase between countries and encourages friendly relations between them

→ also brings in the much needed foreign exchange reserve

→ example - the development of call centres in India, is one such example

Benefits of Globalisation

Cultural
Heterogenisation

State Capacity
Improves

Better & More
Economic
Flows

035



Q.35. i) 'Janata Experiment' came to an end, various non-congress parties had aligned themselves and were fighting against the undemocratic rule of Congress in 1975-77.

They came to power, but since they didn't have a common leadership, agenda, direction - the experiment failed.

ii) There was intense political competition between party leaders like Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjivan Ram.

There wasn't any consensus on important policies either.

ii) Now, in 1980 the Congress had again won seats and came to power.

Indira Gandhi once again became the Prime Minister of India with a great tally of votes.

iii) There was a coherent political programme within



her party and she had radical economic policies which were socialistic and pro-poor.

iii) 2 developments in Punjab in 1980's

Operation Blue Star

Several infiltrators had stationed themselves in the Sikh Gurudwara at Amritsar in the Golden Temple. Indira Gandhi launched 'Operation Blue Star', which captured them and eliminated them too. (1984)

Punjab Accord.

Punjab Accord was signed by Rajiv Gandhi, the PM of India in 1986 and H. Longowal, the leader of the Akali Dal to restore peace and stability in Punjab.

It withdrew Armed Forces Special Act from Punjab. A tribunal was set up to solve the Ravi-Beas issue.



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