

## **CBSE Board Paper Solution-2020**

<b>Class</b>	<b>: XII</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>: Political Science</b>
<b>Set</b>	<b>: 1</b>
<b>Code No</b>	<b>: 59/2/1</b>
<b>Time allowed</b>	<b>: 3 Hours</b>
<b>Maximum Marks</b>	<b>: 80 Marks</b>

### **General Instructions**

**(i) All questions are compulsory. This questions paper has 27 questions in all. There are five sections in question paper.**

**(ii) Section A contains Questions number 1 – 5 of one mark each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.**

**(iii) Section B contains Questions number 6 – 10 of two marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.**

**(iv) Section C contains Questions number 11 – 16 of four marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.**

**(v) Section D contains Questions number 17 – 21 of five marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.**

**(vi) In Section D Question number 21 is a map-based question. Write its answer in your answer-book.**

**(vii) Section E contains Questions number 22 – 27 of six marks each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.**

**Section A**

- 1. During the First Gulf War, who was the President of Iraq?**

**(1)**

**OR**

**Which was the first country in the South Asian region of liberalise its economy?**

**Answer:**

Saddam Hussain was the President of Iraq during first Gulf war.

**OR**

Sri Lanka was the first country in South Asian region to liberalize its economy.

- 2. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) came into being after the Socialist Revolution in Russian in**

**(1)**

- (A) 1914**
- (B) 1917**
- (C) 1939**
- (D) 1991**

**Answer:** (B) 1917

**3. Write the full form of SEATO.**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

Southeast Asian treaty organisation (SEATO)

**4. Which one of the following was the last to happen :**

**(1)**

- (A) Foundation of NATO**
- (B) First World War**
- (C) Dropping of Atomic bomb on Hiroshima**
- (D) First NAM Summit**

**Answer:**

NATO- April 1949

First world war- 1914

Dropping of Atomic bomb on Hiroshima- 1945

First NAM Summit- September 1961 Belgrade

**5. Which among the following statements about the objectives for the establishment of the European Union is false?**

**(1)**

- (A) To provide a common foreign policy**
- (B) Creation of a single currency.**
- (C) Establishment of common market**
- (D) Cooperation on justice and home affairs**

**Answer:** (C)

Establishment of common market is a false objective of European Union.

European Union was established in 1992. The foundation was laid for a common foreign and security policy cooperation on Justice and Home affairs and the creation of a single currency.

- 6. Justify the policy of protectionism adopted by India after independence, by giving any one argument.**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

India adopted the policy of protectionism after independence due to Economic, political and social backwardness of nation. Nation was not strong enough to face the international competition and pressure of rich nations.

- 7. Suggest any one step that should be taken to make the World Trade Organisation (WTO) more acceptable to the developing countries.**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

World trade organisation should work in transparent manner and not be pushed by big powers.

WTO can introduce labour intensive, partially or wholly funded schemes for developing countries.

**8. Identify the following statement as true or false. Give any one example to justify your answer.**

**“The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the South.”**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

The countries of the North are more concerned about the protection of the global commons than the countries of the south. [True]

Example- The countries of the north are rich nations whereas countries of the south are poor nations. Countries of south do not have enough resources and expertise to handle issue of 'global commons'.

The benefits of exploitative activities in outer space are far from being equal either for the present or future generations.

**9. Write the full name of the Leader who played a prominent role in the integration of Princely States with India.**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Played a prominent role in the integration of Princely states with India.

**10. In your opinion, which major factor was responsible for the dominance of the Congress Party in the First three general elections in India?**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

- 1) Legacy of the freedom struggle created a favourable image of the congress party.
- 2) Congress was an umbrella organisation that accommodated every different voice in society.

**11. Identify the political party which lays emphasis on the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.**

**(1)**

- (A) Indian National Congress**
- (B) Bharatiya Jana Sangh**
- (C) Swatantra Party**
- (D) Communist Party of India**

**Answer:** (B)

Jana Sangha emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation.

**12. Who among the following was the author of the book titled 'Economy of Permanence'?**

**(1)**

**(A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**

**(B) C. Rajagopalachari**

**(C) Acharya Narendra Dev**

**(D) Kumarappa**

**Answer: (D)**

JC Kumarappa was the author of 'economy of permanence'. He tried to apply Gandhian principles to economic policies.

**13. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate name of the State:  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$**

The '           Model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of           .

**Answer:**

The 'Kerala Model' is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala.

**14. Explain the concept of 'Privy Purse'. (1)**

**Answer:**

After independence, the princely states were allowed to retain certain private property and given a grant in hereditary or government allowance measured on the basis of the extant, revenue and potential of the merging state. This grant was called the Privy Purse.

**15. The foreign policy of a nation is affected by which factors? Choose the correct answer.**

**(1)**

- (A) Cultural factors only**
- (B) Domestic factors only**
- (C) Domestic and international factors**
- (D) Economic factors only**

**Answer: (C)**

The foreign policy of a nation is affected by the domestic and international factors.

**16. Correct the statement given below and rewrite it in your answer-book:**

**After Nehru, Atal Behari Vajpayee became the first Prime Minister to visit China in 1988 to improve relations between the two countries.**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

After Nehru, Rajiv Gandhi became the first Prime Minister to visit China in December 1988 to improve relations between the two countries.



**17. Analyse Chogyal's role at the time of Sikkim's with India as its 22<sup>nd</sup> State.**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

An overwhelming population of Sikkim was Nepali. Chogyal was perpetuating the rule of a small elite from the minority Lepcha-Bhutia community.

**18. Do you agree that "the proclamation of Emergency in 1975 weakened the federal distribution of power in India"? Give any one argument of support your answer.**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

The proclamation of emergency in 1975 weakened the federal distribution of power in India. The autocratic rule of Indira Gandhi during emergency to curb political unrest in nation became a fear factor for the future state governments to work independently.

**19. Why was Anti-Arrack Movement called totally a woman's movement?**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

Anti- Arrack movement was spontaneous mobilization of women of Andhra Pradesh demanding a ban on the sale of alcohol in their neighbourhood.

**20. Assess the outcome of the Assam Accord of 1985.**

**(1)**

**Answer:**

Assam accord of 1985 brought peace and changed the face of politics in Assam, but it did not solve the problem of immigration. The issue of the 'outsiders' continues to be a live issue in the politics of Assam.

**SECTION B**

**21. Give any one suitable argument to support India's candidature for permanent membership of the UN Security Council.**

**(2)**

**Answer:**

Reasons: (choose any one)

1. India comprises almost one-fifth of the world's population and it is the second most populous country in the world.
2. India has played a long and substantial role in UN's peace keeping efforts.
3. India is the world's largest democracy and it has almost participated in all of the initiatives of the UN.

4. India has also made regular financial contributions to the UN and never faltered on its payments.

**22. Differentiate between one-party dominance of India and the one-party dominance of China.**

**(2)**

**Answer:**

What distinguished the dominance of the one-party in India from the dominance of the one-party in china is that in India it happens under democratic conditions. In India many parties contest elections in free and fair elections and yet the one party manages to win the election. In china the dominance of one party was ensured by compromising democracy. In China the constitution permits only a single party to rule the country.

**23. Why did the appointment of A.N. Ray, the Chief Justice of India, in 1973 become controversial?**

**(2)**

**Answer:**

A vacancy arose for the post of the Chief Justice of India Immediately after the Supreme Court's decision in 1973 in the Kesavananda Bharati case. Till then, it had been a practice to appoint the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice. But in 1973, the government set aside the seniority of three judges and appointed Justice A. N. Ray as the Chief Justice of India. All the three judges

who were superseded had given rulings against the stand of the government and hence the A. N. Ray as the Chief Justice of India appointment became politically controversial.

### **SECTION C**

**24. Explain India's role in the Bangladesh War of 1971.**

**(4)**

**Answer:**

In early 1971 Pakistani army arrested sheikh Mujib and unleashed a reign of terror on the people of East Pakistan.

In response to this the people started a struggle to liberate Bangladesh from Pakistan.

The government of India supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for their independence and helped them financially and militarily.

This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971 that ended in the surrender of the Pakistani forces in East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh as an independent country.

**25. Give any four arguments to prove that the Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense.**

**(4x1=4)**

**OR**

**If the Soviet Union had not disintegrated, how would that situation have affected world politics?**

**(4)**

**Answer:**

- The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense and Corruption was rampant.
- The Soviet Communist Party that ruled the Soviet Union for over 70 years was not accountable to the people.
- Most of the institutions of the Soviet state needed reform: the one-party system represented by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union had tight control over all institutions and was unaccountable to the people. The party refused to recognise the urge of people in the fifteen different republics that formed the Soviet Union to manage their own affairs including their cultural affairs.
- Although, on paper, Russia was only one of the fifteen republics that together constituted the USSR, in reality Russia dominated everything, and people from other regions felt neglected and often suppressed.

**26. How far is it justified to say that a new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in**

**South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders?**

**(4)**

**Answer:**

A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in south Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across borders.

This is the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA.

Proximity of Asian nations will make trade economic.

Wars will become non-existent with thriving economic relations.

**27. Who was the chairperson of the Mandal Commission? Mention any three main recommendations of this Commission.**

**(1+3=4)**

**Answer:**

B. P. Mandal was the chairperson of Mandal commission. The commission gave its recommendation in 1980.

The commission advised that 'backward classes' should be understood to mean 'backward castes', since many castes other than scheduled castes, were also treated as low in caste hierarchy.

These castes have very low presence in educational and employment in public services.

Mandal commission recommended reserving 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for these groups.

### **SECTION D**

**28. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow:**

**Thus it was decided that what was till then known as 'India' would be divided into two countries, 'India' and 'Pakistan'. Such a division was not only very painful, but also very difficult to decide and to implement. It was decided to follow the principle of religious majorities. This basically means that areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India. The idea might appear simple, but it presented all kinds of difficulties.**

- (a) Why did partition of India in 1947 prove to be very painful?**
- (b) Analyse any two major difficulties that arose in the way of partition.**

**What would have been India's position in the world, had there been no partition of India?**

**(1+2+2=5)**

**Answer:**

(a) The partition of India in 1947 led to mass killings, migrations, abductions and numerous other atrocities on both sides of the newly-created Indo-Pakistan border. In the name of religion, Hindus and Muslims ruthlessly killed and maimed each other.

(b) Two major difficulties that arose in the way of partition of India:

(i) There was no single Muslim majority belt in British India. There were two areas of concentration, one in west and one in the east, which could not be joined. So the new country of Pakistan would comprise two territories, west and East Pakistan separated by India

(ii) Lakhs of Sikhs and Hindus in modern Pakistan and several Muslims in India were trapped. They were seen as undesirable aliens in their own home, in the land where they and their ancestors had lived for centuries. When the country got partitioned, they became easy targets of attack.

(c) If India had not been partitioned, it would have emerged as a large country, extending over a vast region of the Indian subcontinent, which was inhabited by various ethnic groups, each with their own varied socio-religious background. An independent and undivided India could have been a major source of inspiration to the various groups in Asia and Africa who, willing to break away from their colonial shackles, wanted to unite various ethnic groups in their anti-colonial struggles.



**29. Study the passage given below carefully and answer the question that follow:**

**These developments were accompanied by a rapidly escalating crisis within the USSR that hastened its disintegration. Gorbachev initiated the policies of economic and political reform and democratization within the country. The reforms were opposed by leaders within the Communist Party.**

- (a) Which developments hastened the disintegration of the soviet Union?**
- (b) What was the outcome of opposing the reforms initiated by Gorbachev?**
- (c) How did Boris Yeltsin emerge as a national hero?**

**(2+2+1=5)**

**Answer:**

(a) Developments that hastened the end of the Soviet Union were:

(i) The reforms of Mikhail Gorbachev, which were intended to improve relations with the West and democratize and reform the Soviet Union

(ii) Anti-communist protests in other communist countries of Eastern Europe. When Moscow declined to interfere in their affairs, communist governments in these countries collapsed.

(b) Gorbachev's reforms led to a rapidly increasing crisis that increased the pace of the Soviet Union's disintegration. Hence, his reforms were opposed by

hardliners within the Communist Party, who launched a coup in August 1991.

(c) The hardliner coup of August 1991 was severely opposed by Boris Yeltsin, due to which he emerged as a national hero. This was proved when he won a popular election in the Russian republic, after which centralized control was shaken off.

**30. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow:**



- (a) What do the soldier and the pigeon shown in the cartoon symbolise?**
- (b) What message does the cartoon convey?**
- (c) As per the cartoon, what task is the soldier trying to accomplish?**

**(2+2+1=5)**

Answer:

(a) The soldier and the pigeon in the above given cartoon symbolize a 'peacekeeping force', i.e. a force used to maintain peace in the world, especially in conflict-ridden areas.

(b) The message that the above given cartoon is trying to convey is that the term 'peacekeeping force' is a rather paradoxical term, since it means that peacekeeping bodies need to have and maintain armies to preserve global security.

(c) The task of the soldier in the above given cartoon is to maintain peace, by enforcing his presence.

**Note: The following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 30.**

**(30.1) What is meant by alliance building as a component of traditional security policy?**

**(30.2) Distinguish between the internal and external notion of traditional security with the help of examples.**

**(2+3=5)**

**Answer:**

(30.1)

An alliance is a coalition of states that coordinate their action to deter or defend against military attacks. Most alliances, formalised in written treaties,

are based on a fairly clear identification of who constitutes the threat. Countries form alliances to increase their effective power relative to another country or alliance.

(30.2)

Internal Notion of Traditional Security	External Notion of Traditional Security
It means those threats to a country that emerge from within its borders. E.g: Separatist movements	It means those threats to a country that emerge from outside its borders. E.g.s.: Neighbouring countries, Superpower countries
It is more problematic in the former colonies of imperial powers, which emerged as free nations after 1945.	External security has been of paramount concern for countries of the West, especially in the post-World War II era.
Internal wars comprise the majority of conflicts in newly-independent Third World nations, especially since 1945.	Since 1945, most Western countries faced no threats from groups or communities living in their borders.

**31. In the given political outline map of India (on Page 17), five states have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. identify these States on the basis of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used**

and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format:

<b>Sr. no. of the information used</b>	<b>Concerned alphabet in the map</b>	<b>Name of the State</b>
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		
(v)		

- (i) The State related to Anti-Arrack Movement.
- (ii) The State related to the movement for Right to Information.
- (iii) The State where 'Operation Blue Star' was launched.
- (iv) Recently created Union Territory.
- (v) Insurgency affected region which became a State in 1986.

**Note :** The –following questions are for the Visually Impaired Candidates only, in lieu of Q. No. 31.

**(31.1)** Which State is related to Anti-Arrack movement?

**(31.2)** The movement for 'Right to Information' was started in which State?

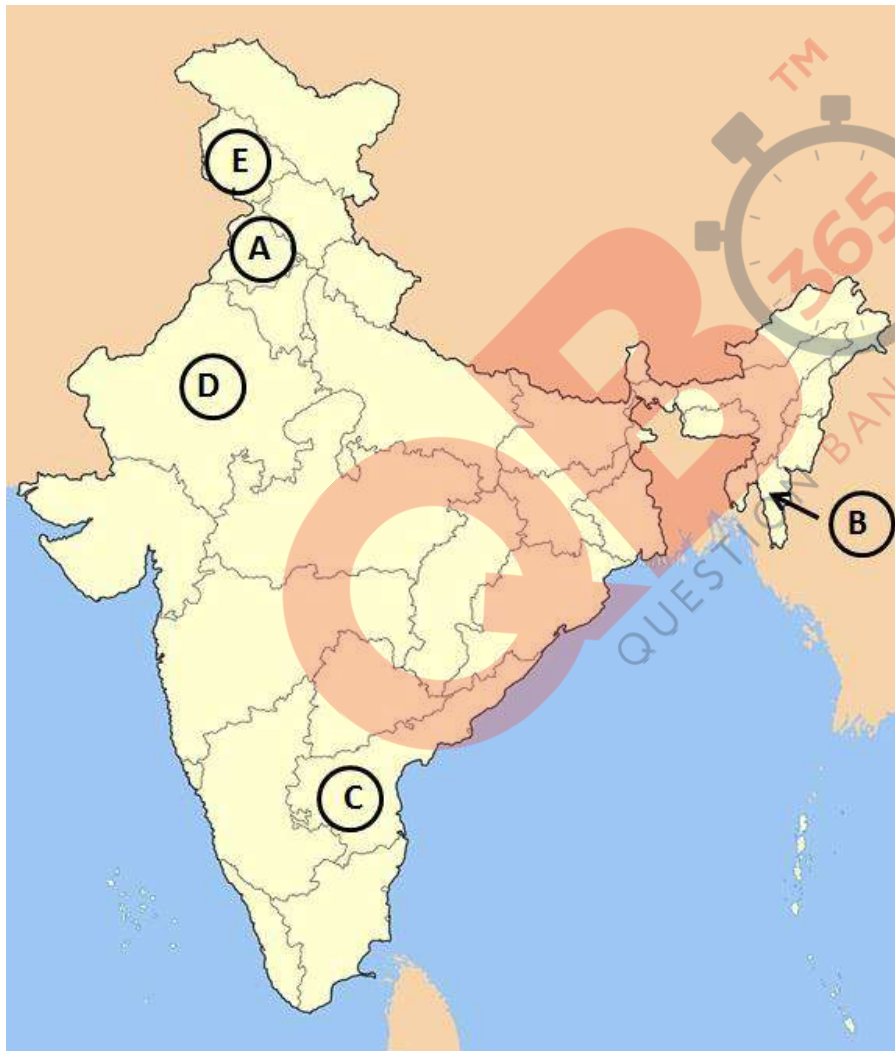
**(31.3)** 'Operation Blue Star' is related to which State?

**(31.4) Name the two recently created Union Territories.**

**(31.5) Name the 22nd State of the India Union which came into existence in 1975.**

**(5x1 =5)**

**Answer:**



Sr. No. of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the	Name of the State
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	map	
(i)	C	Andhra Pradesh
(ii)	D	Rajasthan
(iii)	A	Punjab
(iv)	E	Jammu and Kashmir
(v)	B	Mizoram

**For the Visually Impaired Candidates only**

31.1 Andhra Pradesh

31.2 Rajasthan

31.3 Punjab

31.4 Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

31.5 Sikkim

**SECTION E**

**32. Explain any three different ways in which American hegemony could be overcome.**

**(3x2 =6)**

**OR**

**Explain any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organisation.**

**(3x2 =6)**

**Answer:**

Answer: Three different ways to overcome American hegemony could be:

(i) To Hide- To overcome the US hegemony, the powerful and big countries should 'hide'' themselves. This implies that staying away from the dominant power as possible this action will overly and unduly antagonize the United States, but this policy is not viable for the big state, it is viable for small states only.

(ii) Operating within the **hegemonic** system- it is suggested that instead of engaging in activities opposed to the hegemonic power, it may be advisable to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system. This is called the 'bandwagon' strategy.

(iii) The combination of non-governmental organization, social movement and Public opinion rising from the section of media, intellectuals, artists and writers when come together will create awareness of hegemonic power. These various actors may well form links across national boundaries, including with Americans to criticize and resist US policies which may pose challenges to the economic and cultural realms of American hegemony.

**OR**

**Answer**

The EU (European Union) has economic, political and diplomatic, and military influence.

EU's Economic Influence- the EU is the world's largest economy and political community in the world with an estimated nominal GDP of 11.6 Euro (US \$) trillion in 2006. It is a union of twenty-seven independent states based on European Communities and founded to enhance political, economic and social co-operation. It is the



largest exporter and second largest importer in the world. It also functions as an important bloc in international organisation such as World Trade Organization (WTO).

EU's Political and Diplomatic Influence – Two members of the EU, Britain and France, hold permanent seats on the UN Security Council. The EU includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC. This has enabled the EU to influence some US policies such as the current US 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 the case of its dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation.

EU's Military Influence- the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defence is second after the US. Two EU member states, Britain and France, also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear warheads. It is also the world's second most important source of space and communications technology.

**33. Suggest any three ways to implement the concept of 'Common but differentiated responsibility'.**

**(3x2 =6)**

**OR**

**Analyse any three reasons for resistance to globalisation.**

**(3x2 =6)**

**Answer:**

The Rio Declaration at the earth summit in 1992 says that "States shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the Earth's ecosystem. In view of the different contributions of global environmental degradation, states have common but differentiated responsibilities."

The 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) also provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system "on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities." The parties to the Convention agreed that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries. It was also acknowledged that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low. China, India, and other developing countries were, therefore, exempted from the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement setting targets for industrialised countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. The protocol was agreed to in 1997 in Kyoto in Japan, based on principles set out in UNFCCC.

**OR**

## **Answer**

Globalisation means the flows of ideas, capital, commodities and people across different parts of the world. It is a multidimensional concept. It has political, economic and cultural manifestations and these must be adequately distinguished.

The three reasons for the resistance to globalization

- Leftist parties argue that contemporary globalisation represents a global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- Weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- Rightist parties express anxiety over the political economic and cultural effects.
- Politically, weakening of the state leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interest of its poor.
- Economically, they want a return to self-reliance and protectionism, at least in certain areas of the economy.

Culturally, they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values and ways.

- The cultural globalisation would harm age old values of people while harming their traditional culture.

**34. Describe the circumstances under which the Presidential election of 1969 was held. How did the outcome of this election effect the Congress Party?**

**(3x2 =6)**

**OR**

**Describe any three lessons taught by the Emergency of 1975.**

**(3x2 =6)**

**Answer:**

The circumstances under which the Presidential election of 1969 was held

The factional rivalry between the syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969.

Following President Zakir Hussain's death, the post of President of the India fell vacant.

Despite Mrs. Gandhi's reservations the 'syndicate' managed to nominate her longtime opponent and then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for the ensuing Presidential elections.

Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice-President, V.V. Giri, to file his nomination as an independent candidate. She also announced several big and popular policy measures like the nationalisation of fourteen leading private banks and the abolition of the 'privy purse'

**OR**

**Answer**

The Lessons learnt from the emergency of 1975 are:

(i) Extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India. Defeat of Indira Gandhi in 1977 election supports the above fact. No government in India can remain in power if it works against the interest of the common people and is harsh toward the masses.

(ii) Many ambiguities regarding the emergency provision in constitution that have been rectified. Now internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the grounds of 'armed rebellion' and it is necessary that the advice of the president to proclaim emergency must be given in writing by the council of ministers. It could not have been misused if there had not been ambiguities.

(iii) Emergency made every citizen aware of their rights and civil liberties in a democracy. Courts have taken an active role after the emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals. Many civil liberties organisations came up after this experience.