

CBSE
Class XII
Political Science

Time: 3 hrs

Total Marks: 100

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
 2. Question numbers **1-5** are of **one mark** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 20 words each.
 3. Question numbers **6-10** are of **two marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 40 words each.
 4. Question numbers **11-16** are of **four marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each.
 5. Question numbers **17-21** are of **five marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
 6. Question number **21** is a map-based question. Write its answers in your answer book.
 7. Question numbers **22-27** are of **six marks** each. The answers to these questions should not exceed 150 words each.
-

1. Who proposed the two-nation theory? [1]
2. The _____ was created as a successor of _____. [1]
3. Name any two founding leaders of NAM. [1]
4. The Cold War was an ideological war between the _____ ideology of _____ and the _____ ideology of the _____. [1]
5. Mention two defects of the Soviet system. [1]
6. Mention the factors responsible for the rise and growth of the Chinese Economy. [2]
7. Why were the first General Assembly Elections considered unusual in India? [2]
8. What were the two goals which everyone agreed upon at the time of Independence? [2]
9. What was the idea emphasised by Bharatiya Jana Sangh? Name two of its leaders. [2]
10. What do you understand by unipolarity and bipolarity? [2]

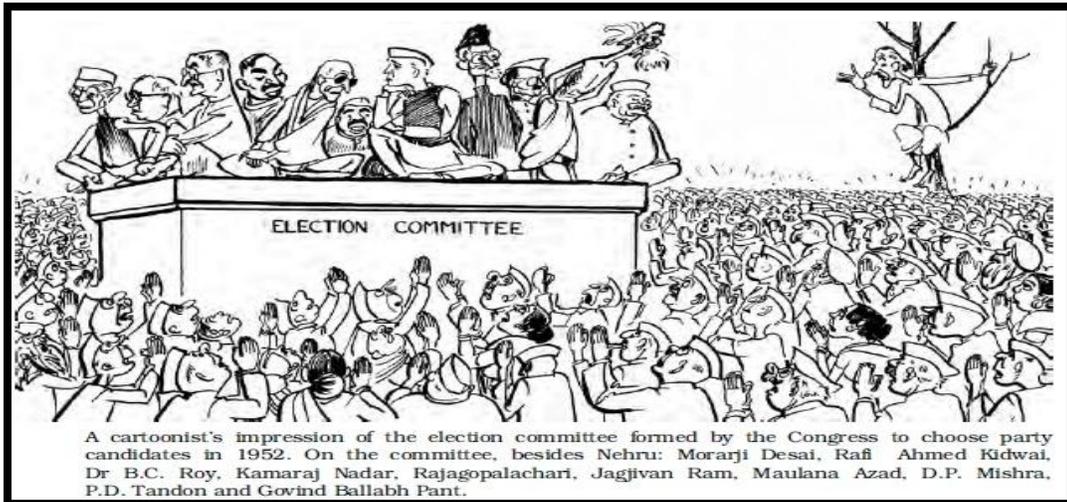
11. Briefly describe the programme put forward by Indira Gandhi at the time of the 1971 elections. [4]
12. What was the political and economic condition of India before the 1967 General Elections? [4]
13. Explain the functioning of the Communist Party of India from 1920 to 1950. [4]
14. Explain the main features of India's Security Strategy. [4]
15. Discuss the difficulties which came in the way of partition of India. [4]
16. What are the factors responsible for Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy? [4]
17. Read the following passage and answer the questions:
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 the areas where the Muslims were in majority would make up the territory of Pakistan. The rest was to stay with India.
- i. Who proposed India's partition? [1]
 - ii. On what basis was the partition of India decided? [2]
 - iii. Discuss two problems faced while deciding boundaries for Pakistan. [2]
18. Read the following passage and answer the questions:
Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat, especially in north India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory in 1971. It won 353 seats and came back to power. The experience of 1977-79 taught another lesson in democratic politics: governments which are seen to be unstable and quarrelsome are severely punished by the voters.
- i. When did the Janata Party come into power? [1]
 - ii. What was the basis of Janata Party coming to power? [2]
 - iii. 'The experience of 1977-79 taught another lesson in democratic politics'. Elaborate. [2]

19. Read the following poem and answer the questions:

Thus, began an era of multi-party system. To be sure, a large number of political parties always contested elections in our country. Our Parliament always had representatives from several political parties. What happened after 1989 was the emergence of several parties in such a way that one or two parties did not get most of the votes or seats. This also meant that no single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha election held since 1989. This development initiated an era of coalition governments at the Centre, in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliances.

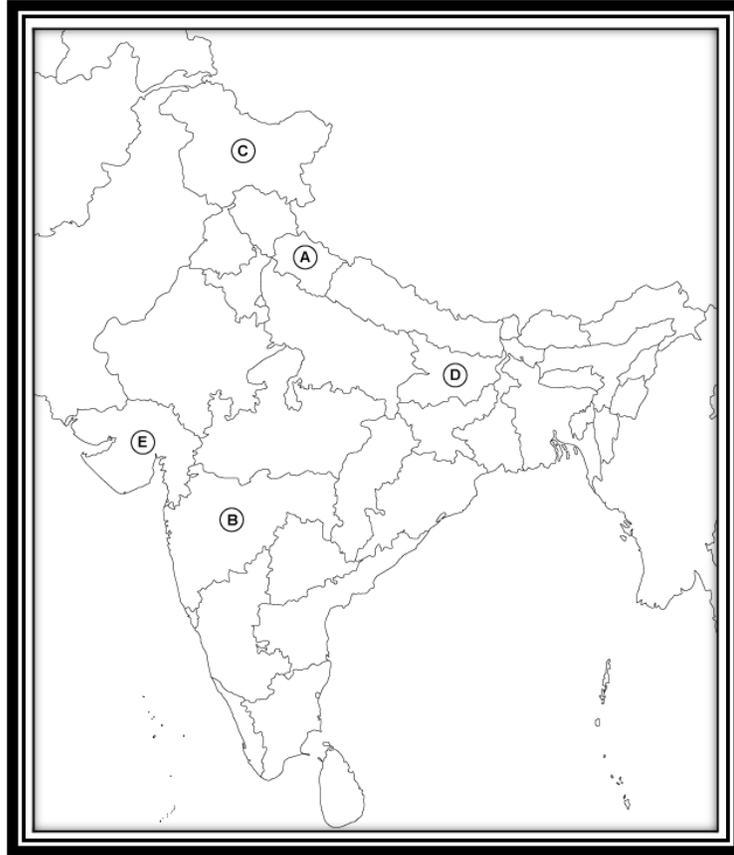
- i. Define 'multi-party' system. [1]
- ii. Will it be correct to state that 'India adapted itself to coalition politics'? [2]
- iii. Name the two important coalition parties of this era. [2]

20. See the cartoon given below and answer the questions which follow:



1. Name any two leaders as shown in the cartoon. [2]
2. What was the main function of the Election Commission? Mention any two problems faced while conducting elections. [3]

21. On the given political map of India, five places have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them with the help of the information given below. [5]



- i. State where the Chipko Movement was carried out.
- ii. State where the organisation Dalit Panthers was founded.
- iii. Princely state which was ruled by a Hindu king during Independence.
- iv. State which faced acute food crisis in 1965–67.
- v. State which led the White Revolution in India.

22. Examine ASEAN as an economic association. [6]

OR

Discuss the criticism of globalisation in the Indian context.

23. Why did the US launch a war on Iraq? [6]

OR

Discuss the important events in Pakistan from 1947 to 2001.

24. Discuss how political transition took place after Nehru. [6]

OR

Discuss the role played by the opposition in the early years after Independence.

25. 'The Emergency of 1975 is often seen as a blur on Indian democracy'. Assess the impact of emergency in India. [6]

OR

Explain the role of the European Union as a supranational organisation.

26. Discuss the methods adopted by Narmada Bachao Andolan in supporting its demand. What were its results? [6]

OR

Discuss the Indian political context in 1990.

27. Discuss the emergence of coalition government in India. [6]

OR

Discuss the controversies related to the Emergency of 1975.

CBSE
Class XII
Political Science
Solution

1. Mohammad Ali Jinnah proposed the two-nation theory based on which India would be divided into two—India and Pakistan.
2. The **United Nations** was created as a successor of **the League of Nations**.
3. The two founding leaders of NAM were India's Jawaharlal Nehru and Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser.
4. The Cold War was an ideological war between the **capitalist** ideology of the United **States** and the **socialist** ideology of the **Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)**.
5. The two defects of the Soviet system were that it was **bureaucratic** and **authoritarian**.
6. Two important factors which led to the rise and growth of the Chinese Economy:
 - **Open Door Policy:** In 1978, Deng Xiaoping announced the 'Open Door Policy' which led to economic reforms in China.
 - **Privatisation:** Privatisation of agriculture along with the removal of trade barriers in Special Economic Zones led to the growth of China.
7. The first General Assembly Elections were considered unusual because
 - i. India's size in terms of population was huge.
 - ii. A major proportion of the population was illiterate and poor.
 - iii. It was India's first experience with Universal Adult Franchise. By this time, most European countries had also not given voting rights to women.
8. Two goals which everyone agreed upon at the time of Independence:
 - The country would be run by a democratic government.
 - The government will work for the good of all, especially the weaker and poorer sections.
9. Bharatiya Jana Sangh emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation. It believed that a country could only become modern and progressive on the basis of Indian culture and traditions. Two of its leaders were Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Balraj Madhok.

10. A **unipolar** world is a world where there is only one superpower dominating the international system. After the end of the Cold War, the US was the only superpower in the world.

Bipolarity is when there are two superpowers dominating the international system. After the end of the 2nd World War, the world was divided between the two poles of the US and the USSR.

11. During the 1971 election campaign, the main slogan used by Indira Gandhi was 'Garibi Hatao'. This slogan included the following subjects:

- Imposition of land ceiling on rural land holdings along with urban property.
- Growth of the public sector.
- Abolition of princely privileges.
- Removing disparities in income and opportunities.

12. Several changes took place before the fourth general elections of 1967. These changes were

- Two prominent Prime Ministers—Nehru and Shastri—had died in succession and the new government was formed by the Congress under Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister.
- A huge decline in agriculture due to the successive failure of monsoon led to food shortage in the country.
- The rupee had devalued/depreciated, leading to economic fluctuations.
- Opposition parties came together and joined hands to form Non-Congress fronts known as 'Non-Congressism'.

13. The Communist Party of India worked in the following ways from 1920 to 1950:

The communists drew inspiration from the Bolshevik Revolution of Russia. They were advocates of Socialism and believed that only a socialist government would be helpful for the country.

- From 1935, the Communist Party worked with the Congress.
- In December 1941, they separated from the Congress due to differences over the communists supporting the British in their war against Nazi Germany.
- After the Independence of India, the Communist Party led a series of violent uprisings in Telangana. Because of lack of public support, they were not able to take the uprising ahead.
- In 1951, the Communist Party took off the path of violence and decided to participate in the first general elections.

14. In the recent times, India has faced both traditional (military) and non-traditional threats to security. Hence, India's security strategy has four broad components:
- **Strengthen the military capabilities:** The military capabilities had to be strengthened because India has been involved in a series of conflicts with its neighbours. Also, India is surrounded by nuclear-armed countries in the South Asian region. Thus, military preparedness is necessary to be safe.
 - **Strengthen international norms:** Another essential component of India's security strategy is to strengthen the international norms and institutions to protect security interests.
 - **Meet security challenges:** For a country to manage relations outside its borders, it is necessary for it to first look into its country and manage internal issues. Several military groups in many parts of India have tried to break from India from time to time. Hence, efforts have been made to preserve the national unity of the whole country while maintaining diplomatic relations with the international community.
 - **Develop the economy:** India has always made efforts to develop its economy keeping in mind the welfare and development of the whole country and with an aim to bring its people out of poverty.
15. The Independence of India came with the partition of India. According to the two-nation theory proposed by the Muslim League, British India had to be divided into two—India and Pakistan. There were certain difficulties in the way of the partition of India in 1947. These were
- There was no one single belt of Muslim majority area in British India. Therefore, it was difficult to draw boundaries of areas to be demarcated as India and Pakistan.
 - Not all Muslim-majority areas wanted to be part of Pakistan. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan also known as Frontier Gandhi opposed the two-nation theory. But eventually North Western Frontier Province had to join Pakistan.
 - Punjab and Bengal were large areas where non-Muslims were in majority. Thus, it had to be decided as to how to draw boundaries for these states.
 - The final issue was the concern of minorities on both sides of the border. These minorities became aliens in their own lands and had to give up their ancestral properties in no time.

16. Factors responsible are

- The dominance of the clergy, military and landowning aristocracy socially has led to frequent overthrows of governments which were elected and the formation of military government in Pakistan.
- The Indo–Pak conflict has provided more power to pro-military groups.
- Military’s authoritarian rule is encouraged by western countries and USA for reasons such as the fear of ‘Global Islamic Terrorism’; they see military rule as the authoritative power in the country.
- There is also a fear that Pakistan’s nuclear weapons should not fall in the hands of terrorist organisations and would be used by them for personal motives.

17.

- i. Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, proposed the two-nation theory. This theory was the basis of partition of India.
- ii. The Partition of India was based on the two-nation theory. According to the theory, India consisted of not one but two different countries. Therefore, Pakistan was born on 14th August and India was created on 15th August 1947.
- iii. Two problems encountered were
 - No one single Muslim majority belt was found. There was a concentration of Muslim people—one area in the west and the other in the east. It was thus difficult to combine the two and locate the boundaries.
 - Not all Muslim-majority areas wanted to become part of Pakistan.

18.

- i. It was during the 1977 Lok Sabha elections that the Janata Party government came to power.
- ii. The Janata Party made its election referendum over the issue of Emergency. The election campaign was based on the non-democratic character of the Congress and a line-up of all the events which took place during the Emergency period in India.
- iii. The Lok Sabha elections of 1977 came out to be a lesson for the Congress. A clear indication by the people which the government cannot act according to their own convenience. Also, the fresh elections of January 1980 made the Janata Party understand that if there are internal differences within the party there are chances of losing seats.

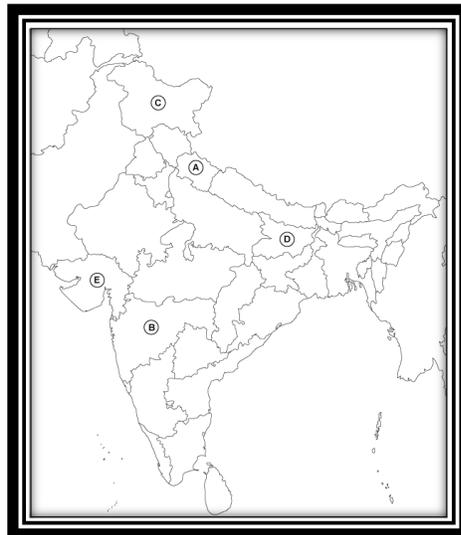
19.

- i. Multi-party system is a political system where there is no one single political party in power throughout the country. Different parties control different parts of the country.
- ii. After the defeat of the Congress, the era of multi-party system began. The political structure had changed to a great extent that no two parties got the total number of seats to form the government. Therefore, parties combined with other small regional and non-regional parties in order to form their governments. Thus, it was an era of coalition which had started in India.
- iii. The two important coalition parties of this era were the UPA and the NDA. The UPA was a Congress-led coalition, whereas the NDA was the BJP-led coalition.

20.

1. The leaders shown in the cartoon are Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajagopalachari and Morarji Desai.
2. The main function of the election commission was to select candidates for the elections to stand as representatives of the party. The chosen candidates are then presented as nominees to be elected as leaders by the people. While conducting elections in India, two problems were to be tackled:
 - Population of the country
 - Illiteracy

21.



- A. Uttarakhand
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Jammu & Kashmir
- D. Bihar
- E. Gujarat

22. The Association of South Asian Association and Cooperation (ASEAN) was set up in 1967 with five countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) as its members. The main aim of ASEAN was to accelerate the economic growth and promote peace and cooperation in the South Asian region. ASEAN remains an economic association because

- The main aim of establishing ASEAN was to accelerate economic growth in the South Asian region. Hence, the focus of the association has been the economies and their growth.
- The ASEAN Economic Community is one of the three pillars of ASEAN. This economic community was established in 2003.
- Presently, the economic strength of ASEAN as a trading and investment partner to all the growing Asian economies is high.
- ASEAN has emphasised on creating free-trade areas for investment, labour and other services.
- ASEAN is rapidly turning into a regional organisation. Its vision 2020 has defined an outward looking outlook of ASEAN in the international community.
- The strength of ASEAN lies in the policies of interaction and consultation with member states and dialogue partners and with other non-regional organisations.

OR

Globalisation is a worldwide process. There have been certain criticisms according to the Indian context. They are

- The leftists are of the opinion that contemporary globalisation is some form of global capitalism which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. There is a division of society and the gap between the two keeps increasing.
- The state has been weakened as more emphasis is paid on the private sector.
- Globalisation poses a danger to traditional cultures. With time, people are losing their age-old cultural values and accepting new things.
- Some people are of the opinion that globalisation is some form of modern imperialism which is ruling the world smartly. Imperialism in terms of globalisation is much more harmful than the actual form of imperialism.

23. The main cause of US launching a war on Iraq was to prevent Iraq from developing weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). According to the US, Iraq was a developing country, and thus, it did not require WMDs. This invasion or war on Iraq was termed by the US as 'Operation Iraqi Freedom'.

The operation began on 19th March 2003, with US and forty other countries attacking Iraq to prevent it from developing WMDs. The United States launched this attack despite the UN not giving its approval. Operation Iraqi Freedom resulted in the following:

- a. There was no evidence of WMDs found in Iraq. All the efforts by the US to deploy troops were wasted.
- b. An insurgency was ignited against the US occupation.
- c. Over 50,000 Iraqi civilians were killed, leading to mass violation of human rights.
- d. The whole operation turned out to be a political and military failure.

OR

Important events in Pakistan:

- After framing its first Constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country.
- General Yahya Khan took control from Ayub Khan and a military rule was established. In 1971, the Indo-Pak War was fought and East Pakistan became Bangladesh.
- The Elected Government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto remained in office from 1971 to 1977.
- From 1977 to 1988, General Zia-ul-Haq was in power.
- Under the strong leadership of Benazir Bhutto, an elected government came into power in 1988.
- As the democratic government of Nawaz Sharif ended, General Pervez Musharraf came to power in 1999.

24. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first elected Prime Minister of India. For the first three general elections in India, Congress under the leadership of Nehru swept the polls and managed to remain in power. The political character in India began to swing after the death of Nehru.

- Even before his death, in 1964, speculations began as to who will decide the politics of India. 'After Nehru, who?' and 'After Nehru, what?' became the most important questions.
- There was fear among leaders and the people that the army might take over (military rule) or the democratic character of India would be lost.
- After the death of Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri was unanimously elected as the Prime Minister. Lal Bahadur Shastri was able to manage the politics of India with utmost sincerity. He was also praised by *The Guardian*, a newspaper in London.

- This was an indication that democracy in India was long lasting. There was nothing which could challenge the democratic character of the country.
- Again after the death of Shastri, Indira Gandhi became the Prime Minister. This transition was again a smooth one.
- These transitions in Indian democracy proved to be mature, and the question of democratic failure was put to an end.

OR

India's political phenomenon was dominated by the Congress party for the first three general elections. The opposition succeeded only in winning a small portion of seats in the Lok Sabha and the other state assemblies.

Role played by the opposition after Independence:

- The opposition parties worked as a constant criticism mechanism for the Congress party.
- Their criticism kept the ruling party under check and helped in the alignment of power within the Congress.
- They kept the democratic nature alive by providing alternatives and prevented the system from turning anti-democratic.
- These parties also worked as grooming agents for leaders to shape the policies and ideas of the country.
- The opposition party provided a constant push to the Congress to work more effectively.

25. Indira Gandhi declared an Emergency in India in 1975. This Emergency impacted the party system in India in the following ways:

- Several political leaders and workers of opposition parties were arrested on the grounds of preventive detention.
- The fundamental rights of the people were suspended. There was no voice of the people. The democratic character of India was lost.
- Emergency led to the coming together of many other political parties in the name of the Janata Party who based their election campaign on Emergency and was able to remove Indira Gandhi from power in the 1977 elections.
- Many Congress leaders who were against the idea of Emergency also joined the Janata Party.
- Although the Janata Party won the elections, it was not able to remain in power due to internal differences within the party.

OR

European Union was established on 1st November 1993. The role of the EU has been expanded in the following ways:

- The European Union has started to behave more like a nation state in the recent times. Constant efforts to draft a constitution for the EU have failed, but it has its own flag, anthem and currency.
- The EU has been able to intervene in the political, economic and social areas across the world. The EU is also the world's largest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005.
- While France is a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, some EU members are non-permanent members of the Security Council.
- It has also tried to increase and expand its areas of cooperation by acquiring members, especially from the Soviet Bloc.

Therefore, with time, the EU has developed itself in almost all spheres.

26. Several methods were used by Medha Patkar to stop the construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam on Narmada River. The methods were

- Appeal to the judiciary: Appeals were made to the judiciary of India to put a stay order on the construction of a dam over River Narmada.
- Mobilising and asking for support at the international level: Several NGOs and other organisations were contacted to stop the construction.
- Rallies: A series of public and boat rallies were taken out to protest the construction of the dam.
- Satyagraha protests, fasting and other non-violent means were also used.
- After much effort, the movement did not receive support from the people. It was merely a disjunction between the protestors and the political parties.
- By the end of the 90s, the Narmada Bachao Andolan has taken a radical turn. From a movement over non-construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam, it has become a movement challenging the construction of large-scale dams in India.

OR

The period of 1990 saw some of the most important developments in the political context of India. They were

- Defeat of the Congress party in the 1989 elections: Congress won only 187 seats in the Lok Sabha. This election was marked as the end of Congress Dominance over the politics of the country. However, it still remained an important political party but not at the centre.
- Rise of Mandal issue: This forced the government (after the 1987 elections) to accept the recommendations of the Mandal Commission pertaining to the reservation of central government jobs for other backward classes.
- Economic policies adopted and followed by various governments took a drastic turn. This was the beginning of the structural adjustments programme or the new economic reforms as started by Rajiv Gandhi.

- A series of events led to the demolition of the Babri Masjid in December 1992. This event led a chronology of events based on the demolition—one associated with the rise of BJP's 'Hindutva' policy.
- The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in 1991 led to a major change in the leadership of the Congress party.
- The era of coalition became the trademark of the Indian political system. Many parties came to power on the basis of coalition on the political front.

27. Coalition government is a form of government wherein no single political party comes into power at the centre. The government is formed by two or more political parties coming together. The emergence of coalition government in India took place in the following ways:

- At the time of 1967 elections, the opposition parties decided that the division of their votes was one of the key reasons for letting the Congress to be in power at the centre.
- This led to the formation of 'anti-Congressism' in Indian politics. This was the time when all the major opposition parties came together against the Congress and acted as a single entity.
- In the Lok Sabha elections of 1989, the Congress nature was lost. Unlike the 1977 elections, Indira Gandhi was not able to make a comeback in politics.
- The idea of coalition had already started within the politics in India after the National Front (a coalition of Janata Dal and other regional parties) decided to form a government at the centre.
- Politics now was characterised by small regional parties joining the main parties or supporting them from outside to be able to form a government.

OR

To protect the government at the centre, Indira Gandhi declared an Emergency in 1975. This emergency was a major setback for the Congress party, opposition and the people of India. Many controversies are attached to the Emergency. They are

- **Was Emergency necessary:** The big question after the Emergency was that if the Emergency was necessary. Supporters of the Congress are of the view that it was an appropriate decision of the Indira Gandhi government to declare emergency as there were internal threats after Jayprakash Narayan had asked the police and lawyers not to obey the orders of the government. Critics point out that it was completely unjust by the government to declare Emergency in India.
- **What happened during Emergency:** According to the Indira Gandhi government, the emergency was used for the welfare and betterment of the people. A twenty-point programme was launched aiming at the welfare of the people. However, critics are of the opinion that the emergency was used for

programmes like forced relocation of the poor along with censorship of the press.

- **Lessons of Emergency:** Emergency in India was merely a test of democracy. It ended at a faster pace than how it had started. The elections following Emergency caused the Congress party to lose.