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

विषय Subject : Political Science

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परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि
Day & Date of the Examination : Friday 18/03/16

उत्तर देने का माध्यम
Medium of answering the paper : English

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर दिए कोड को लिखें :
Write code No. as written on the top of the question paper :

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59/2	① ● ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या
No. of supplementary answer-book(s) used : —

निःशक्त व्यक्ति : हाँ / नहीं
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किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में ✓ का निशान लगाएँ।
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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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1 mark

Ques 1) Petroleum is one of the costliest minerals on earth and the countries with petroleum reserves are the rich and wealthy countries. eg- Saudi Arabia
To take over and conquer these petroleum resources leads to war and struggles which was seen in Iraq invasion of US in 2003.
History of petroleum is thus the history of war and struggles.

Ques 2) The farmers associated with Bhartiya Kisan Union grew cash crops unlike other farmers who grew subsistence crops.
Farmers of BKU therefore wanted to keep agriculture based on cash crops out of World Trade organisation's perview.

Ques 3) During Nehru's era most of the political parties and groups in India were in favour of Soviet Union however some like Bhartiya Jan Sangh were pro US as it was a pro democracy country.

Ques 4) d) No state control over economy.

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

2 marks

Ques 6) The two superpowers namely USA and USSR had started arms control measures to limit arms and nuclear weapons.
Two of these treaties signed in 1960's are —
1) ~~Comprehensive~~ Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) of 1963
2) Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (1968) also called NPT

Ques 7) 1) In 1984 some Khalistani militants took over the Shrine of Golden Temple and converted it into an armed fortress. To flush out these militants, the government of India carried out an armed operation called 'Operation Blue Star' under the orders of Indira Gandhi in 1984.
2) The Sikh saw this as an attack on their faith and religion and this tremendously

hurt their sentiments.

Ans 8) 1) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was an Islamist Scholar who was a part of the Indian National Movement as well as the Indian National Congress.

2) He had deep faith in the principle of secularism and was against the partition of India & Pakistan. He beleived in Hindu Muslim unity.

He can be seen as a symbol of harmonious coexistence of Hindus and Muslims and was given a lot of respect in India.

Ans 9) 1) A lot of people living in the Mizo Hills beleived that they were never a part of British India and thus did not belong to the Indian Union.

2) When in 1959, the government failed to deal effectively with famine in Mizo Hills, the people formed Mizo National Front (MNF). They got a lot of financial and military support from Pakistan and carried out guerilla warfare.

Ans 10) i) Head of Commission of Enquiry → (c) J.C. Shah

ii) Deputy PM of India from 1967 – 1969 → (d) Morarji Desai

iii) Deputy PM of India from 1977 – 1979 → (a) Chaudhary Charan Singh

iv) Union Minister of India 1952 – 1977 → (b) Jagjivan Ram

4 marks

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

1) The new Chinese economy as opposed to the earlier one faced problems of large scale unemployment. Unemployment grew to a 100 million.

2) The work condition for females and salaries to females grew from bad to worse. This condition was as bad as 18th - 19th century Europe.

3) There was a report of growing corruption in high places along with increasing levels of pollution.

4) There was a growing divide between the urban dwellers and rural dwellers as well as inland and coastal provinces.

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

ALLIANCE →

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

among the states.

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

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

ADVANTAGES →

1. An alliance protects countries from armed attacks.

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

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

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

Ans 13) 1) A common property resource is something that is common for the entire community.
eg - forests or rivers.

2) The underlying norm here is that the members of the community have both rights and duties towards the level of use, type and extent of use of these resources.

3) The sad part is that factors like increasing population, privatisation, agriculture intensification and degradation of ecosystem have caused common property resources to dwindle in size and quality and reduced availability to poor.

4) The best way to manage these common property resources is shown in the model of sacred groves. The sacred groves in Southern India are the best way to manage common property resources by the local community.

Ans 14) CONGRESS AS AN IDEOLOGICAL COALITION

1. Congress party during ~~pre-independence~~ the first few decades allowed parties with their own individual identity and constitution to exist within itself. These were popularly called factions and gave strength to Congress.

2. Congress had therefore become a platform for various groups to exhest their position. The Congress managed to include opposing parties like the radicals, moderates, pacifists and many more.

CONGRESS AS A SOCIAL COALITION

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

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

REASONS

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

MEANS TO CRUSH IT

1) The government and police had used large scale preventive detention and caused human rights violations which was wrong.
Land should be redistributed amongst landless peasants by the government and they should be granted minimum wages.

2) Moreso, constitutional safeguards should be given to adivasis and tribes and development programmes for their upliftment should be carried out by government.

Reasons		Measures	
Landless peasants	Backwardness amongst tribes	Government should redistribute land	Development programmes for upliftment of tribes.

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

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

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

2. Some of the major developmental projects like Bhakra Nangal dam and Hirakud dam were built. There was exponential growth in communication & technology related areas. However, private sector had limited stimulus to grow.

3. Green Revolution had led to a spur in agriculture production in regions like Haryana, Uttar Pradesh however poor farmers had remained poor whereas prosperous areas flourished.

4. Corruption had grown in the public sector and restrictions were imposed on private sector causing people to lose faith in planning.

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

5 marks

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

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

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

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

ii) 1) Initially, the government of India did not oppose the annexation openly because India & China had signed 'Panchsheel - the five principles of coexistence' in 1954

2) Panchsheel called for non-interference in each other's affairs and India did not want to disobey the treaty.

iii) 1) On humanitarian grounds, it was completely justified on India's part to grant political asylum to Dalai Lama and refugees.

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

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

ii) 1) The government formed by VP Singh was called a puppet government as it was firstly, formed only because of outer support.

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

iii) The two puppeteers are -
Jyoti Basu - Left Front
L.K Advani - Bharatiya Janta Party (BJP).

Ques 20) i) Two essential functions of the state are -
1) Law & Order
2) National Security.

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

iii) Globalisation gives a boost to state capacity as -
1) Globalisation means technological advancement of a country. The leaders of the government is better able to ~~[illegible]~~ connect with its people
eg - Narendra Modi has launched a new plan called 'Digital India' with the advent of which people will gain access to smart phones.
These phones now have security apps like the 'Delhi Police App' This ensures security of people.

Ques 21)

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

6 marks

Ans 22) CONSEQUENCES OF PARTITION → CREATION OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

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

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

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

1 ECONOMIC STAGNATION OF USSR

The economy of USSR had become stagnant as most of the expenses were carried out on arms. Wages though continued to grow but there was a lot of food shortage and consumers industry was becoming inefficient. With the invasion of Afghanistan in 197[illegible] the economic conditions & productivity declined.

2 AUTHORITATIVE COMMUNIST PARTY

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

3 EXCESSIVE MILITARISATION

The Soviet Union spent much of its resources on keeping its nuclear arsenal up to date. Majority of its resources were spent on maintaining its Satellite States (Central Asian Republics).

4 COMPARISON WITH THE WEST

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

5. GORBACHEV'S POLICIES

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

6. NATIONALIST ASPIRATIONS OF REPUBLICS

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

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

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

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

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

Ques 25) The emergency of 1975 is considered a blot on Indian democracy and was controversial because :

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

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

II MISUSE OF POWER BY PEOPLE NOT IN AUTHORITY - SANJAY GANDHI

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

III FAILURE OF JUDICIARY TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY & FINDINGS OF SHAH COMISSION :-

In 1976, the Supreme Court declared after accepting the government's plea that people during emergency could not move the court for their arrest. It had overruled the High Court & the 42nd ammendment is till date on the most controversial. Findings of Shah Commission had shown that the government had carried out excessive preventive detention and arrested 675 Opposition leaders and 1,11,000 other people. The government during emergency had carried out various excesses and abused the power.

RESISTANCE

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

On this note, other anti hegemony strategies are-

2 STRATEGY TO HIDE

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

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

3. BANDWAGON STRATEGY

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

4. BUILDING A MULTI POLAR WORLD

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

5. NON STATE ACTORS :

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

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

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

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

J&K
- JAMMU
- KASHMIR VALEY
- LADAKH

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

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

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

b) ROOTS OF KASHMIR ISSUE

1) Kashmir was, during independence ruled by a Hindu Ruler - Maharaja Hari Singh who wanted ~~[illegible]~~ independent status for Kashmir. There was another group led by Sheikh Abdullah who wanted political autonomy for Jammu & Kashmir but did not want to join Pakistan.

2) In 1947, Pakistan sent tribal infiltrators to capture Kashmir and captured a part of Kashmir called Azad Kashmir. The Maharaja felt helpless and asked for help from Indian Union.

3) The Congress government agreed to help the Maharaja on the condition that he will

→ PTO

hegemony will
stitutions, writers,

NG USAPOLICIES
Therefore, comes
l over the world
of the USA

These regions are

sign the Instrument of Accession with India. The Maharaja agreed.

4. The state of Kashmir therefore became a part of the Indian Union. The government promised to hold a plebiscite when situation will normalise. Sheikh Abdullah therefore became the Prime Minister of the State and political autonomy was given to Jammu & Kashmir in 1948.