

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

विषय Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE

विषय कोड Subject Code : 028

परीक्षा का दिन एवं तिथि

Day & Date of the Examination : Monday, 03.04.17

चुनाव देने का माध्यम

Medium of answering the paper : ENGLISH

प्रश्न पत्र के ऊपर लिखे

कोड को दर्शाएँ :

Write code No. as written on

the top of the question paper :

Code Number
59/1

Set Number
● ② ③ ④

अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओं) की संख्या

No. of supplementary answer -book(s) used

1

विकलांग व्यक्ति :

हाँ / नहीं

Person with Disabilities :

Yes / No

NA

किसी शारीरिक अक्षमता से प्रभावित हो तो संबंधित वर्ग में का निशान लगाएँ।

If physically challenged, tick the category

B D H S C A

B = दृष्टिहीन, D = मुक व बधिर, H = शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग, S = स्पास्टिक

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क्या लेखन - लिपिक उपलब्ध करवाया गया : हाँ / नहीं

Whether writer provided :

Yes / No

NA

यदि दृष्टिहीन हैं तो उपयोग में लाए गये

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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.

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कार्यालय उपयोग के लिए
Space for office use

27

Various new elements have been identified in politics of democratic India after 1989. Despite the continuous conflicts and competitions, one can also see the emergence of consensus among political parties after 1989. These can be listed as:-

I

Acceptance of new economic reforms.

- i The reforms initiated during Congress rule under Rajiv Gandhi, also referred to as structural Adjustment Programme or New Economic Reforms became quite visible in 1991.
- ii These radically changed the economic policies pursued by India since independence and involved opening up of the economy.
- iii Although many groups in India have criticized and opposed these reforms. The major organisation

and political parties support them

- iv It is felt that they will bring prosperity to India & provide it an economic status in the world.

II Acceptance of demands.

- i This refers to the acceptance of demands by socially and economically backward classes and castes.
- ii The implementation of one of the Mandal Commission recommendations i.e. reservation of jobs in Govt for OBC's was implemented by National Front in 1990
- iii This led to violent protests throughout the country but although there ^{was} were confusion about the implementation of these reforms, political parties supported them and continue to exploit it in electoral politics

- iv The Political parties felt that the demands were justified and supported the educational reservations and employment generation opportunities.
- v They were also willing to ensure that the Other Backward Classes got a fair share of political power.

III

- Moving towards Pragmatic Politics
- i There was consensus on coalitions based on pragmatic politics rather than ideological consideration.
 - ii The coalitions came to be ideologically incongruent yet sharing political power.
 - iii Although parties did not agree with 'Hinduva' concept, they joined the National Democratic Alliance led by BJP.

26. Indira v/s the Syndicate. indicates that, the real challenge to Indira Gandhi was not from the opposition but from within ~~to~~ her party itself.

- i Indira Gandhi had to deal with The Syndicate which was an influential group within the Congress that had control over its organisation
- ii The Syndicate consisted of experienced, major leaders who played a major role in the installation of Indira Gandhi as well as Prime Minister by ensuring her election as the leader of the Parliamentary Party
- iii They expected her to depend on them for guidance and advice. However, soon Indira Gandhi began to assert her position as in the Party as well as in the Government.

iv

Slowly she chose her advisers from outside the Party and slowly and carefully began to sideline the syndicate.

v.

At this point of time, Indira Gandhi faced 2 major challenges.

• She had to gain her independence from the syndicate.

• She had to regain the ground that the ^{Congress} syndicate had lost in the 1967 Elections.

vi

For this, she made a bold move. Gandhi turned a simple ideology into a political strategy.

vii

She undertook a series of reforms that gave the govt a left orientation and subsequently

she got the Congress working committee to work on these measures.

viii She introduced a Ten Point Programme that included:- social control of banks, nationalisation of general insurance, land reforms, land ceiling in both urban & rural areas etc.

ix The Syndicate, though agreed to give consent to these reforms, it had serious reservations about the same.

25
A

Yes, I agree with the statement that the foreign policy of independent India pursued the dream of a peaceful world.

India pursued this dream vigorously by

remaining non aligned attempting to soften cold war rivalries and contributing human resources to UN peacebuilding missions.

ii India staunchly attempted to maintain distance and not join any of the 2 blocs ie.

Western alliance led by the US

Eastern alliance led by the Soviet Union

It advocated the policy of NAM as the ideal foreign policy.

iii India tried to maintain a balance between the two blocs. However sometimes, this balance was not perfect.

Eg- when UK attacked Egypt over the Suez Canal issue, India led the protest against this act of neo colonialism.

However, when USSR invaded Hungary, India did not join the public condemnation.

iv While India was encouraging the Non Alignment Movement, Pakistan joined the US bloc. The US did not like India's independent initiatives, the policy of NAM and resented India's closeness to the Soviet Union. Thus, there was considerable tension in Indo-US relations at the time.

v India pursued a policy of 'import substitution' that further limited 'export oriented' growth and focused on domestic production. This, isolated India at the time, economically.

vi India also helped in the softening of rivalries. e.g. Jawaharlal Nehru's role in mediating between the ~~2~~ Korea's North & South Korea

24. Newly independent countries of Asia & Africa face completely different security challenges than those faced by the First world countries.

- i Internal security is based on internal peace and safety. and therefore, nations must ensure that their country is secure within its boundary / borders.
- ii In order to face, security challenges from outside the border, the nations should make sure that they deal with the threats inside the border.
- iii After the Second world war, the internal security of the Western countries, the most powerful countries in the world seemed to be more or less assured.

- iv Although internal security remained a concern for the western country's governments, after the Second World War there was a situation of peace where internal security did not matter as much as it had in the past.
- v These countries did not face violent threats or challenges from the groups and communities living within their borders.
- vi They did worry about violent protests in their colonies where the colonised population demanded independence.
- vii However, the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa faced severe security challenges from within. They encountered internal conflicts, there were disputes between communities and conflicts on borders and territories.

as well as control of population and people.

viii These countries feared threats of secession by communities demanding independent states. These threats came not only from their immediate neighbours but also from within.

ix The new countries had to deal with problems like:-

- Poverty, which affected millions
- Migration, which included people moving out of country for better opportunities
- Health, that included proper healthcare not being available to several people and
- Development, which required the countries to balance between economic growth and environment responsibility.

23. ASEAN or the Association for South East Asian Nations is an organisation formed in 1967 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration by 5 countries.

- (a)
- These were - Phillipines, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand. Later, 5 more countries like Cambodia, Laos PDR etc joined it.
 - The main objective of ASEAN is to:-
 - Accelerate economic growth through social growth and cultural development.
 - Maintain peace and security by following the Rule of Law and UN charter.
 - Unlike EU, there is little desire for supra-national structures and institutions, ASEAN members celebrate, the 'ASEAN way' that is a form of interaction, informal and based on

cooperative principles

- iv ASEAN broadened its objectives and moved along the path of EU by establishing various communities. In 2003, it introduced
- The ASEAN security community
 - ASEAN economic community and
 - ASEAN socio-cultural community
- v The ASEAN Economic community focuses on establishing a common market, a production base within the ASEAN region, as well as promote Economic and Social Development of the region.
- vi ASEAN is not as large as other economic forums like EU, USA, Japan etc.
- vii It also seeks to improve the ASEAN Dispute

Settlement mechanism and its strength lies in its policies of interaction and cooperation with member states, countries outside the regions, multinational companies etc.

viii ASEAN economic community also aims at increasing investment of labour and services and create a Free Trading Zone within the ASEAN region.

ix ASEAN is growing in importance as a regional organisation and its Vision 2020 gives an outward looking role to the organisation in the world and builds upon its way of preferring cooperation and interaction to achieve relations.

22. The collapse or the disintegration of Soviet Union affected the world politics in the following ways:-

I End of Cold War Confrontations

- i The Bipolar world had led to an arms race between the two alliances and involved military leading to the building up of nuclear arsenal and weapons. So the fall of USSR meant the emergence of a possible new peace.
- ii There would be no more ideological war about whether Soviet socialism would take over US capitalism.
- iii It also meant that the world would no longer be divided into 2 camps.

II US Dominance.

- i With the end of Cold War, realities changed, so the influence of ideas and concepts also changed. The US emerged as the sole superpower in the international arena.
- ii Backed by the power and prestige of the US, capitalism became the dominant form of economy internationally.
- iii Liberal Democracy seemed to be the best way to organise social and political lives.
- iv International Monetary Fund & World Bank became influential lending loans to new countries to shift to capitalism.

III Emergence of new players

- i The collapse of USSR meant that new independent countries joined the world arena.

- ii Some of these countries, like those of Eastern Europe, wanted to become part of EU and NATO, and integrate their economy with the West.
- iii while the Central Asian republics wanted to use the advantage of their location and maintain good relations with Russia, while creating new ties with USA, China, UK etc.
- iv Therefore the collapse of Soviet Union, led to the emergence of several new players in the world which had their own identities and aspirations, along with their own economic and political problems.

21.	Sr. No. of Infowise.	Alphabet concerned	Name of Country
	i	C	Canada
(a)	ii	E	United States of America
	iii	D	India
	iv	B	Mexico
	v.	A	Australia
			Saudi Arabia

20. (i) The person is Jawaharlal Nehru, first Prime minister of India.

(ii) This is to indicate that in India, most of the parties and groups supported the view that public sector should be given more emphasis over private sector in planning the development of the country.

Even though it is assumed that big industrialists would want free market & tilt towards private sector, this is not the case as, they also felt that Govt should

2

+

handle the design for development. (Bombay Plan)

- iii The over emphasis on public sector led to ^{the following} criticism
 The public sector did not give space and the stimulus for private sector to grow
- It obstructed the private sector undertakings due to policies of licences and permits
- It took up too many functions which caused inefficiency & corruption.
- Also led to the creation of a class with high income and little accountability i.e. Bureaucracy.

18

19. (i) Popular movements mobilise people and resort to strikes, sit-ins and rallies.

(ii) I do not agree much with the critics as, though these movements do cause disruption, they are a way of targeting heated issues, representing the ignored and are very important.

11

If they overstep their limits, govt has enough routine powers to deal with them.

- (iii) This is because, these groups are usually socially and economically backward and their grievances are not redressed. They rarely find a meaningful voice and representation in the govt and are easily ignored. To make themselves heard, they have to be assertive.

18 i Global Islamic terrorism refers to indiscriminate violence done by organisations like Al Qaeda and Taliban that are believers of extremist Islamic ideals and want to forcibly convert change the political context.

ii This is because Pakistan contained nuclear arsenal that the US feared, may fall into

the hands of terrorist groups. This would create a problem for us.

If military rule remained in Pakistan, West would be better protected as well as have its interests fulfilled easily.

iii Military regime in Pak was considered the protector of Western interests as, Western interests lay in a better protection and a reduced or non-existent opposition.

Pakistan, being an ally of USA, would ensure that US remained safe by preventing nuclear and military arsenal from falling in the hands of terrorist groups.

Ques 17 i) Western organisation- North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)
ii) Eastern organisation- Warsaw Pact

ii. This is because they got the promise of protection, weapons, and economic aid against their local rivals, mostly regional neighbours with whom they had rivalries.

This provided them with a favourable balance of power.

iii. It did so, because the smaller states were given the choice of joining either of the alliances. As countries kept choosing their ally, it seemed as if the whole world would get divided, into the Soviet and US bloc.

16. Many changes took place in the party system in India during 1969-77.

(i) After 1967, Non Congressism became more pronounced and opposition parties started to gain ground.

- ii In 1969, The Congress was divided between Congress (Organisation) and Congress (Requisition). Headed by ^{the} Syndicate and Indira Gandhi respectively, these were described as pro rich and pro poor parties respectively.
- iii Since 1970s, The Congress had been attracting support on the basis of sharp regional and ideological identities and the appeal of one leader Indira Gandhi.
- iv The Party System, continued to be dominated by Congress after the winning of 375 seats by Congress in 1971 elections and democratic aspirations shrank.
- v In the subsequent years, Emergency was proclaimed (1975) and ~~in~~ after India regained its democracy, the Party system

had drastically changed. The Opposition parties had become very strong and the Congress continued losing its support base.

vi. In the Election that took place in 1977, it was realised that governments which are undemocratic are severely punished by voters.

vii. For the first time, Congress lost in most of the North Indian states and the Janata Party came in power at the centre.

15. The Congress Dominance resembled the dominance of African national Congress in South Africa after apartheid.

(Q) ii) Many parties contested the elections, campaign and readily participated however, the major support was mustered by Congress.

- iii The roots of this success lay in the legacy of freedom. The Indian National Congress was the inheritor of national movement
- iv leaders who has struggled in the 20th century were now contesting elections as Congress candidates
- v It had existed much before other parties so by the time, new parties were formed it had already started campaigning. It had the First off the Blocks advantage
- vi Its organisation was spread all over the country right to the local levels.
- vii Congress was till recently a national movement so it had an all inclusive

nature.

viii Even though our country's political structure did not allow state ~~one~~ party dominance or forced military pressure as in case of China and Eritrea respectively, Congress enjoyed dominance.

Q. 14. The Partition was an abrupt, unwanted, painful transfer of population that had the following consequences:-

(i)

In the name of religion people from communities starting killing and maiming each other. Places like Kolkata, Amritsar, and Lahore became divided ^{into} communal zones.

(ii)

Minorities on both sides fled their homes and sought refuge in 'refugee camps'. They found

unhelpful police & administration in what was until recently their own country

iii Women were abducted, many were raped, killed, looted, forced to marry and women were also forced to convert to another religion. Children were separated from their parents & families.

Filmmakers

iv Writers, Novelists, etc have recorded the experiences of partition in short stories, novels, documentaries etc. They have used the phrase ^{used} described by survivors to describe partition. i.e. 'A Division of hearts'

Q. The 4 negative consequences are:-

(a)

According to the left- Globalisation depicts

a phase of capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer.

- It reduces the state capacity to protect the interests of its poor.
- i. Political Right is worried about the following
 - Economically it wants back the self Reliance and protectionism at least in some areas
 - It feels that Culturally, Globalisation will lead to destruction of age old values and traditions of India.
 - It also fears the erosion of state power

- i Terrorism refers to political violence done indiscriminately and targets innocent civilians
- ii It takes place because some people want to change the political context by violence or threat of violence
- iii Certain groups, unhappy with the current political context engage in these activities which lead to loss of lives and ^{cause} trauma,
- iv After 9/11, countries have joined together in an initiative to condemn terrorism in all forms and create a terrorist free world.
- v Examples of terrorism are - Hijacking of Planes, Bombs in Cafés, Public Places, Railway Stations, massive killing, genocide etc.

- 11.(i) China adopted the Soviet model after the ~~Socialist or Bolshevik~~ inception of Peoples Republic of China (PRC) in 1949 as it was an ally of the Soviet Union.
- (ii) Its economy was modelled after the USSR as it was part of the eastern bloc or the USSR alliance which believed in principles of socialism and communism.
- (iii) For a few years, it severed all ties from the capitalist world and focused on heavy industries (state owned) that were to be built using the capital accumulated from agriculture.
- (iv) This led to the foundation of a strong domestic industry for production that benefited it.
- (v) It also benefited through the Soviet model as it

could now produce its own materials and did not need to import.

vi

It strengthened its industry and became self-reliant as the people enjoyed subsidies, equality, welfare structures, free education.

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10. If they are not given due share. This will cause feeling of regional discrimination and alienation. The people will want the govt to take measures for the upliftment of their region as a priority.

10. Regions constitute the nation and thus need to be given share in decision making.

Q. If not feeling of alienation and suppression may be felt.

This could further cause demands for autonomy.

0903

Fictitious Roll No.
(To be entered by Board)

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अपना अनुक्रमांक इस उत्तर-पुस्तिका
पर न लिखें

Please do not write your
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अतिरिक्त उत्तर-पुस्तिका (ओ) की संख्या

Supplementary Answer-Book(s) No. 63.7399.

and secession from the union

9. It decided on transferring Chandigarh to Punjab and thus also eradicated militancy.

It removed the Armed Forces Special Powers Act and set up tribunal for settling the dispute on Ravi-Beas water sharing.

8. (a) Indira G - (iii): Nationalisation of Banks

(b) Ram Manohar Lohia - (iv) Best... Nehru

(c) Tari Prakash - (ii) Symbol... 1975

(d) Jagjuwan case - (i) Member... death

7 (i) The Direct Action Day on 16 August 1946, was the immediate cause for the formation of Pakistan

ii The 2 nation theory, followed by the Tabligh and Tanzim movements along with cow Protection act and

6. NAM allowed India to take decisions and stances that served its own interest rather than interests of the superpowers

It also helped India balance one power against the other. If prussured by one, it could tilt towards the other.

5. ~~Q~~ This is because violence leads to hatred and resentment and democracy is based on principles of secularism and unity.

Development means something to one person but something else to another. For eg - A Tribal

may have different ideas of development than ~~the a builder~~. This is because people perceive and live in different contexts & environments

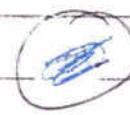
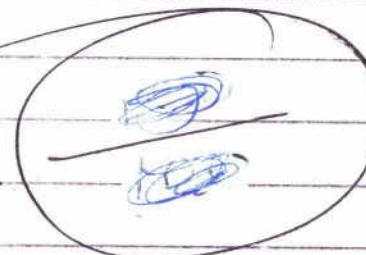
3. Globalisation can cause the shrinking of cultural heritage of a country due to Cultural Homogenisation

2. Operation Iraqi Freedom was an UN operation to liberate operation led by US to prevent Iraq from developing Weapons of Mass Destruction.

SE

1. Greater Regionalism

- for the regional interest / significance



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Delhi
2015

Very-Good Explanation

Very
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