CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 53

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **23 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 9** are very short answer

iv. **Section B** – questions number **10 to 18** are short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **19 to 20** are long answer type i

vi. **Section D** – questions number **21 to 23** are long answer type ii

vii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

viii. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1. Highlight any two excesses made by the Government during emergency of 1975.

[1 Marks]

Answer: During the Emergency of 1975, the government committed several excesses, notably curtailing civil liberties and freedom of speech. Firstly, widespread censorship was imposed on the media, limiting public information and dissent. Secondly, political opponents were arrested without trial, with many being detained under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), undermining democratic principles. These actions violated citizens' rights and led to a significant shift towards authoritarian governance.

Key Points: curtailing civil liberties-censorship of media-arrest of political opponents

Question 2. Name any four members of the European Union.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Four members of the European Union are Germany, France, Spain, and Italy. These countries were integral in the formation of the EU and have played significant roles in its development. The EU has expanded over time, including new member states from various regions of Europe, but these four remain founding and influential members.

Key Points: Germany-France-Spain-Italy

Question 3. Why was the judgement in the Shah Bano case challenged?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The judgement in the Shah Bano case was challenged primarily because orthodox Muslims viewed the Supreme Court's ruling as an interference in Muslim Personal Law. This perception led to significant political pressure from some Muslim leaders, who advocated for the protection of their community's laws. Consequently, the government enacted the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, which effectively nullified the Supreme Court's decision, sparking opposition from women's organizations and intellectuals.

Key Points: Supreme Court ruled in favor of Shah Bano-Interference in Muslim Personal Law-Orthodox Muslim opposition-Government response through Muslim Women Act, 1986-Nullification of court ruling-Opposition from women's organizations and intellectuals

Question 4. Who opposed the concept of 'Capitalist Individualism' and why?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The concept of 'Capitalist Individualism' faced opposition primarily from thinkers like Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi. Marx criticized it for perpetuating economic inequalities through private ownership, arguing that this led to a wealthy class's political power, jeopardizing democracy. Gandhi, on the other hand, emphasized the ideological divide it created between the pro-rich and pro-poor, advocating for a more equitable and communal approach to economic development. Their ideas highlighted the inherent social and economic injustices of capitalism.

Key Points: Karl Marx's critique-economic inequality-political power; Gandhi's view-ideological divide-socially responsible economics

Question 5. Explain the concept of 'Chouburja Rajneeti' as advocated by Ram Manohar Lohia.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Chouburja Rajneeti, proposed by Ram Manohar Lohia, refers to the strategy of forming alliances across various social backgrounds, particularly among the Rajputs and non-Rajputs. Lohia believed in building political support by leveraging local coalitions, which he called 'non-Congressism,' as a response to what he viewed as undemocratic practices of the Congress party. This approach emphasized grassroots alliances and a focus on the needs of ordinary people, including the poor and unemployed youth.

> **Key Points: Chouburja Rajneeti concept, social alliances, Ram Manohar Lohia, non-Congressism, grassroots political strategy**

Question 6. 'South Asia constitutes one geo-political space, yet stands for diversity.' Justify the statement.

[1 Marks]

Answer: South Asia is a diverse region comprising seven countries, each with unique cultures, languages, and religions. Despite these differences, it functions as a single geopolitical entity, facing common challenges such as poverty, political conflict, and natural disasters. These shared issues highlight the need for regional cooperation. The countries can achieve collective progress through collaboration in trade and cultural exchange. Thus, while its diversity creates complexity, South Asia's unity is essential for its development.

> **Key Points: Diversity of cultures, languages, and religions-common geopolitical challenges-regional cooperation for development-importance of collaboration in trade and culture**

Question 7. Why is the Presidential election in 1969 in India considered 'Historical'?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The 1969 Presidential election in India is considered historical due to the intense factional rivalry within the Congress party, particularly between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate. Following the death of President Zakir Hussain, Indira Gandhi's opposition to the Syndicate's nominee, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, highlighted the internal conflicts and power struggles of the time. This election marked a significant shift in Indian politics, illustrating the growing tensions within the ruling party and the changing political landscape in the country.

> **Key Points: 1970-75 political events- factional rivalry- Indira Gandhi vs. Syndicate- death of Zakir Hussain- nomination of N. Sanjeeva Reddy- shift in political landscape**

Question 8. 'The objective of ASEAN is not restricted only to accelerate economic growth.' Explain the statement.

[1 Marks]

Answer: ASEAN's objectives transcend mere economic growth. Established in 1967, it focuses on fostering regional cooperation, cultural development, and social progress. The ASEAN Community encompasses three pillars: economic, socio-cultural, and security. This broadens ASEAN's role in ensuring peace and stability while promoting mutual respect and cooperation among member states. The informal, non-confrontationist approach, known as the 'ASEAN Way', underscores its commitment to maintaining national sovereignty alongside economic goals.

Key Points: ASEAN's establishment in 1967-Primary objectives include economic growth, social progress, and cultural development-Three pillars: Economic, Socio-Cultural, Security-Promotes regional peace and cooperation-'ASEAN Way' emphasizes non-confrontation and sovereignty

Question 9. Explain the concept of 'Total Revolution' advocated by Jai Prakash Narain.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The concept of 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti) advocated by Jai Prakash Narain is a comprehensive socio-political movement aimed at addressing the deep-seated inequalities in society. It encompasses seven revolutions, including struggles against economic injustice, political corruption, and the need for civil liberties. Narain emphasized non-violence and Satyagraha as core principles, advocating for a systemic change that involves all segments of society. His call inspired a nationwide mobilization, particularly in Bihar during 1974.

Key Points: Total Revolution; seven revolutions; socio-political movement; non-violence; Satyagraha; aimed at addressing inequalities; Bihar movement; national appeal

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Section B

Question 10. Highlight any two excesses made by the Government during emergency of 1975.

[2 Marks]

Answer: During the Emergency of 1975, the Indian government committed several excesses. Firstly, it suspended fundamental rights, which included the right to freedom of speech and dissent. This suppression led to the arrest of thousands of political opponents and activists who criticized the government, effectively curbing democratic engagement. Secondly, the government undertook forced sterilizations under the controversial family planning program, leading to significant public backlash. This not only violated individual autonomy but also drew severe condemnation for human rights abuses, exemplifying the extent of governmental overreach during that period.

Key Points: Suspension of fundamental rights, Arrest of political opponents, Forced sterilizations, Violation of individual autonomy, Human rights abuses

Question 11. Name any four members of the European Union.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The European Union (EU) is a political and economic union of European countries. As of now, there are several prominent members of the EU. Four notable member countries include Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. Germany is known for its strong economy and is one of the leading countries within the EU. France plays a crucial role in the political landscape of the EU, while Italy contributes to the cultural diversity of the union. Spain, as one of the oldest members from the time of the EEC, has also significantly influenced the EU's development.

> **Key Points: Germany- France- Italy- Spain**

Question 12. Why was the judgement in the Shah Bano case challenged?

[2 Marks]

Answer: The judgment in the Shah Bano case was challenged primarily due to the perceived interference in Muslim Personal Law by the Supreme Court. Following the ruling in favor of Shah Bano, who sought maintenance from her ex-husband, orthodox Muslim groups viewed this as an infringement on their religious rights. Under pressure from these groups, the government enacted the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, effectively nullifying the Supreme Court's decision. This move was seen as an appeasement to minorities and faced criticism from women's organizations and intellectuals.

> **Key Points: Supreme Court ruling in favor of Shah Bano - Orthodox Muslim opposition to the ruling - Perception of interference in Muslim Personal Law - Government's response with Muslim Women Act - Nullification of the Supreme Court's judgment - Criticism from women's organizations and intellectuals - BJP's stance on government action as appeasement.**

Question 13. Who opposed the concept of 'Capitalist Individualism' and why?

[2 Marks]

Answer: The concept of 'Capitalist Individualism' faced opposition from notable thinkers like Karl Marx and Mohandas Gandhi. Marx criticized it for perpetuating economic inequality; he believed that private ownership leads to wealth concentration among a few, granting them political power that threatens democracy. He argued that capitalism breeds social inequalities, establishing a hierarchy of privilege. Similarly, Gandhi opposed capitalist individualism, advocating for a socio-economic system that prioritizes the needs of the poor over the interests of the affluent, highlighting the moral imperative of social justice.

> **Key Points: Karl Marx opposed capitalist individualism for creating economic inequalities; he argued private ownership leads to wealth concentration and political power that endangers democracy. Gandhi also opposed this concept, promoting a**

system centered on social justice and the needs of the poor, highlighting the ethical aspect of economic development.

Question 14. Explain the concept of 'Chouburja Rajneeti' as advocated by Ram Manohar Lohia.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The concept of 'Chouburja Rajneeti' or 'Quadrangular Politics' was introduced by Ram Manohar Lohia as a strategy for political alignment in India. Lohia believed in forming alliances among various social groups, particularly the Rajputs and non-Rajputs, to strengthen the socialist movement against the Congress Party's dominance. He argued that this alliance should be built around shared interests and grievances, addressing issues such as poverty and social inequalities. 'Chouburja Rajneeti' emphasized grassroots mobilization and inclusive politics, where different communities unite for common goals, aiming for a political revolution that could lead to substantive changes in society, rather than mere electoral gains.

Key Points: Chouburja Rajneeti concept; importance of alliances among social groups; focus on Rajputs and non-Rajputs; addressing social inequalities; grassroots mobilization; inclusive politics; revolutionary change over electoral gains

Question 15. "South Asia constitutes one geo-political space, yet stands for diversity." Justify the statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: South Asia, comprising seven diverse nations, epitomizes a unique geopolitical space marked by cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity. Despite this variety, historical ties and geographical proximity foster regional interdependence. Notably, countries like India embrace democracy, allowing for the political expression of regional aspirations, which enhances cooperative dialogue. Additionally, shared challenges such as economic development and security concerns encourage collaboration. Hence, while diversity persists, the pursuit of cooperation can transform South Asia into a cohesive regional bloc that thrives on its rich multiplicity.

Key Points: Diversity in culture, language, and religion - Historical ties and geographical proximity - Democratic political expression in India - Regional cooperation for economic development - Security concerns necessitating collaboration

Question 16. Why is the Presidential election in 1969 in India considered ‘Historical’? Highlight any two reasons.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Presidential election of 1969 in India is regarded as historical primarily due to two significant reasons. Firstly, it highlighted the intense factional rivalry within the Indian National Congress, particularly between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate. This rivalry led to a profound shift in the power dynamics of the party that had been dominant since India's independence. Secondly, the

election marked a pivotal moment in Indian politics, as it showcased the struggle for control over key political positions at a time when the political landscape was becoming increasingly complex and competitive. Indira Gandhi's eventual victory was not just a triumph over her opponents, but also signified the beginning of a new era in Indian politics, characterized by her assertive leadership style and the evolving relationship between the executive and other branches of government.

Key Points: 1. Intense factional rivalry in Congress, particularly between Indira Gandhi and the Syndicate. 2. Shift in political dynamics and the strengthening of executive power under Indira Gandhi.

Question 17. "The objective of ASEAN is not restricted only to accelerate economic growth." Explain the statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) aims to foster not just economic growth, but also political stability, and social and cultural development among its member states. Established in 1967, ASEAN now emphasizes the establishment of a cohesive ASEAN Community. This community has three pillars: the ASEAN Economic Community aimed at creating a common market, the ASEAN Security Community focused on regional peace and stability, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community that promotes social progress and cultural development. In broadening its objectives, ASEAN emphasizes cooperative relationships, respect for national sovereignty, and uses a non-confrontational approach to resolve disputes. Thus, ASEAN's mission encompasses more than economic aspects, highlighting its comprehensive regional influence.

Key Points: ASEAN established in 1967; multiple objectives beyond economics; three pillars: economic, security, socio-cultural; regional peace and social development; non-confrontationist approach; respect for sovereignty; community building.

Question 18. Explain the concept of 'Total Revolution' advocated by Jai Prakash Narain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The concept of 'Total Revolution' or 'Sampoorna Kranti' as advocated by Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) arose during the protests in Bihar in March 1974 against rising prices, unemployment, and corruption. JP emphasized that this revolution should be non-violent and should not be limited to Bihar, involving all societal groups. He identified seven key revolutions, focusing on the need for social, economic, and political change, including civil liberties and the renunciation of violence. This holistic approach aimed at comprehensive reforms in Indian society, promoting principles of socialism and Gandhian ideals.

Key Points: Non-violent movement, Seven revolutions, Comprehensive reforms, Civil liberties, Societal involvement

Section C

Question 19.

Why would South Asia continue to be known as a conflict prone zone ?

[4 Marks]

Answer: South Asia's reputation as a conflict-prone zone stems from various factors, including historical rivalries, ethnic divisions, and the complex political landscape. Dominantly, the conflict between India and its neighboring countries, stemming from territorial disputes and diverging political ideologies, exacerbates tensions. Internal conflicts arise from issues of democracy and ethnic identity, as seen in Bangladesh and Bhutan. While initiatives like SAARC promote regional cooperation, the region's turbulent history and ongoing issues, such as migration disputes and resource allocation, create barriers to peace. Ultimately, the future of South Asia as a conflict zone hinges on the willingness of its nations to engage in constructive dialogue and collaboration, as well as their collective ability to address and resolve underlying grievances and tensions.

Key Points: Historical rivalries; Ethnic divisions; Political conflicts; India and neighboring countries; Territorial disputes; Internal democracy; SAARC's role; Migration issues; Resource allocation; Need for dialogue and cooperation.

Question 20.

Highlight any four areas of cooperation between India and Russia.

[4 Marks]

Answer: India and Russia share a robust partnership characterized by significant cooperation in multiple sectors. First, the defense sector is paramount, with India being one of Russia's largest arms markets, acquiring military hardware essential for national security. Second, energy collaboration is a priority, with India increasing its energy imports from Russia, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan, ensuring stability in energy supplies. Third, both nations work together on nuclear energy projects, with Russia providing critical technology and support for India's nuclear ambitions. Lastly, there is substantial collaboration in space exploration, exemplified by Russia's assistance to India in developing its satellite and launch capabilities. These areas highlight a multifaceted partnership that benefits both countries strategically and economically.

Key Points: Defense cooperation; Energy collaboration; Nuclear energy projects; Space exploration

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Section D

Question 21. Highlight any three factors that led to a multi-party alliance system in Indian politics since 1989.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The emergence of a multi-party alliance system in Indian politics since 1989 can be attributed to several significant factors. Firstly, the rise of regional parties representing various caste and community interests has fundamentally transformed the political landscape. These parties, such as those advocating for Dalits and Other Backward Classes (OBCs), have gained substantial influence, forcing national parties to seek alliances. Secondly, the decline of Congress as a dominant party after Indira Gandhi's era opened the political arena, paving the way for coalition governments. Thirdly, a significant transformation in voter dynamics, where voters began prioritizing local issues and identities over national narratives, necessitated collaboration among different political entities to form stable governments. Together, these factors have fostered an environment conducive to coalition politics, seen in the establishment of alliances like the National Front in 1989 and the United Front in 1996. In this landscape, no single party could claim absolute majority, leading to partnerships that reflect diverse voices in Indian society.

Key Points: Rise of regional parties and representation of caste interests; Decline of Congress's dominance; Change in voter dynamics focusing on local issues

Question 22. Highlight any three factors that are responsible for the rise of Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) as a strong political party after 1991.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) as a strong political entity after 1991 can be attributed to several significant factors. Firstly, the shift in political landscape marked by the decline of the Congress party created an opportunity for the emergence of the BJP. The disillusionment with Congress's governance led to a search for alternative parties that resonated with the populace. Secondly, the BJP effectively capitalized on the rising tide of religious identity politics in India. By promoting a Hindu nationalist agenda, the party appealed to a substantial voter base that felt marginalized. Finally, the BJP's expertise in communal campaigning and outreach strategies, including the successful use of media and grassroots mobilization, helped to galvanize support. The party's decisive electoral victories in 2014 and 2019, wherein it achieved a majority on its own, underscored the shift in political dynamics favoring the BJP amidst the backdrop of coalition politics. Collectively, these factors facilitated the BJP's ascendancy in India's democratic framework, redefining the nature of political competition in the country.

Key Points: Decline of Congress created a vacuum; Rise of religious identity politics; Effective use of media and grassroots strategies

Question 23. Evaluate the role of technology in globalization.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Technology plays a vital role in facilitating globalization by revolutionizing communication and the movement of information and goods across borders. Key inventions, such as the telegraph, telephone, and microchip, have transformed how we connect globally. These advancements allow for quicker dissemination of ideas, capital, commodities, and people, fostering interconnections among diverse societies. Additionally, technology enables awareness of global events, affecting collective thought and identity. However, globalization is multifaceted, influencing political, economic, and cultural dimensions, making it essential to recognize that its impacts vary across different societies. For instance, technological improvements in transport and communication not only enhance trade but also promote cultural exchanges and exchanges of ideas. Overall, technology does not solely drive globalization but is a crucial element that helps shape how we interact and understand our place within a global context.

Key Points: Revolutionized communication; Movement of information and goods; Quick dissemination of ideas and capital; Awareness of global events; Multifaceted dimensions of globalization; Varying impacts across societies; Enhancements in trade and cultural exchanges