CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 59

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **25 questions.** All questions are **compulsory.**

ii. This question paper is divided into **5 sections.**

iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 1** are case based questions

iv. **Section B** – questions number **2 to 10** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **11 to 19** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **20 to 21** are long answer type i

vii. **Section E** – questions number **22 to 25** are long answer type ii

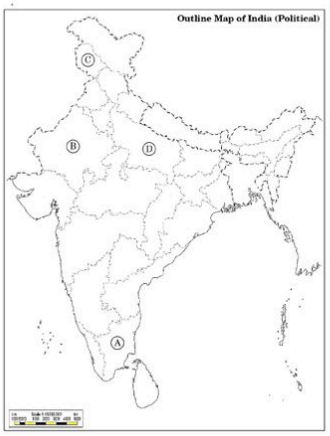
viii. There is no overall choice given in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions.

ix. Use of calculator is NOT allowed.

Section A

Question 1. In the given political outline map of India (on page 7), four States have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and(D) (. Identify these States on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with the respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets given in the map as per the following format

Serial number of the information used	Concerned alphabet in the map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		



(1) The State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The State with the largest number of seats in its Legislative Assembly is Uttar Pradesh. According to the political outline map and information given, Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of assembly seats among Indian states, so the State marked as such on the map corresponds to Uttar Pradesh.

Reference: Information given about states' legislative assembly seats.

Key Points: largest number of seats - Legislative Assembly - Uttar Pradesh

(2)

The State to which the first Indian Governor General(1948 — 1950) belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Answer: The first Indian Governor General, C. Rajagopalachari, belonged to the State of Tamil Nadu (then known as Madras State). Based on the information and the map, the State marked as (C) corresponds to Madras State. Hence, (C) is Tamil Nadu (Madras). This matches information about the political divisions in the case passage.

Key Points: First Indian Governor General - C. Rajagopalachari - belonged to Madras State (Tamil Nadu) - Map marking (C) corresponds to Madras State

(3)

The region which is a Union Territory now.

[1 Marks]

Answer:

Answer: The region marked as (D) on the political outline map is a Union Territory as per the information given. Union Territories are governed directly by the Central Government, unlike States which have their own governments. Examples mentioned in the passage are Delhi and Puducherry, which are shown on the map as Union Territories. Hence, the region marked as (D) is identified as a Union Territory.
Reference: As per point 3 in the case paragraph, Union Territories are governed directly by the Central Government.

Key Points: Region marked as (D) is a Union Territory - Union Territories are governed by Central Government - Example of Union Territories are Delhi and Puducherry

(4)

The State where the Congress Party did not get majority in 1967Assembly polls, but formed a government with the help of others.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The State where Congress did not get majority in 1967 assembly polls but still formed the government with the help of others is Rajasthan as shown by the highlighted pink area on the map. This is stated in point 2 of the passage. So, the correct answer is Rajasthan (C).

Key Points: Congress did not get majority in Rajasthan - Congress formed government with help of others - Rajasthan is marked as the highlighted pink area on the map

Section B

Question 2. Explain static things.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Static things can be understood as elements that do not change over time and maintain a stable existence within a culture or society. These can include traditional practices, values, and customs that remain constant despite external influences that may modify other aspects. For instance, staple foods like masala dosa persist in Indian culture, illustrating how certain elements resist change while others adapt. Static things serve as anchors that help maintain identity amidst evolving circumstances.

Key Points: Definition of static things - Elements that remain unchanged - Examples from culture like masala dosa - Contrast with dynamic influences - Role of static elements in cultural identity

Question 3. Support the statement regarding static things.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Static things maintain their core identity despite external influences. According to the concept of the basic structure doctrine, while some aspects are rigid and cannot be amended, others adapt to change. External influences, though sometimes negative, can enhance choices without replacing traditional elements. For instance, the popularity of burgers doesn't diminish the significance of a masala dosa in Indian culture. Thus, static aspects of culture coexist with dynamic elements.

Key Points: Static core identity-influence of traditional structure-external influences enhance choices-masala dosa vs burger-cultural coexistence

Question 4. Despite the existence of anti-popular policies in Indian Politics, support this statement with any two examples.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Despite anti-popular policies, support for key political figures persists in India. For instance, Indira Gandhi, despite opposition to her policies, was regarded as a protector of the poor. Her strong leadership garnered significant electoral success, highlighting her influence in Indian politics. Additionally, the rise of the Dalit and OBC political movements illustrates the complexity of voter dynamics, demonstrating that even unpopular policies can maintain support when aligned with social empowerment.

Key Points: Indira Gandhi's strong leadership and appeal despite opposition; electoral success in 1972; Dalit and OBC political movements show complexity of voter dynamics; anti-popular policies coexisting with social empowerment.

Question 5. Mention any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Mandal Commission recommended that 27 percent of positions in government jobs and educational institutions should be reserved for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) to enhance their

representation. Additionally, it suggested implementing land reforms to improve the socio-economic conditions of these backward classes, aiming to empower and uplift them within society.

Key Points: 27% reservation in jobs-27% reservation in educational institutions-land reforms for OBC improvement

Question 6. Describe any two problems between India and Pakistan.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Two major problems between India and Pakistan are the dispute over Kashmir and the sharing of river waters. The Kashmir conflict has led to violence and military engagements, with both countries claiming the region as their own. Additionally, the water-sharing disagreement, particularly concerning the Indus River, has caused tensions since the 1940s, leading to fears of resource scarcity. Both issues have created a complex relationship marked by mistrust and conflict.

Key Points: Kashmir dispute - claims by both countries; water-sharing disagreement - Indus River tensions; historical context of conflicts;

Question 7. Why is National Democratic Alliance (NDA) considered significant?

[1 Marks]

Answer: The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) is significant because it represents a coalition of various political parties that, despite ideological differences, united for governance. Led by Narendra Modi, the NDA implemented rapid reforms in social, economic, and foreign policies. Its formation marked a shift in Indian politics, allowing the BJP to secure a majority in the 2014 elections while promoting coalition politics. This demonstrates the importance of regional parties in contemporary governance.

Key Points: Coalition of diverse parties-Implementation of rapid reforms-Shift in political dynamics

Question 8. Highlight any two negative effects of globalization.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Two negative effects of globalization include the increasing wealth disparity and cultural homogenization. Globalization often leads to the rich becoming richer while the poor get poorer, as economic benefits are not evenly distributed. Additionally, globalization can cause a weakening of local cultures, as dominant cultures overshadow and diminish the rich diversity of global heritage, resulting in a loss of unique cultural identities and traditions.

Key Points: Wealth disparity, Cultural homogenization, Increased poverty, Weakening of local cultures, Loss of cultural identity

Question 9. Describe any two flaws related to globalization.

[1 Marks]

Answer: One flaw of globalization is the unequal distribution of its benefits, where wealthier nations often gain more advantages than poorer ones. This can exacerbate economic disparities and create dependency on developed countries. Another flaw is the erosion of local cultures as globalization tends to promote a homogenized global culture, diminishing unique cultural identities and traditions. This cultural dilution can threaten the richness of human heritage and diversity.

> **Key Points: Unequal distribution of benefits-Exacerbation of economic disparities-Cultural homogenization-Erosion of local cultures-Threat to cultural diversity**

Question 10. Why have different organizations in India protested against the entry of multinational companies? Give any two reasons.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Different organizations in India have protested against the entry of multinational companies (MNCs) for several reasons. Firstly, farmers have suffered greatly due to MNCs supplying expensive seeds that led to crop failures and, tragically, some committed suicide as a result. Secondly, local shopkeepers fear losing their livelihoods to international retail chains that could dominate the market, threatening small businesses and traditional commerce. These protests highlight the socioeconomic impacts of MNCs in India.

> **Key Points: Farmers' suicides due to failed crops linked to MNC seeds-Local shopkeepers' fear of losing livelihoods to international retail chains**

Section C

Question 11.

"Cultures are not static things." Justify.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Cultures are dynamic and constantly evolving entities influenced by various external factors. They are shaped by interactions with other cultures, leading to both cultural homogenisation and heterogenisation. For instance, while globalisation may introduce Western elements, it also allows for reinterpretation and integration of these influences into local traditions, enhancing cultural expression. Moreover, external influences can sometimes enrich a culture, broadening choices and promoting innovation. The coexistence of diverse cultural practices highlights the fluidity of culture, signifying that cultures adapt and transform over time rather than remaining fixed.

Key Points: Cultures evolve continuously - Influence of globalisation, cultural homogenisation vs heterogenisation, external elements enrich cultural identity, cultures adapt and integrate

Question 12.

"States have become more powerful as a result of globalisation." Support the statement.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation has paradoxically enhanced the power of states despite the notion that it erodes state sovereignty. States now have access to advanced technologies that facilitate better surveillance and information gathering about their citizens, allowing for more effective governance. Multinational companies, while seemingly reducing decision-making power, have compelled states to adapt and innovate, thus fostering stronger regulatory frameworks. Furthermore, the increasing interdependence fostered by globalisation necessitates robust state involvement to navigate economic complexities and social challenges, affirming the state's primacy in governance.

Key Points: Increased state capacity through technology -Rise of multinational companies prompting stronger regulations -Interdependence requiring government involvement -Continued primacy of the state in political community

Question 13.

"Despite the existence of anti-defection law, 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' is popular in Indian Politics." Support this statement with any two examples.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The phrase 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram' illustrates the phenomenon of floor-crossing in Indian politics, even after the introduction of the anti-defection law. One notable example is Gaya Lal, whose 1967 defection from his party to Congress epitomized this practice, leading to the popularization of the term. Another instance occurred in the late 1980s when several legislators in Uttar Pradesh switched parties frequently to secure political power, undermining the very essence of the anti-defection law.

Key Points: Gaya Lal's defection in 1967 exemplifying 'Aya Ram Gaya Ram'-frequent party switching; numerous MLA deflections in Uttar Pradesh during the late 1980s demonstrating persistent floor-crossing despite the anti-defection law.

Question 14.

Mention any two recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Mandal Commission, chaired by Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal, was established in 1978 to assess the educational and social backwardness among different sections of Indian society. It made several significant recommendations to improve the status of backward classes. Two key recommendations include the reservation of 27 percent of seats in educational institutions and government jobs for Other Backward Classes (OBCs). Additionally, the commission advocated for land reforms aimed at enhancing the socio-economic conditions of OBCs, thereby fostering their empowerment and participation in national development.

> **Key Points: Reservation of 27% seats for OBCs in education and jobs-Advocacy for land reforms to improve conditions of OBCs**

Question 15.

Describe any two problems between India and Pakistan.

[2 Marks]

Answer: One major problem between India and Pakistan is the long-standing dispute over the Kashmir region. This territorial conflict stems from differing claims between the two nations, with India controlling a significant part, while Pakistan claims it entirely. The tension in Kashmir often leads to military escalations and unrest. Another significant issue is the dispute over river water sharing, particularly concerning the Indus Basin. Historical agreements like the Indus Waters Treaty have not fully resolved the disagreements, leading to accusations from both sides regarding water management and usage, thus heightening tensions.

> **Key Points: Kashmir conflict, territorial claims, military escalations, river water sharing issues, Indus Basin, Indus Waters Treaty, accusations from both sides**

Question 16.

Why is National Democratic Alliance (NDA) III called a 'Surplus Majority Coalition'? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) III is termed a 'Surplus Majority Coalition' because it achieved a significant electoral victory in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, securing 282 seats independently. This victory marked a notable shift in Indian politics, where single-party majorities had become rare. Despite its solo majority, BJP chose to form the NDA with various regional partners, thereby strengthening its government further to include diverse political voices. Coalition dynamics have evolved since the 1970s, highlighting the necessity of collaboration among parties to govern effectively, reflecting a pragmatic approach to governance in contemporary politics. The NDA under Narendra Modi's leadership utilized this coalition effectively to implement rapid changes in social, foreign, and economic policies.

Key Points: NDA III formation in 2014, BJP's 282 seats, coalition politics relevance, necessity of partnership for governance, rapid policy changes under Modi, significant shift since 1970s.

Question 17.

Highlight any two negative effects of globalisation.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation has several negative effects that can impact individuals and communities adversely. Firstly, it often exacerbates economic inequality, where the wealth generated from global markets tends to accumulate among a small elite, making the rich richer while leaving poorer populations behind. This increasing disparity can lead to social unrest and feelings of disenfranchisement. Secondly, globalisation poses a threat to local cultures and traditions, as it promotes a homogenized global culture. This cultural imperialism can result in the erosion of unique cultural identities as local customs are overshadowed by dominant global influences, potentially leading to cultural disintegration.

Key Points: Economic inequality; Cultural homogenization; Erosion of local identities

Question 18.

Describe any two flows related to globalisation.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation encompasses various flows that connect different parts of the world. Two significant flows include the exchange of commodities and the movement of people. The flow of commodities involves trading goods across international borders, resulting in a more interconnected global economy. This flow supports trade relationships, influences market dynamics, and fosters competition. The movement of people, often driven by the search for better livelihoods, promotes cultural exchange and transfers skills. Both flows highlight the interconnectedness created by globalisation, emphasizing its economic and social dimensions.

Key Points: Flow of commodities; movement of people; interconnected global economy; trade relationships; cultural exchange; search for better livelihoods

Question 19.

Why have different organisations in India protested against the entry of multinational companies ? Give any two reasons.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Different organisations in India have protested against the entry of multinational companies (MNCs) for several reasons. Firstly, many farmers have faced financial distress, resorting to suicides as a result of failed crops tied to expensive seeds from MNCs. These seeds often require high input costs, which they cannot afford, leading to devastating outcomes. Secondly, small retail shopkeepers fear losing their livelihoods due to competition from large international retail chains proposed by MNCs. These chains can dominate the market due to their resources, pushing local businesses out of the market and threatening their economic stability.

Key Points: Farmer suicides due to expensive MNC seeds - Fear of livelihood loss among local shopkeepers

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Section D

Question 20. Why is the implementation of the recommendations of the Mandal Commission considered a step to eradicate social and economic backwardness? Highlight any two reasons.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The implementation of the Mandal Commission's recommendations is considered a crucial step in addressing social and economic backwardness in India primarily because it aimed to recognize and uplift the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) by providing them with reservations in education and employment. Firstly, the reservation of 27% of seats for OBCs in educational institutions opened up opportunities for marginalized communities, enabling them to gain access to quality education and improve their socio-economic status. Secondly, the recommendations also included land reforms to benefit the OBCs, ensuring better livelihood and economic stability. Overall, these initiatives aimed to empower historically disadvantaged groups and facilitate their inclusion in the mainstream economy, thereby addressing systemic inequalities.

Key Points: 1. Reservation of 27% in education and jobs for OBCs promotes access to opportunities. 2. Inclusion of land reforms in recommendations supports economic stability for OBC communities.

Question 21.

"Democracy is an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia." Explain the statement.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The assertion that democracy is an accepted norm in South Asia is supported by the democratic transitions seen in countries like Nepal and Bangladesh. Nepal's emergence as a democratic republic demonstrates the region's commitment to democratic ideals. Data from surveys indicate that a significant majority in countries such as Bangladesh (69%), India (70%), Nepal (62%), and Sri Lanka (71%) prefer democracy over dictatorship. This is further evidence that, despite some

differing views in Pakistan, the overall regional sentiment leans towards democracy. Citizens seem to embrace the notion that democracy is suitable for their nations, reflecting a widespread belief in democratic governance. Moreover, recent surveys illustrate a shift in public attitudes, showcasing an expanding acceptance and demand for democratic practices in South Asia. This collective regional trend underscores the importance of democracy as a shared value, contributing to a novel understanding of democratic governance on a global scale.

Key Points: Emergence of democratic republics in Nepal and Bangladesh; High preference for democracy in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka; Survey data indicating citizen support for democracy; Regional trends showing the acceptance of democratic governance; The shift in public attitudes towards democratic norms.

Section E

Question 22. Highlight any three steps taken by China to improve its economy.

[6 Marks]

Answer: China undertook several significant steps to enhance its economy, primarily through strategic reforms initiated in the late 20th century. Firstly, the privatization of agriculture in 1982 drastically increased agricultural productivity and rural incomes, allowing farmers to operate more independently and responsibly manage their resources. Secondly, the implementation of the 'open door' policy in 1978 led to the gradual opening of China to foreign trade and investment, fostering economic growth through technology transfer and capital influx. Lastly, the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) promoted foreign investment by offering tax incentives and relaxed regulations, transforming these areas into thriving industrial hubs. Overall, these measures catalyzed the transition from a centrally planned economy to a more market-oriented one.

Key Points: Privatization of agriculture increased productivity; Implementation of the 'open door' policy allowed foreign investment; Establishment of Special Economic Zones encouraged industrial growth

Question 23. Highlight any three strengths of the European Union as a centre of power.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The European Union (EU) stands out as a significant centre of power on multiple fronts. Firstly, its remarkable economic strength is underscored by a projected GDP of approximately $19.35 trillion in 2024, which allows it to exert considerable influence in global trade negotiations and disputes. Secondly, the EU wields substantial political and diplomatic clout, demonstrated through its ability to act as a unified entity in international platforms, including the World Trade Organization. Additionally, its common foreign and security policy enables the EU member states to collaborate effectively when dealing with external nations. This amalgamation of economic strength and political

coherence positions the EU as a formidable player on the world stage, capable of challenging traditional powers like the United States. The ongoing efforts to expand cooperation and integrate new members highlight the EU's role in shaping regional stability and political dynamics.

> **Key Points: Economic strength with projected GDP of $19.35 trillion; Political and diplomatic influence in international organizations like WTO; Common foreign and security policy for unified action.**

Question 24. Highlight any three reasons for the opposition parties to come together to form Janata Party in 1977.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The formation of the Janata Party in 1977 was a significant political development in India, driven by several factors. Firstly, the imposition of the Emergency by Indira Gandhi from 1975 to 1977 galvanized various opposition parties against her authoritarian rule. This common ground prompted disparate groups to unite under the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan, emphasizing the need for democratic governance. Secondly, the opposition was energized by widespread public discontent regarding issues like censorship, political repression, and economic challenges. Lastly, the desire for a cohesive electoral strategy against the Congress Party during the impending elections motivated the formation of a unified front to contest political power more effectively. Despite the initial success, the Janata Party faced internal differences that eventually led to its disintegration, highlighting the challenges of maintaining unity among diverse political ideologies.

> **Key Points: 1. Opposition to Emergency and authoritarian rule; 2. Public discontent over censorship and economic issues; 3. Need for a united strategy against the Congress Party in elections**

Question 25. Was the declaration of emergency in 1975 necessary? Support your answer with any three suitable arguments.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The declaration of emergency in 1975 was a controversial decision that has sparked much debate regarding its necessity. Firstly, the government claimed that there was a significant threat of internal disturbance, justifying their actions under Article 352 of the Constitution. However, this perceived threat can be seen as exaggerated by critics, who argue that it suppressed democratic rights and freedoms unfairly. Secondly, the emergency allowed for the consolidation of power by the ruling party, which led to widespread abuses and violations of civil liberties, undermining the very principles of democracy. Finally, the emergency provisions were ambiguously defined, leading to confusion about when they should be applied. This prompted constitutional amendments to clarify the grounds for declaring an emergency in the future, ensuring that such a scenario could only occur under very specific circumstances, such as armed rebellion. The legacy of the 1975 emergency serves as a cautionary tale about the potential for governmental overreach and the importance of protecting democratic institutions.

Key Points: Threat of internal disturbance as justification - Abuse of power and violation of civil liberties - Ambiguities in constitutional provisions leading to reforms