CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 58

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **24 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 9** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **10 to 18** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **19 to 20** are long answer type i

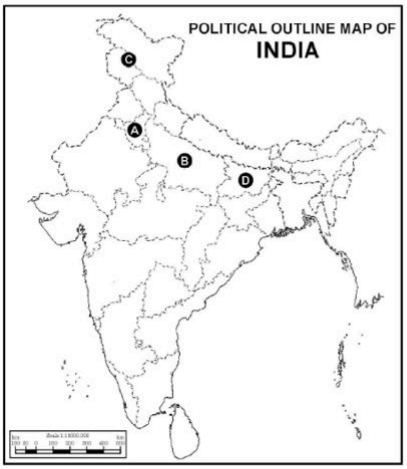
vii. **Section E** – questions number **21 to 24** are long answer type ii

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 outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D) With the help of the information given below, identify them and write their correct names in your answer book along with the serial number of the information used and the related alphabet in the map as per the format given below :



S. No. of the information used	Related alphabet given in the Map	Name of the State
(i)		
(ii)		
(iii)		
(iv)		

(1) The State to which Jai Prakash Narain belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Answer: Jai Prakash Narain belonged to the state of Bihar as per the information given in the case paragraph. Bihar is one of the states marked on the political map of India and was the home state of this renowned freedom fighter and social leader.

Explanation: From the case paragraph, Bihar is mentioned as one of the important states in India. Jai Prakash Narain is historically known to have hailed from Bihar. Hence, the state corresponding to Jai Prakash Narain is Bihar.

Key Points: Jai Prakash Narain belonged to Bihar - Bihar is mentioned as an important state in the case paragraph - Bihar corresponds to one of the states marked on the map

(2)

The State where Indian National Congress won most of the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 elections.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Answer: The state where the Indian National Congress won most of the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 elections is identified using the political map data and election results discussed in the case paragraph. According to the information, the state marked as (A) is the correct one because it had a strong Congress presence during that period as shown in the assembly election results and Lok Sabha outcomes.

Key Points: Indian National Congress dominance in 1977 Lok Sabha seats - Use of political map data to identify states - Strong Congress presence indicated in assembly election results

(3)

The State from where Raj Narain contested the Lok Sabha seat against Indira Gandhi in 1977 election.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The state from where Raj Narain contested the Lok Sabha seat against Indira Gandhi in 1977 is (B), which is Uttar Pradesh. This is based on historical knowledge and election data referenced in the case passage about political power in India. Raj Narain contested against Indira Gandhi from Uttar Pradesh in the 1977 election.
Answer: Uttar Pradesh (B) corresponds to this information.

Key Points: Raj Narain contested from Uttar Pradesh - Contest was in 1977 Lok Sabha election - State identified as (B) on the map

(4)

The State where Janata Party won all the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 election.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Answer: The state where Janata Party won all the Lok Sabha seats in 1977 election is state (B). This is identified from the political scenario during the 1977 elections when Janata Party gained complete victory in that state, highlighting a major shift from Congress dominance as mentioned in the case passage.

Key Points: Janata Party won all seats in 1977 - State marked as (B) - Political shift from Congress in 1977 election

Section B

Question 2. Why did the people of China not receive the benefits of the reforms whereas its economy had improved dramatically? Explain giving any two reasons.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The people of China did not fully benefit from the economic reforms, despite overall improvement, due to rising unemployment and inadequate job opportunities. Nearly 100 million people faced joblessness, particularly women who experienced poor working conditions reminiscent of 18th and 19th-century Europe. Additionally, while the economy grew, population growth of 2-3% per year outpaced economic growth of 5-6%, making it difficult to meet the needs of the people.

Key Points: Rising unemployment, particularly among women; Poor working conditions; Population growth outpacing economic growth; Insufficient agricultural production to support industry.

Question 3. Highlight any two factors that establish European Union as a Nation State.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The European Union (EU) exhibits characteristics of a nation-state primarily through its establishment of a unified currency, the euro, which facilitates economic stability and cooperation among member nations. Additionally, the EU has developed a common foreign and security policy that allows it to act cohesively on international matters, enhancing its presence and identity on the global stage. These factors contribute to the EU's progression from an economic union to a political entity.

Key Points: Unified currency (euro) - Common foreign and security policy

Question 4. Name any four countries that are included in South Asia.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Four countries included in South Asia are Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan. These nations share cultural, geographical, and historical ties, making South Asia a diverse region with unique characteristics distinct from its neighboring regions like West Asia and Southeast Asia.

> **Key Points: Bangladesh-India-Nepal-Pakistan**

Question 5. Highlight any two major problems faced by the Election Commission of India for holding the first General Election in 1952.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Election Commission of India faced significant challenges while organizing the first General Election in 1952. One major problem was the task of delimiting electoral constituencies, as India's vast size made it complex to draw boundaries. Another issue was preparing the electoral rolls for approximately 17 crore eligible voters, which required meticulous verification and revision of entries. Both tasks extended the timeline for the elections beyond initial expectations.

> **Key Points: Delimitation of constituencies-preparing the electoral rolls-vast size of India-complexity of the task-revision of voter entries**

Question 6. Explain any two reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Congress Party dominated the first three general elections due to its identity as a national movement, which made it all-inclusive, garnering widespread support across various regions and communities. Additionally, the party's ability to contest under democratic conditions with free and fair elections allowed it to consolidate power effectively, winning not just at the national level but also at the state level, exemplified by Jawaharlal Nehru becoming the Prime Minister post-1952 election.

> **Key Points: National movement; All-inclusive nature; Democratic conditions; Free and fair elections; National and state level dominance; Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister**

Question 7. Highlight the importance of the strategy of 'Non-Congressism' forwarded by Ram Manohar Lohia in the 1967 general election.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The strategy of 'Non-Congressism' proposed by Ram Manohar Lohia was crucial in the 1967 general election as it aimed to unite various opposition parties against the Congress, which was perceived as undemocratic and elitist. This strategy highlighted the coalition of diverse political groups to avoid splitting the non-Congress vote, ultimately leading to significant electoral gains for opposition

parties. Lohia's approach was pivotal in challenging Congress's dominance and addressing the concerns of the marginalized sections of society.

Key Points: Unity of opposition parties - Critique of Congress as undemocratic - Avoiding split of non-Congress votes - Electoral gains - Addressing marginalized concerns

Question 8. Analyse any two effects of Emergency declared in 1975 on the politics of India.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Emergency declared in 1975 had profound effects on Indian politics. Firstly, it led to a significant erosion of democratic institutions, as the government exercised authoritarian control over the populace, curtailing civil liberties and press freedom. Secondly, the Emergency catalyzed a backlash against the Congress party. In the subsequent 1977 elections, the opposition united to challenge the government, culminating in a historic defeat for Indira Gandhi, marking a pivotal shift in political power dynamics in India.

Key Points: Erosion of democratic institutions; Authoritarian control; Curtailment of civil liberties; Backlash against Congress party; Opposition unity; 1977 elections; Historic defeat of Indira Gandhi

Question 9. Why are coalition governments formed? Explain.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Coalition governments are formed when no single political party achieves a majority in the House. This necessitates different parties uniting to create a stable government. By coming together, they can collectively gain majority status, ensuring governance and representation of diverse interests. Since 1989, India has seen numerous coalition governments, reflecting a shift in political dynamics. However, many have struggled to maintain stability, often losing majority support and leading to early elections.

Key Points: Formation due to lack of majority, stability in governance, representation of diverse interests, history since 1989, struggles with stability

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Section C

Question 10. Why did the people of China not receive the benefits of the reforms whereas its economy had improved dramatically? Explain giving any two reasons.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Despite the impressive growth of the Chinese economy, the benefits did not reach all people for several reasons. Firstly, the rise in unemployment, with approximately 100 million people seeking jobs, indicates that economic growth did not create sufficient employment opportunities. Secondly, the privatization of agriculture, while increasing production, did not ensure equitable distribution of wealth, leading to disparities in rural incomes. These factors resulted in many citizens being left behind despite overall economic progress.

Key Points: Rising unemployment affected nearly 100 million people; Privatization of agriculture increased production but created income disparities; Economic growth was unable to keep pace with population growth; Environmental degradation and corruption further exacerbated the situation.

Question 11. Explain the term 'ASEAN Way'.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The term 'ASEAN Way' refers to the unique approach taken by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in promoting cooperation and collaboration among its member states. It emphasizes informal interactions, non-confrontation, and respect for national sovereignty. The ASEAN Way fosters a cooperative environment where disputes are addressed diplomatically rather than with armed confrontation. This approach has facilitated numerous agreements focused on peace, neutrality, and respect for each nation's differences, forming a foundation for a stable security community and enhancing economic and socio-cultural collaboration among member states.

Key Points: Informal interaction, non-confrontationist, cooperation, respect for national sovereignty, diplomatic conflict resolution, agreements for peace, neutrality, ASEAN Security Community, economic cooperation

Question 12. Highlight any two factors that establish the European Union as a Nation State.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The European Union (EU) has evolved significantly over the years, establishing itself as more than just an economic union. One key factor is its adoption of a common currency, the euro, which symbolizes economic integration and unity among member states. Another important factor is the EU's development of a common foreign and security policy, allowing it to engage collectively in international relations, which is a characteristic typically associated with nation-states. These elements contribute to the EU's identity as a political entity akin to a nation-state.

Key Points: Common currency (euro)-Common foreign and security policy-Political integration

Question 13. Name any four countries that are included in South Asia.

[2 Marks]

Answer: South Asia is a diverse region known for its unique cultural and geographical characteristics. The four countries that are included in South Asia are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal. Each of these countries contributes to the rich tapestry of South Asian heritage, showcasing a variety of languages, religions, and traditions. While these countries share many socio-economic and political ties, they also maintain distinct identities. South Asia is characterized by its vast landscapes, from the Himalayan mountains to the fertile plains, making it a significant geopolitical area in the world.

Key Points: Bangladesh- Bhutan- India- Nepal- Diverse cultural backgrounds- Unique geographical features- Significant geopolitical importance

Question 14. Highlight any two major problems faced by the Election Commission of India for holding the first General Election in 1952.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Election Commission of India faced significant challenges during the first General Election of 1952. Firstly, the vastness of the electorate posed a considerable obstacle, as there were 17 crore eligible voters and around 3,200 MLAs to elect, requiring meticulous organization. Secondly, the process of delimiting electoral constituencies and preparing accurate electoral rolls proved complex and time-consuming. The Commission had to ensure that every eligible citizen was correctly registered, which included revising and deleting entries as needed. These two issues highlighted the immense logistical difficulties in achieving a free and fair election on such a large scale.

Key Points: Vast electorate of 17 crore voters; Need for delimitation of constituencies; Preparation of electoral rolls; Complexity and time involved; Importance of accurate voter registration

Question 15. Explain any two reasons for the dominance of the Congress Party in the first three general elections.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Congress Party's dominance in the first three general elections can be attributed to its historical significance as a national movement and its all-inclusive approach. First, the Congress was viewed as a legitimate representative of the population, having led the fight for independence. This deep-rooted legacy garnered immense trust and support from voters. Second, the party adapted to the democratic conditions of the time, succeeding in free and fair elections. Its organizational strength and ability to connect with diverse social segments were pivotal in ensuring its electoral victories, thus establishing a strong political presence across states.

Key Points: Historical significance of the Congress as a national movement; All-inclusive nature of the Congress Party; Adaptation to democratic conditions; Organizational strength and ability to connect with voters; Trust and support from the population.

Question 16. Highlight the importance of the strategy of 'Non-Congressism' forwarded by Ram Manohar Lohia in the 1967 general election.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The strategy of 'Non-Congressism,' articulated by Ram Manohar Lohia in the 1967 general election, was crucial in changing the political landscape of India. Lohia argued that Congress rule was undemocratic and favored the interests of the elite over ordinary people. By uniting various opposition parties, this strategy aimed to consolidate non-Congress votes, thereby challenging the Congress's dominance. This realignment facilitated a diverse coalition of socialist, communist, and regional parties that sought to address issues such as backward caste welfare, ultimately leading to significant electoral gains and the emergence of a robust opposition, which shifted political dynamics in favor of more equitable governance.

Key Points: Lohia's critique of Congress as undemocratic; unification of opposition parties; consolidation of non-Congress votes; focus on backward caste welfare; significant electoral impact; emergence of a robust opposition.

Question 17. Analyse any two effects of Emergency declared in 1975 on the politics of India.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Emergency declared in 1975 had profound effects on Indian politics. Firstly, it led to the erosion of democratic norms, as fundamental rights were suspended, and dissent was suppressed. This authoritarian rule created widespread discontent among the populace, which ultimately contributed to a backlash against the Congress Party in the 1977 elections. Secondly, the Emergency significantly altered the landscape of party politics. It facilitated the unification of opposition parties, leading to the formation of the Janata Party, which challenged the Congress's long-standing dominance and marked a shift towards coalition politics in India. This period highlighted the need for safeguarding democracy and the importance of political accountability.

Key Points: Erosion of democratic norms; suppression of dissent; backlash against Congress in 1977 elections; unification of opposition parties; formation of Janata Party; shift towards coalition politics; importance of political accountability

Question 18. Why are coalition governments formed? Explain.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Coalition governments are formed when no single political party secures a majority in the legislature, necessitating collaboration among various parties. This dynamic became prominent in India after the 1967 elections, with multiple non-Congress parties uniting to establish joint legislative entities. Since 1989, coalition politics has defined governance in India, leading to numerous short-lived governments. The necessity for compromise and agreement on leadership, such as an acceptable Prime Minister to coalition partners, shapes the coalition structure. These alliances help represent diverse interests but can also face instability due to shifting support and differing agendas among the constituent parties.

Key Points: Formation due to lack of majority, collaboration among parties, emergence post-1967 elections, coalitions since 1989, necessity of an acceptable leader, representation of diverse interests, potential instability due to shifting support.

Section D

Question 19.

Explain any two major policy decisions made by the Chinese government to open and develop its economy.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The Chinese government implemented two significant policy decisions to open and develop its economy: the 'Open Door' policy introduced by Deng Xiaoping in 1978 and the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The 'Open Door' policy aimed to attract foreign investments and technology to boost productivity. This policy marked a shift from a closed economy to a more market-oriented approach. Additionally, the creation of SEZs allowed foreign investors to set up enterprises with reduced trade barriers, promoting economic growth. These strategies collectively led to remarkable increases in agricultural and industrial productivity, positioning China as a key player in the global economy.

Key Points: Open Door policy introduced by Deng Xiaoping in 1978; Establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs); Attract foreign investment and technology; Boost agriculture and industrial productivity; Marked transition from a closed to a market-oriented economy; Significant impact on China's economic growth.

Question 20.

Explain the process of transition from monarchy to democracy in Nepal.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The transition from monarchy to democracy in Nepal was a complex process shaped by historical, political, and social factors. Nepal was a Hindu kingdom for centuries and later became a constitutional monarchy. Despite the existence of a monarchy, demands for a more democratic and responsive government persisted among political parties and the common populace. The situation escalated in 2002 when King Gyanendra dissolved parliament and dismissed the elected government, effectively ending even the limited democracy. In response, a strong pro-democracy movement emerged, with the Maoists advocating for radical change. In 2006, a popular uprising forced the king to relinquish power, leading to the establishment of a democratic government. The abolition of the monarchy was solidified in 2008 when Nepal was declared a federal democratic republic. It marks a

significant shift from authoritarian rule toward democratic governance, showcasing the people's desire for representation and participation in political affairs.

Key Points: Historical context of Hindu monarchy-1980's pro-democracy movement-2002 king's decision to dissolve parliament and government-Role of Maoists and civil unrest-2006 people's movement leading to king's concession-2008 abolition of monarchy and establishment of a republic.

Section E

Question 21. Highlight any three factors that you think are responsible for the victory of National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in 2019 election continuously for the second time.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The victory of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) in the 2019 elections can be attributed to several crucial factors. Firstly, the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi played a significant role, as he was able to present a strong narrative of development and national security, resonating with a broad spectrum of voters. Secondly, Modi's government made swift and impactful decisions in the social sector, foreign policy, and economic policy, which appealed to the electorate looking for decisive governance. Lastly, the BJP's strategic use of coalition politics allowed them to maintain stability while retaining their ideological platform, demonstrating an ability to govern effectively with regional partners despite ideological differences. This blend of leadership, policy effectiveness, and coalition dynamics solidified NDA's position and contributed to their resounding success in the elections.

Key Points: Modi's charismatic leadership and strong narrative, Rapid and impactful decisions in social, economic, and foreign policy, Effective coalition politics allowing stability and ideological retention

Question 22. Highlight any three issues that affected the Indian politics after 1989.

[6 Marks]

Answer: After 1989, Indian politics faced several significant issues, among which the Mandal issue was paramount. The recommendation of the Mandal Commission to provide reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) ignited widespread debates and protests, deeply polarizing society along caste lines. Secondly, the shift in economic policy marked by the introduction of structural adjustment programs initiated by Rajiv Gandhi transformed India's economy, leading to both growth and increasing inequality, stirring political unrest. Lastly, the North-East region experienced heightened tensions due to demands for autonomy and secessionist movements, exacerbated by conflicts with 'outsiders,' further complicating the political landscape. These issues not only shaped public discourse but also led to realignments in political parties and voter behavior.

Key Points: Mandal issue: caste-based reservations and protests; Economic policy changes: structural adjustment programs and resulting inequalities; North-East tensions: demands for autonomy, secessionist movements, and opposition to outsiders.

Question 23. Evaluate any three benefits of globalisation.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation has brought several significant benefits. First, it has promoted economic growth by enhancing trade among nations. When countries specialize in producing goods they make best, overall efficiency increases, benefiting global trade. Second, globalisation fosters cultural exchange, allowing diverse cultures to interact and enrich each other, leading to greater understanding and tolerance among people. Lastly, it improves access to technology and knowledge. Countries can adopt innovations developed elsewhere, thus accelerating progress and improving living standards worldwide. Overall, the interconnectedness brought by globalisation has enabled growth, cultural enrichment, and technological advancement.

Key Points: Economic growth through trade specialization; Cultural exchange leading to understanding; Access to technology and innovations

Question 24. Evaluate any three effects of globalisation on the role of state in developing countries.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation has significantly transformed the role of states in developing countries, leading to various political, economic, and social effects. Firstly, there is an erosion of state capacity; governments often find it challenging to enforce regulations as multinational companies operate across borders, prioritizing profit over social welfare. This development limits the ability of states to defend the interests of marginalized populations, widening the gap between the wealthy and the poor. Secondly, globalisation introduces competition that forces states to adopt market-friendly policies, sometimes at the expense of local industries and worker rights. This shift can undermine traditional welfare state functions, leading to insufficient support for disadvantaged citizens. Lastly, while globalisation may weaken some aspects of state sovereignty, it can also lead states to enhance their roles in securing national interests, enforcing laws, and maintaining order amidst global pressures. Therefore, while globalisation presents challenges, it also prompts states to adapt and redefine their roles in the global framework.

Key Points: Erosion of state capacity; Governments face challenges in regulating multinational companies; Widening inequality between rich and poor; Adoption of market-friendly policies; Undermining of local industries; Pressure to enhance roles in maintaining order; Adaptation of states to global pressures