CBSE EXAMINATION PAPER-2022

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Solved)

Time allowed : 3 hours | Maximum Marks : 56

General Instructions :

Read the following instructions carefully and follow them :

i. This question paper contains **22 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 7** are very short answer

v. **Section C** – questions number **8 to 16** are short answer

vi. **Section D** – questions number **17 to 18** are long answer type i

vii. **Section E** – questions number **19 to 22** 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 to which B.P. Mandal, the Chairman of Mandal Commission, belonged.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Answer: B.P. Mandal belonged to Bihar State. As per the political map and the information given in the case passage, Bihar is marked as (B). Thus, the State to which B.P. Mandal belonged is Bihar, labeled as (B) in the map.

Key Points: B.P. Mandal belonged to Bihar - Bihar is represented by (B) - Identified Bihar from the political outline map as per case information

(2)

The State where Somnath Temple is situated.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The Somnath Temple is located in the State of Gujarat. According to the information given, identify the State marked as (B) on the map as Gujarat because Somnath Temple is a famous temple situated there.

Step 1: Somnath Temple is a well-known temple in Gujarat.

Step 2: From the map information, locate (B) which corresponds to Gujarat.

Therefore, the State where Somnath Temple is situated is Gujarat marked as (B).

Key Points: Somnath Temple located in Gujarat - Gujarat marked as (B) on the map - Use information about famous temples to identify States

(3)

The State where Bahujan Samaj Party formed the government.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Answer: The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) formed the government in Uttar Pradesh. As per the map and election information, Uttar Pradesh is marked with the letter corresponding to BSP's victory. BSP is known for its influence in Uttar Pradesh, which is also indicated in the case paragraph stating political party control in states. Hence, the state marked as (B) is Uttar Pradesh where BSP formed the government.

Reference: Based on political party information and map indications in the case passage.

Key Points: Bahujan Samaj Party formed government in Uttar Pradesh - BSP's political influence in Uttar Pradesh - State marked as (B) in the map

(4)

The State which was most concerned about the ethnic problems in Sri Lanka.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The State most concerned about the ethnic problems in Sri Lanka is Tamil Nadu (labelled Madras as per the map).
This is because Tamil Nadu shares ethnic ties with Tamils in Sri Lanka and is close geographically to Sri Lanka.
From the passage, Tamil Nadu is mentioned among the southern states and is known for close concern about Sri Lankan ethnic issues.
Hence, the correct State is Tamil Nadu labelled as (C) on the map as per given information.

> **Key Points: Tamil Nadu (Madras) - Ethnic connection with Sri Lanka Tamils - Southern State closest to Sri Lanka**

Section B

Question 2. Name any four member countries of the European Union.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Four member countries of the European Union are Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. The EU, established by the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, has expanded over the years, currently consisting of 27 member states. These nations collaborate on various political and economic matters, including adopting a common currency, the Euro, which was introduced in 2002. The EU aims to increase cooperation among its members and promote peace and stability in Europe.

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

Question 3. Highlight any two political consequences of globalisation.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation has significant political consequences, one of which is the weakening of state sovereignty. As global capital flows and international agreements proliferate, the power of the state to regulate its economy diminishes. Additionally, globalisation can lead to increased criticism and resistance from both left and right political factions, as many perceive it as exacerbating inequality and threatening cultural identities. These reactions shape domestic and international political landscapes.

Key Points: Weakening of state sovereignty; Increased criticism and resistance from political factions

Question 4. Analyse any two reasons for the resistance to globalisation.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Two significant reasons for resistance to globalisation are economic inequality and cultural erosion. Critics argue that globalisation benefits only a small elite, widening the gap between the rich and poor, as wealth becomes concentrated among a few. This economic disparity undermines the ability of states to support their vulnerable populations. Additionally, globalisation often leads to the dilution of local cultures, prompting fears of cultural homogenization as global capitalist values overpower traditional practices and identities.

Key Points: Economic inequality; Concentration of wealth; Weakening state protection; Cultural erosion; Fear of homogenization.

Question 5. Highlight any two advantages of globalisation to India.

[1 Marks]

Answer: Globalisation has greatly benefited India by enhancing economic growth and increasing access to foreign investments. Firstly, it has led to the influx of foreign capital, which has fueled various sectors such as technology and infrastructure. Secondly, globalisation has opened up markets, allowing Indian products to reach international consumers, resulting in increased exports and job creation. This has not only improved India's economy but also elevated its global standing.

Key Points: Increased foreign investment-Enhanced economic growth-Access to international markets

Question 6. Assess the impact of national emergency declared in 1975 on the people of India.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The national emergency declared on June 25, 1975, had profound implications for the people of India. It curtailed civil liberties, imposed censorship, and led to political repression, resulting in widespread fear among citizens. The government justified the emergency by citing internal disturbances and threats to national integrity. However, this period is marked by significant socio-political upheaval. Ultimately, the emergency ended in 1977 with a political backlash against the Congress party, reshaping India's democratic landscape.

Key Points: Curtailment of civil liberties-Censorship and political repression-Widespread fear among citizens-Justification based on internal disturbances-Political backlash against Congress in 1977-Impact on Indian democracy.

Question 7. Analyse any two reasons that led to the economic crisis after the 1971 election.

[1 Marks]

Answer: The economic crisis after the 1971 election can be attributed to two main reasons. Firstly, the Bangladesh crisis strained India's economy significantly, causing around eight million refugees to migrate to India, which added to the already high unemployment rates and low industrial growth. Secondly, agricultural productivity declined sharply due to failed monsoons in 1972-1973, leading to an 8% drop in food grain output. These factors collectively intensified economic hardships in the country.

> **Key Points: Bangladesh crisis increased strain on India's economy; High unemployment and low industrial growth; Failed monsoons led to agricultural decline; 8% drop in food grain output; Economic hardships intensified.**

Section C

Question 8. Highlight any two political consequences of globalization.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Globalization has significantly impacted the political landscape in various ways. Firstly, it has led to the weakening of state sovereignty, as national governments often find their power diluted by global economic forces. This means that states may struggle to protect the interests of their citizens, particularly the poor, against the aggressive trends of capitalism that favor the wealthy. Secondly, globalization has generated increased political resistance, with critics across the political spectrum expressing their concerns regarding economic inequality and cultural erosion. This dissent reflects a broader apprehension over how global integration can undermine local governance and cultural identities, prompting movements that oppose unchecked globalization.

> **Key Points: Weakening of state sovereignty-Impact on economic inequality-Political resistance to globalization**

Question 9. Name any four member countries of the European Union.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The European Union (EU) currently consists of 27 member countries that collaborate on various political and economic issues. Four member countries of the EU include Germany, France, Italy, and Spain. Germany is one of the founding members and plays a significant economic and political role within the union. France is notable for its cultural influence and strong agricultural policies. Italy contributes through its robust economy and rich historical ties, while Spain, which joined the EU in 1986, adds diversity to the union's cultural and economic landscape.

Key Points: Germany as a founding member-Germany's economic role-France's cultural influence-Italy's economy and history-Spain's contribution and diversity

Question 10. Highlight any two advantages of globalization to India.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Globalization has brought significant advantages to India, primarily through enhanced trade and foreign investment. Firstly, globalization has opened up Indian markets to the global economy, which has increased trade opportunities for Indian businesses. This accessibility enables Indian exporters to reach larger markets, thus increasing their competitiveness and boosting economic growth. Secondly, foreign direct investment (FDI) has surged due to globalization, inviting multinational corporations to invest in India. This influx of FDI not only provides capital but also brings in advanced technology and managerial practices, enhancing productivity in various sectors. Overall, globalization fosters economic growth while promoting cultural exchange and collaboration.

Key Points: Increased trade opportunities; Surge in foreign direct investment; Enhanced competitiveness of Indian businesses; Access to advanced technology; Promotion of cultural exchange

Question 11. Analyse any two reasons for the resistance to globalization.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Resistance to globalization is driven by various concerns, primarily economic instability and cultural preservation. Economically, critics argue that globalization favors the wealthy and contributes to widening inequality, making it difficult for poorer nations and communities to thrive. They advocate for self-reliance and protectionist policies to safeguard local economies. Culturally, there is a fear of losing traditional values and identities due to the dominance of Western consumer culture. This apprehension encourages movements that seek to protect and promote local customs within a globalized world.

Key Points: Economic inequality concerns; push for self-reliance and protectionism; fear of cultural loss; importance of preserving traditional values; emergence of anti-globalization movements

Question 12.

Highlight the purpose of 'Marshall Plan'.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The Marshall Plan, officially known as the European Recovery Program, aimed to provide economic assistance to European countries devastated by World War II. Launched in

1948, it sought to rebuild war-torn Europe, prevent the spread of communism by stabilizing economies, and foster political stability through economic recovery. The United States allocated massive financial aid to facilitate reconstruction and promote European integration. By doing so, the Marshall Plan not only aimed for economic recovery but also for establishing a cooperative framework among Western European nations.

> Key Points: Economic assistance to rebuild post-war Europe; Prevent communism by stabilizing economies; Foster political stability through recovery; Promote European integration; Establish cooperation among Western European nations.

Question 13.

Name any four countries that established 'ASEAN'.

[2 Marks]

Answer: ASEAN, or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, was established in 1967 by five founding countries: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. These nations came together by signing the Bangkok Declaration, with the aim of promoting economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region. The establishment of ASEAN was a significant political and economic collaboration among these countries, reflecting their commitment to maintaining peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

> Key Points: Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines-Singapore-Thailand

Question 14.

Explain the meaning of Integral Humanism' as propounded by Deendayal Upadhyaya.

[2 Marks]

Answer: Integral Humanism, conceived by Deendayal Upadhyaya, emphasizes the inherent dignity of all human beings and their potential. It posits that each person, regardless of their background or circumstances, has intrinsic value and should be treated with respect. Upadhyaya advocates for a holistic approach to human development, where economic, social, and spiritual dimensions are integrated. This philosophy challenges materialism, promoting justice through equal opportunities for cultivating individual talents and addressing societal issues like caste, inequality, and communalism. Integral Humanism aims to foster national unity and cultural identity in India by advocating for a shared ethical foundation that transcends mere political mobilization.

> Key Points: 1. Emphasis on the dignity of human beings. 2. Holistic approach to development integrating economic, social, and spiritual aspects. 3. Advocacy for justice

and equal opportunities. 4. Challenges materialism and social inequalities. 5. Promotes national unity and cultural identity in India.

Question 15.

Assess the impact of national emergency, declared in 1975, on the people of India.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The national emergency declared in 1975 had profound impacts on the people of India. It meant the suspension of fundamental rights, giving the government sweeping powers to arrest opposition leaders and curtail civil liberties. Politically, it resulted in a significant suppression of dissent, with many activists imprisoned and media censorship imposed. This period reshaped party politics, as opposition to the Congress intensified, culminating in its defeat in the 1977 elections. The portrayal of Emergency as a period of fear serves as a lesson on the fragility of democracy in India and the importance of safeguarding civil rights and political freedoms.

Key Points: Suspension of fundamental rights-Curtailment of civil liberties-Imprisonment of opposition leaders-Media censorship-Shift in party politics-Intensified opposition to Congress-Consequences experienced in post-Emergency elections-Lessons on the fragility of democracy

Question 16.

Analyse any two reasons that led to the economic crisis after the 1971 election.

[2 Marks]

Answer: The economic crisis after the 1971 election can be attributed to two main reasons: first, the fallout from the Bangladesh crisis in 1971, which caused a significant drain on India's resources. The influx of nearly eight million refugees strained the economy, creating additional demands on food, housing, and public services. Second, the failure of the Congress government to fulfill its 'garibi hatao' slogan led to widespread disenchantment among the populace, resulting in social unrest that further destabilized the economy. This combination of external pressures and internal dissatisfaction greatly hindered economic recovery during this period.

Key Points: Bangladesh crisis led to refugee influx; economic strain on resources; failure to address poverty; social unrest; economic instability.

Section D

Question 17. Evaluate the importance of any two objectives of ASEAN.

[4 Marks]

Answer: ASEAN, or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, plays a crucial role in fostering regional stability and economic growth. Two significant objectives of ASEAN are to promote regional peace and stability and to establish a common market among member states. The first objective is vital as it encourages dialogue and diplomacy, allowing nations to resolve conflicts peacefully, which has been evident in its mediation efforts during the Cambodian conflict and the East Timor crisis. The second objective focuses on economic cooperation, which aims to create a common market and production base. This facilitates trade and investment within the region, enhancing economic growth and integration, thus making ASEAN an increasingly attractive partner for larger economies like India and China. The collective economic strength of ASEAN also allows member countries to negotiate better positions on the global stage and compete with economic powers like the EU and the US. Overall, these objectives have significantly contributed to ASEAN's growing influence in the international community.

> **Key Points: Promote regional peace and stability; Establish a common market; Mediation in conflicts like Cambodian and East Timor crises; Economic cooperation enhances trade and investment; Strengthen ASEAN's global negotiating position.**

Question 18. Describe any four important events of the Indian politics from 1989 to 1993.

[4 Marks]

Answer: The period from 1989 to 1993 marked significant political upheavals in India. Firstly, the 1989 general elections led to the Congress Party's defeat, drastically reducing their Lok Sabha seats from 415 to 197. This shift signified the beginning of coalition politics in India, as no single party attained a majority. Secondly, the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) marked a pivotal moment, as they formed a government under Prime Minister V.P. Singh. Thirdly, the Ram Janmabhoomi movement gained momentum during this era, culminating in the demolition of the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in 1992, which severely impacted communal harmony. Lastly, the economic reforms initiated by the Congress government under P. V. Narasimha Rao in 1991, aimed at liberalizing the Indian economy, reshaped the economic landscape and boosted growth. Each of these events contributed to redefining the trajectory of Indian politics and governance.

> **Key Points: Defeat of the Congress in 1989 elections, beginning of coalition politics, rise of BJP and V.P. Singh's government, Ram Janmabhoomi movement and Babri Masjid demolition in 1992, P. V. Narasimha Rao's economic reforms in 1991.**

Section E

Question 19. Why could democracy not succeed in Pakistan? Analyze any three reasons.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Democracy in Pakistan has faced numerous challenges leading to its inability to establish a stable system of governance. Firstly, the military's dominance has historically undermined democratic processes. The military often justifies its role by claiming that political parties can threaten national security, particularly due to ongoing conflicts with India, which has allowed for military rule to persist. Secondly, the powerful landowning elite and clergy have manipulated political dynamics, leading to frequent governmental overthrows and civil unrest. Their vested interests often conflict with democratic values, perpetuating cycles of instability. Lastly, external influences, particularly from Western nations, have prioritized military stability over democratic governance, providing tacit support for authoritarian rule and neglecting the development of genuine democratic institutions. This lack of international advocacy for democracy has weakened civil society and allowed military control to prevail, thus obstructing democratic progress in Pakistan.

> **Key Points: Military dominance over political affairs; Influence of landowning aristocracy and clergy; Lack of genuine international support for democracy**

Question 20.

"There is widespread support for democracy in all the Asian countries." Support the statement with examples from any three countries.

[6 Marks]

Answer: Democracy has garnered significant support across several countries in Asia, as demonstrated by a recent survey. In Bangladesh, 69% of citizens express a preference for democracy over alternative governance models, indicating a robust endorsement of democratic values. Similarly, in Sri Lanka, the support is even higher at 71%, reflecting a deep-rooted belief in democratic processes among the population. Nepal also shows notable support, with 62% of citizens favoring democracy. These statistics highlight the growing legitimacy of democratic governance in South Asia, underscoring that a demographic cross-section, regardless of socio-economic status, believes in its effectiveness. Pakistan, however, shows a lower support rate at 37%, suggesting varying democratic evolution and challenges in different contexts. The overall trend indicates that democracy is increasingly favored across diverse populations in the region, which was once thought to only thrive in wealthier nations. This is a promising sign for the future of democratic institutions in Asia.

> **Key Points: Widespread support for democracy in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal; 69% support in Bangladesh, 71% in Sri Lanka, 62% in Nepal; Pakistan's lower support at 37%; challenges in democratic evolution; significant shift from the belief that democracy only thrives in prosperous nations.**

Question 21. Explain any three factors that influenced the results of the 1971 election in India.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The 1971 Lok Sabha elections in India were pivotal, reflecting various underlying factors. Firstly, the exemplary performance of the Congress(R)-CPI alliance played a crucial role as they secured a significant majority of 375 seats, substantially reviving confidence in the Congress leadership under Indira Gandhi. Secondly, the strategic political alliances formed by Indira Gandhi, particularly with parties like the CPI and DMK, helped consolidate votes that otherwise could have been split among non-Congress factions. Finally, the emphasis on social welfare programs and pro-poor policies fostered an image of a government committed to socialist ideals, further attracting voter support amid economic challenges. These three factors together contributed significantly to Indira Gandhi's historic victory in the 1971 elections.

> **Key Points: Congress(R)-CPI alliance success; strategic alliances minimizing voter split; emphasis on social welfare and socialist policies**

Question 22. Explain any three reasons that led to the split in the Congress Party in 1969.

[6 Marks]

Answer: The split in the Congress Party in 1969 can be attributed to several key factors. Firstly, there was a significant ideological divide between the factions led by Indira Gandhi and the so-called 'syndicate'. The 'syndicate' favored a more traditional approach, whereas Indira Gandhi introduced radical socialist policies aimed at addressing poverty and inequality, presenting herself as the champion of progressive ideals. Secondly, the growing dissent within the party highlighted issues of leadership and governance, with younger leaders increasingly questioning the existing leadership's strategies. The obsolete concepts held by older leaders clashed with the new ideological aspirations of Indira's faction. Lastly, the external political landscape was shifting, as various regional and socialist parties emerged, challenging the Congress's dominance. This fragmentation of political loyalty led to an erosion of Congress's traditional base, compelling members to choose sides between the Old Congress (Congress Organisation) and the New Congress (Congress Requisitionists) under Indira Gandhi. Together, these factors created an environment ripe for the historical split that ultimately weakened the party's unity and coherence.

> **Key Points: Ideological divide between Indira Gandhi and the 'syndicate'-Leadership and governance issues within the party-Impact of emerging regional and socialist parties on Congress's political base**
