

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 **21 questions**. All questions are **compulsory**.
- ii. This question paper is divided into **4 sections**.
- iii. **Section A** – questions number **1 to 6** are very short answer
- iv. **Section B** – questions number **7 to 15** are short answer
- v. **Section C** – questions number **16 to 17** are long answer type i
- vi. **Section D** – questions number **18 to 21** 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. 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.

Question 2. 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.

Question 3. 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.

Question 4. 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.

Question 5. 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.

Question 6. 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.

Section B

Question 7. 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.

Question 8. 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.

Question 9. 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.

Question 10. 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.

Question 11.

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.

Question 12.

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.

Question 13.

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.

Question 14.

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.

Question 15.

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.

Section C

Question 16. 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.

Question 17. 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.

Section D

Question 18. 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.

Question 19.

"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.

Question 20. 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.

Question 21. 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.

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