

CBSE 12 (2013) POLITICAL SCIENCE

1. U.N security have 5 permanent and 10 non-permanent members.
2. The constitution of India was ready and signed on 26 November 1949 by members of the Constituent assembly. And it came into effect on 26 January 1950.
3. After the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri, Morarji Desai and Indira Gandhi contested against one another to become leader of the congress parliamentary party.
4. “9/11” refers to the terrorist attack on world trade center in USA on September 11, 2001.
5. Chipko Movement
6. When India got independence on 15 August 1947 there were about 562 princely states. Mostly Indian states were integrated with India and rulers of princely states. This integration was preceded by an assurance that after the dissolution of princely rule the then ruler’s families would be allowed to retain certain private property and given a grant in heredity or government allowance, measured on the basis of the extent, revenue and potential of the merging stat. this grant was called the Privy Purse.
7. According to the ‘Two Nation Theory’ advanced by the Muslim league, India consisted of not one but two ‘people’ Hindus and Muslims.
8. Its activities are focused on the developing countries.
9. ASEAN stands for ‘Association of South-East Asian Nations’.
10. To resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana, a commission would be established.
11. (i) Hyderabad
(ii) Junagarh
(iii) Manipur
(iv) Jammu & Kashmir
12. There are two models of development i.e., capitalist model or liberal model and socialist model. But India did not accept any one of the two models. India adopted neither capitalistic model nor socialist model. India adopted “mixed economy”. In ‘mixed economy’ public sector and private sector go together.
13.
 - (i) The struggle for the independence of Bangladesh started when West Pakistan did not allow the Awami league, a party of East Pakistan, to prove its majority and form the government. This enraged the East Pakistan and they rebelled which was dealt with by an army crackdown.

(ii) The people of this region resented the domination of western Pakistan and the imposition of the Urdu language. They began protests against the unfair treatment meted out to the Bengali culture and language.

14. After II World War two hostile power blocs (Anglo - America Bloc and Communist Block) came into existence in the world. Most of the countries were members of one bloc or other. But India did not join any bloc but decided to follow their independent foreign policy. Thus adopted the policy of Non-alignment and to maintain friendly relation with both the bloc.

15.

(i) It recommended reservation of 27% jobs for other backward classes in government services, government aided firms in the private sector, universities and affiliated colleges.

(ii) Surplus land should be allotted to the landless of other backward classes.

16. International Organization like the U.N. required because:

(i) To maintain international peace and security.

(ii) To develop friendly relations among nations.

(iii) To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural and humanitarian character and to promote respect for human rights and humanitarian freedoms.

(iv) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

17.

(i) It demanded ending zonal restrictions on movements of food grains.

(ii) It demanded writing off government levies payable by farmers of Punjab for provision of canals.

18. Soviet union (USSR) and U.S.A were the two superpowers responsible for cold war. After the disintegration of Berlin wall the world became 'UNIPOLAR'.

19. The process of transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic system. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and East Europe that was influenced by the World Bank and the IMF came to be known as 'Shock Therapy'.

20. Traditional security mainly concerned with the national security. Traditional security relates only to extremely dangerous threats. Threats that could so endanger the core value of the whole country.

21.

(i) The institutional architecture of the American state itself, i.e., they follow a system of division of powers between the three organs of the government.

(ii) The open nature of American society and political culture, i.e., the American mass media may promote or impose a particular issue on domestic public opinion but never opposed the purposes and methods of government in American political culture.

(iii) The most important constraint is that there is only one organisation NATO, in the international system that can moderate the exercise of American power today.

(any two)

22.

First Five year plan

Second Five year plan

(i) First Five year plan mainly emphasis on agrarian sector including investment in dams & irrigation.

(i) The Second Five year plan emphasis on structural transformation by making changes slowly in this direction.

(ii) The First Five year plan spoke about patience in its application

(ii) While Second Five year plan stressed on heavy industries.

23. Emergency was imposed for the first time in India by Indira Gandhi. There were different views on emergency some supported the congress and said that it was necessary to control the internal disturbances and mentioned the unity of nation. Some criticised the emergency as being against the basic concept of democracy.

(i) Even after such criticism, it is to be noticed that normal democratic functioning was resumed within a short period of time. Therefore one lesson of emergency is that it is extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.

(ii) The second lesson, we derived from emergency is that is brought out some differences and questions regarding the emergency provision in the constitution that have been rectified since then.

(iii) The third lesson was that the emergency made everyone more aware of the value of civil liberties. The courts too, have taken an active role after the emergency in protecting the civil liberties of the individuals.

24. The first prime minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru was the ‘Chief Architect’ of India’s foreign policy. Its major objectives of Nehru’s foreign policy were to:

(a) Pressure the hard earned sovereignty.

(b) Protect territorial integrity, and

(c) Promote rapid economic development.

As a nation, India was born in the backdrop of the world war so it decided to conduct its foreign relations with an aim to respect the sovereignty of all other nations and to achieve security through the maintenance of peace.

“This aim finds an echo in the directive principles of state policy”.

25. New sources of threat to security are:

(i) Terrorism refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and indiscriminately. International terrorism involves the citizens of territory of more than one country.

(ii) Human Rights In majority of the countries of world human rights are not available to all human beings. Hence, violations of human rights are also threat to human security.

(iii) Global poverty is another source of insecurity. World population - now at 650crs - will reach 700 to 800crs within 25years and may eventually level out at 900 to 1000crs. High per capita income and low population growth make rich states or rich social groups get richer, whereas low per capita incomes and high population growth reinforce each other to make poor states and poor groups get poorer.

(iv) Health Epidemics such as HIV-AIDS, bird flu, and severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) have rapidly spread across countries through migration business, tourism and military operation.

26.

- (i) To create a common market and production base within ASEAN.
- (ii) To aid social and economic development in the region.
- (iii) To improve the existing ASEAN dispute settlement mechanism.
- (iv) To focus on creating a free trade area for investment, labour and services.

27.

- (i) The internal weakness of soviet political and economic institutions which failed to meet the aspirations of the people, were responsible for the collapse of the systems.
- (ii) Immediate cause for the collapse of U.S.S.R was the rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty within various union republics such as Russia and the Baltic republics.

28.

- (i) The contemporary globalization referred to as 'Global Capitalism' helps make the rich richer and the poor poorer.
- (ii) In political terms there is a fear, i.e., weakening of the state which leads to a reduction in the capacity of the state to protect the interests of the poor.
- (iii) The left wing fears that economically it affects self-reliance.
- (iv) Culturally they are worried that traditional culture will be harmed and people will lose their age-old values.

29. Dalit Panthers were formed in Maharashtra in 1972.

Activities of Dalit panthers:

- (i) Dalit panthers mostly centered around fighting increasing atrocities on Dalit in various parts of the states.
- (ii) The larger ideological agenda of the panthers was to destroy the caste system and to build an organization of all oppressed sections like the landless poor peasants and urban industrial workers along with Dalit.
- (iii) The movement provided a platform for Dalit educated youth to use their creativity as a protest activity.

30.

- (i) D - Spain
- (ii) A - Germany
- (iii) B & C - Ukraine & Romania

31.

- (i) BAMCEF – Backward and Minority Communities Employees Federation was formed by Kanshi Ram.
- (ii) BSP – Bahujan Samaj Party.
- (iii) Buddhism and Jainism
- (iv) Bahujans constituted the majority of the population .

32. The super powers have military alliances with smaller countries because:

(i) The smaller allies like countries of newly independent states in Asia and Africa possess vital resources such as oil, gas and minerals. They are the basic source for their fast development.

(ii) The territories (Land & Sea) of smaller allies could be used for military bases. for e.g. USA set up its military bloc in Iran and Afghanistan. Soviet Union set up its military bases in Poland and Cuba.

(iii) These countries were also used for spying purposes which helped them to check others development.

33.

(i) Communal riots: in the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into “communal zones”.

(ii) Social sufferings: people went through immense sufferings. They were forced to abandon their homes and move across the border. Minorities on both sides of the border fled their homes and often secured temporary shelter in “refugee camps”. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border.

(iii) In many cases women were killed by their own family members to preserve the family honour. Many children were separated from their parents. Those who did manage to cross the border found that they had no home. Hence, for lakhs of these “refugees” the country’s freedom meant life in “refugee camps”.

34. India has 2 very positive stand on environmental issues and plays 2 dominating role among the Asian countries. India signed and ratified the 1997 Kyoto protocol in August 2002. following the principles of common but differentiated responsibility. India feels this contravenes the very spirit of UNFCCC. Neither does it seem fair to impose restrictions on India when the country’s rise in per capita carbon emissions by 2030 is likely to still represent less than half of world average. Besides, the Indian government is already participating in global efforts through a number of programs. For example, India’s

(i) National Auto-Fuel policy mandates cleaner fuels for vehicles.

(ii) The electricity act of 2003 encourages the use of renewable energy.

35. The Emergency and the period around it can be described a period of constitutional crisis because (i) it had its origins in the constitutional battle over the jurisdiction of the parliament & the judiciary.

(ii) On the other hand, it was also a period of political crisis. The party in power had absolute majority and yet, its leadership decided to suspend the democratic process.

(iii) The makers of India’s constitution trusted that all political parties would basically abide by the democratic norm. Even during the emergency when the government would use extraordinary powers, its use would be within the norms of the rule of law.

This expectation led to the wide and open ended powers given to the government in times of emergency. These were abused during the emergency. This political crisis was more serious than the constitutional crisis.