**B**



**HY/PSAK/1220/B 22/11/2020**

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| **HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION (2020-2021)** | |
| **Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE (ANSWER KEY)**  **Grade: XII** | Max. Marks: 80Time: 3 hrs |
| ***General Instructions:***   * All Questions are Compulsory. * Section A has 16 Objective Type Questions of 1 mark each. * Section B has 2 passage –based questions 17 and 18 having Multiple Choice Questions of 1 mark each. * Section C Question numbers 19-22 carries 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 40 words each. * Section D Question numbers 23-27 carries 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 100 words each. * Section E Question numbers 28-29 pertain to map and cartoon questions carrying 5 marks each to be answered accordingly. * Section F Question numbers 30-32 carries 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should not exceed 150words each. | |

SECTION A

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| 1  c | Which among the following statements about South Asia is wrong?  All the countries in South Asia are democratic. | 1 |
| 2 | The joint enunciation of Panchsheel, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, by the Indian Prime Minister Nehru and the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  29 April 1954 | 1 |
| 3  b | Over the years, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Singapore, and Thailand joined ASEAN taking its strength to ten.  False | 1 |
| 4  d | India made earnest efforts for the early realization of freedom of Indonesia from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regime.  Dutch colonial | 1 |
| 5  c | Choose the correct statement-  ‘Make in India’ scheme in technology and science is another milestone of Indian economy. | 1 |
| 6  a.  b.  c.  d. | Write ‘true’ or ‘false’ against each of these statements  Non-alignment allowed India to gain assistance both from USA and USSR. FALSE  India’s relationship with her neighbors has been strained from the beginning. .FALSE  The cold war has affected the relationship between India and Pakistan. TRUE  The treaty of Peace and Friendship in 1971 was the result of India’s closeness to USA  FALSE.. | 1 |
| 7  .b. | During Chinese invasion on India from the east the Chinese managed to advance nearly to the entry point of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Assam plains | 1 |
| 8  a  b  c  d | Match the following  J.P.Narayan i. first prime minister belonged to non-congress B. Morarji Desai ii. Call for ‘Total Revolution’  Ch. Charan Singh iii. Remained Prime Minister for four months only  Jagjiwan Ram iv.) Leader of ‘Congress for Democracy’ | 1 |
| 9  c | The International Labour Organization (ILO), founded in October 1919 with its headquarter in  Geneva, Switzerland | 1 |
| 10 | ARF was established in the year 1993. | 1 |
| 11.  c. | Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false? Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam were supported by the SAARC countries. | 1 |
| 12  b. | Congress retained many seats in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during elections of 1977.  Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Orissa | 1 |
| 13.  b.  c.  d.  14  d | Choose the incorrect option.  K. Kamraj, former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh  In 1992, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution. The resolution reflected three main complaints: Strike odd one out  Veto power is undemocratic in nature | 1  1 |
| 15  a | Choose the correct option-  The US created a new collective security structure under NATO | 1 |
|  |  |  |
| 16  a) | Choose the correct answer-  Nepal and Bhutan, as well as Bangladesh and Myanmar, have had disagreements in the past over the migration of ethnic communities in their countries. | 1 |
|  | SECTION B |  |
| 17 | . Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:  The era of Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization from the early 1990’s , is attributed to the emergence of a competitive market society encompassing all important sectors of economy, society and polity thus paving the way for the “Third Democratic Upsurge’. The Democratic Upsurge represents a competitive electoral market which is based not on the principle of survival of the fittest but rather the survival of the ablest. It underlines three shifts in India’s electoral market: from State to Market, from Government to Governance, from State as Controller to State as Facilitator. Moreover, the Third Democratic Upsurge seeks to promote the participation of the youth who constitute a significant chunk of Indian society as the real game changers in view of their increasing electoral preference for both development and governance in India’s contemporary democratic politics.  1 The early 1990 saw the era of-----  a) Liberalization  b) Privatization  c) Globalization  d) All of the above  2 The “Third Democratic Upsurge” is based on the principle of\_\_\_\_\_\_  a) Survival of the fittest  b) Survival of the meanest  c) Survival of the fierce  d) Survival of the ablest  3 How many “Democratic Upsurges” are identified in post-independence history of India?  a) 1  b) 2  c) 3  d) 4  4 The ‘Third Democratic Upsurge” seeks to promote the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who constitute a significant chunk of Indian society.  a) Participation of Student  b) Participation of Opposition Leaders  c) Opposition of Senior Citizens  d) None of these | (1+1+1+1=4) |
| 18 | Observe the above cartoon and answer the following:  a) Name the two leaders.  b) Where are the leaders sitting?  c) Imagine any one problem they might be discussing.  d) India conducted nuclear explosion in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.    SOURCE WITH OPINIONS | 4 |
|  | SECTION C |  |
| 19 | Explain the ideas of ‘Ram Manohar Lohia.’ Briefly. .(Refer Reference material by CBSE) | 2 |
| 20 | Name the three principles on which Integral Humanism is based on. .(Refer Reference material by CBSE) | 2 |
| 21 | Britain’s Prime Minister Tony Blair was America’s partner in the Iraq invasion, and many of the EU’s newer members made up the US led ‘coalition of the willing’ whereas Germany and France opposed American policy. There is also a deep-seated ‘Euro skepticism’ in some parts | 2 |
| 22 | The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. It began in 1985. Unfortunately, due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade (SAFTA) agreement which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. A new chapter of peace and cooperation might evolve in South Asia if all the countries in the region allow free trade across the borders. This is the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs by 20 percent by 2007. | 2 |
|  | SECTION D |  |
| 23 | The Sino-Indian conflict affected the opposition as well. This and the growing rift between China and the Soviet Union created irreconcilable differences within the Communist Party of India (CPI). The pro-USSR faction remained within the CPI and moved towards closer ties with the Congress. The other faction was for sometime closer to China and was against any ties with the Congress. The party split in 1964 and the leaders of the latter faction formed Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPI-M). In the wake of China war, many leaders of what became CPI (M) were arrested for being pro-China. The war with China alerted Indian leadership to the volatile situation in the Northeast region. Apart from being isolated and extremely underdeveloped, this region also presented India with the challenge of national integration and political unity. The process of its reorganisation began soon after the China war. Nagaland was granted statehood; Manipur and Tripura, though Union Territories, were given the right to elect their own legislative assemblies. | 4 |
| 24 | The factional rivalry between the Syndicate and Indira Gandhi came in the open in 1969. Following President Zakir Hussain’s death, the post of President of the India fell vacant that year. Despite Mrs Gandhi’s reservations the ‘syndicate’ managed to nominate her long time opponent and then speaker of the Lok Sabha, N. Sanjeeva Reddy, as the official Congress candidate for the ensuing Presidential elections. Indira Gandhi retaliated by encouraging the then Vice-President, V.V. Giri, to file his nomination as an independent candidate. She also announced several big and popular policy measures like the nationalisation of fourteen leading private banks and the abolition of the ‘privy purse’ or the special privileges given to former princes. Morarji Desai was the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. Congress had seen differences of this kind in the past. But this time both the parties wanted a showdown which took place during the Presidential elections. The then Congress President S. Nijalingappa issued a ‘whip’ asking all the Congress MPs and MLAs to vote in favour of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official candidate of the party. Supporters of Indira Gandhi requisitioned a special meeting of the AICC (that is why this faction came to be known as ‘requisitionists’) but this was refused. After silently supporting V.V. Giri, the Prime Minister openly called for a ‘conscience vote’ which meant that the MPs and MLAs from the Congress should be free to vote the way they want. The election ultimately resulted in the victory of V.V. Giri, the independent candidate, and the defeat of Sanjeeva Reddy, the official Congress candidate. | 4 |
| 25  26 | At the most simple level, globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is, the ability of government to do what they do. All over the world, the old ‘welfare state’ is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens. However, it withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well-being. In place of the welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of multinational companies all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own. At the same time, globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions (law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. States continue to be important..  OR  We said earlier that globalisation has occurred in earlier periods in history in different parts of the world. Flows pertaining to the movement of capital, commodities, ideas and people go back several centuries in Indian history. During the colonial period, as a consequence of Britain’s imperial ambitions, India became an exporter of primary goods and raw materials and a consumer of finished goods. After independence, because of this experience with the British, we decided to make things ourselves rather than relying on others. We also decided not to allow others to export to us so that our own producers could learn to make things. This ‘protectionism’ generated its own problems. While some advances were made in certain arenas, critical sectors such as health, housing and primary education did not receive the attention they deserved. India had a fairly sluggish rate of economic growth. In 1991, responding to a financial crisis and to the desire for higher rates of economic growth, India embarked on a programme of economic reforms that has sought increasingly to de-regulate various sectors including trade and foreign investment. While it may be too early to say how good this has been for India, the ultimate test is not high growth rates as making sure that the benefits of growth are shared so that everyone is better off. An insider’s view of a call centre job Working in a call centre, in fact, can be enlightening in its own way. As you handle calls from Americans, you get an insight into the true American culture. An average American comes out as more lively and honest than we imagine… However, not all calls and conversations are pleasant. You can also receive irate and abusive callers. Sometimes the hatred that they exhibit in their tone on knowing that their call has been routed to India is very stressful. Americans tend to perceive every Indian as one who has denied them their rightful job... One can receive a call, beginning on the lines of “I spoke to a South African a few minutes ago and now I’m speaking to an Indian!” or “Oh gosh, an Indian again! Connect me to an American please...”. It’s difficult to find the right response in situations of this kind. Source: Report by Ranjeetha Urs in The Hindu, 10 January 2005. ‘Gosh, an Indian again!’ Globalisation. | 4  4  4  1+2+2  5 |
|  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | US power cannot be easily checked. First of all, with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the US stands as the only superpower. Its military and economic power allow it to ignore the UN or any other international organisation. Secondly, within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable. As the single largest contributor to the UN, the US has unmatched financial power. The fact that the UN is physically located within the US territory gives Washington additional sources of influence. The US also has many nationals in the UN bureaucracy. In addition, with its veto power the US can stop any moves that it finds annoying or damaging to its interests or the interests of its friends and allies. The power of the US and its veto within the organisation also ensure that Washington has a considerable degree of say in the choice of the Secretary General of the UN. The US can and does use this power to “split” the rest of the world and to reduce opposition to its policies.  OR  India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds. It believes that a strengthened and revitalised UN is desirable in a changing world. India also supports an enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and cooperation among states. India believes that development should be central to the UN’s agenda as it is a vital precondition for the maintenance of international peace and security. One of India’s major concerns has been the composition of the Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly membership has expanded considerably. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. It also argues that an expanded Council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community. We should keep in mind that the membership of the UN Security Council was expanded from 11 to 15 in 1965. But, there was no change in the number of permanent members. Since then, the size of the Council has remained stationary. The fact remains that the overwhelming majority of the UN General Assembly members now are developing countries. Therefore, India argues that they should also have a role in shaping the decisions in the Security Council which affect them. |  | |  | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 30 | Several factors have contributed to Pakistan’s failure in building a stable democracy. The social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. Pakistan’s conflict with India has made the promilitary groups more powerful. These groups have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan are flawed, that Pakistan’s security would be harmed by selfish-minded parties and chaotic democracy, and that the army’s stay in power is, therefore, justified. While democracy has not been fully successful in Pakistan, there has been a strong pro-democracy sentiment in the country. Pakistan has a courageous and relatively free press and a strong human rights movement. OR  Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. Throughout this period, political parties and the common people of Nepal have wanted a more open and responsive system of government. But the king, with the help of the army, retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal. The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement. However, democratic governments had a short and troubled career. During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal. They believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. This led to a violent conflict between the Maoist guerrillas and the armed forces of the king. For some time, there was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists. In 2002, the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government, thus ending even the limited democracy that existed in Nepal. In April 2006, there were massive, country wide, prodemocracy protests. |  | | 31 | US power cannot be easily checked. First of all, with the disappearance of the Soviet Union, the US stands as the only superpower. Its military and economic power allow it to ignore the UN or any other international organisation. Secondly, within the UN, the influence of the US is considerable. 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Therefore, India argues that they should also have a role in shaping the decisions in the Security Council which affect them. | 6 | | 32 | Another crucial development of this period was the first nuclear explosion undertaken by India in May 1974. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India. A significant component of his industrialisation plans was the nuclear programme initiated in the late 1940s under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha. India wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So he pleaded with the superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. However, the nuclear arsenal kept rising. When Communist China conducted nuclear tests in October 1964, the five nuclear weapon powers, the 8 impose the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 on the rest of the world. India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it. When India conducted its first nuclear test, it was termed as peaceful explosion. India argued that it was committed to the policy of using nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. The period when the nuclear test was conducted was a difficult period in domestic politics. Following the Arab-Israel War of 1973, the entire world was affected by the Oil Shock due to the massive hike in the oil prices by the Arab nations. It led to economic turmoil in India resulting in high inflation. As you will read in Chapter Six, many agitations were going on in the country around this time, including a nationwide railway strike. Although there are minor differences among political parties about how to conduct external relations, Indian politics is generally marked by a broad agreement among the parties on national integration, protection of international boundaries, and on questions of national interest.  OR  This brought the agitation to an abrupt stop; strikes were banned; many opposition leaders were put in jail; the political situation became very quiet though tense. Deciding to use its special powers under Emergency provisions, the government suspended the freedom of the Press. Newspapers were asked to get prior approval for all material to be published. This is known as press censorship. Apprehending social and communal disharmony, the government banned Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Jamait-e-Islami. Protests and strikes and public agitations were also disallowed. Most importantly, under the provisions of Emergency, the various Fundamental Rights of citizens stood suspended, including the right of citizens to move the Court for restoring their Fundamental Rights. The government made extensive use of preventive detention. Under this provision, people are arrested and detained not because they have committed any offence, but on the apprehension that they may commit an offence. Using preventive detention acts, the government made large scale arrests during the Emergency. Arrested political workers could not challenge their arrest through habeas corpus petitions. Many cases were filed in the High Courts and the Supreme Court by and on behalf of arrested persons, but the government claimed that it was not even necessary to inform the arrested persons of the reasons and grounds of their arrest. Several High Courts gave judgments that even after the declaration of Emergency the courts could entertain a writ of habeas corpus filed by a person challenging his/her detention. In April 1976, the constitution bench of the Supreme Court over-ruled the High Courts and accepted the government’s plea. It meant that during Emergency the government could take away the citizen’s right to life and liberty. This judgment closed the doors of judiciary for the citizens and is regarded as one of the most controversial judgments of the Supreme Court. | 6(3+3) | |  |  |  | |  |  |  | | 6 | | 32 | Several factors have contributed to Pakistan’s failure in building a stable democracy. The social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government. Pakistan’s conflict with India has made the promilitary groups more powerful. These groups have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan are flawed, that Pakistan’s security would be harmed by selfish-minded parties and chaotic democracy, and that the army’s stay in power is, therefore, justified. While democracy has not been fully successful in Pakistan, there has been a strong pro-democracy sentiment in the country. Pakistan has a courageous and relatively free press and a strong human rights movement. 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