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| **PRE-BOARD 1**  **SET-1(2022-2023)**  **AK** | | | |
| **Subject: POLITICAL SCIENCE**  **Grade: XII** | Max. Marks: 80Time: 3 hrs. | | |
| **Name:** | | **Section:** | **Roll No:** |
| ***General Instructions:***   * I)All questions are compulsory. * II) Question numbers 1-12 are multiple choice questions of one mark each. * III) Question numbers 13-18 are of 2 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 50 words each. * IV) Question numbers 19-23 are of 4 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 100 words each. * V) Question numbers 24-26 are passage, cartoon and map-based questions. Answer accordingly. * VI) Question numbers 27-30 are of 6 marks each. Answers to these questions should not exceed 170 words. * VII) There is an internal choice in 6 marks questions. | | | |

SECTION A

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| 1 | The Prime Minister | 1 |
| 2 | Chagai hills | 1 |
| 3 | The Communist Party of India broke up in 1963 | 1 |
| 4 | Following a policy of neutrality on global issues | 1 |
| 5 | iii, iv, i, ii | 1 |
| 6 | Lipulekh Pass | 1 |
| 7 | NITI Aayog does not ensure the spirit of Cooperative Federalism. | 1 |
| 8 | Mikhail Gorbachev | 1 |
| 9 | (i), (iii) and (iv) | 1 |
| 10 | Political Movement | 1 |
| 11. | Is an informal and cooperative interaction among ASEAN members | 1 |
| 12 | Denmark and Sweden | 1 |
|  | SECTION B | 2 |
| 13 | The UN’s main objectives purposes: i. Maintaining worldwide peace and security. ii. Developing relations among nations. or Fostering cooperation between nations in order to solve economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian international problems. | 2 |
| 14 | Common but differentiated responsibilities mean that 'the states shall cooperate in the spirit of global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth's eco system. | 2 |
| 15 | Nehru envisaged a major role for India in world affairs and especially in Asian affairs. His era was marked by the establishment of contacts between India and other newly independent states in Asia and Africa. Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, Nehru had been an ardent advocate of Asian unity. Under his leadership, India convened the Asian Relations Conference in March 1947, five months ahead of attaining its independence. India made earnest efforts for the early realisation of freedom of Indonesia from the Dutch colonial regime by convening an international conference in 1949 to support its freedom struggle. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa. The AfroAsian conference held in the Indonesian city of Bandung in 1955, commonly known as the Bandung Conference, marked the zenith of India’s engagement with the newly independent Asian and African nations. | 2 |
| 16 | To be abreast with technology and normalize relations with west. | 2 |
| 17 | The 1965 war between India and Pakistan was the second conflict between the two countries over the status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. | 2 |
| 18 | The green revolution led to high productivity of crops through adapted measures, such as (1) increased area under farming, (2) double-cropping, which includes planting two crops rather than one, annually, (3) adoption of HYV of seeds, (4) highly increased use of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides. |  |
|  | SECTION C |  |
| 19 | “China followed its own path in introducing a market economy”. Four suitable arguments are:- a. The Chinese did not go for shock therapy but opened their economy step by step. b. The privatization of agriculture began in 1982 and was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998. c. Trade barriers were eliminated only in special economic zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises. d. In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy. | 4 |
| 20 | While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US, the EU, and Japan. Its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond. b. ASEAN has focused on creating a “Free trade Area for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN. c. ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organization. Its vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community. This builds on the existing ASEAN policy to encourage negotiation over conflict in the region. Thus ASEAN has mediated the end of Cambodian conflict and the east Timor Crisis. d. The current economy strength of ASEAN, especially its economy relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economy such as India and China, makes this an attractive proposition. | 4 |
| 21 | Resource GeopoliticsI. Resource geopolitics is all about who gets what, when, where and how. Resources have provided some of the key means and motives of global European power expansion. They have also been the focus of inter-state rivalry. Western geopolitical thinking about resources has been dominated by the relationship of trade, war and power, at the core of which were overseas resources and maritime navigation. II. The global economy relied on oil for much of the 20th century as a portable and indispensable fuel. The immense wealth associated with oil generates political struggles to control it III. Water is another crucial resource that is relevant to global politics. Regional variations and the increasing scarcity of freshwater in some parts of the world point to the possibility of disagreements over shared water resources as a leading source of conflicts in the 21st century. | 4 |
| 22 | The SAARC countries share the aspiration for democracy. I. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. ii. They prefer democracy over any other form of democracy and think that democracy is suitable for their country iii. Democracy believes in negotiation and discussions iv. It is transparent and provides freedom of expression and public opinion | 4 |
| 23 | Factors that contributed to the dominance of the Congress Party during the early years of independence. I. Congress as social and ideological coalition -It brought together diverse groups, whose interests were often contradictory. Peasants and industrialists, urban dwellers and villagers, workers and owners, middle, lower and upper classes and castes, all found space in the Congress. The Congress was transformed into a rainbow-like social coalition broadly representing India’s diversity in terms of classes and castes, religions and languages and various interests. ii. Tolerance and management of factions This coalition-like character of the Congress gave it an unusual strength. Firstly, a coalition accommodates all those who join it. Therefore, it has to avoid any extreme position and strike a balance on almost all issues. Compromise and inclusiveness are the hallmarks of a coalition. Secondly, in a party that has the nature of a coalition, there is a greater tolerance of internal differences and ambitions of various groups and leaders are accommodated. | 4 |
|  | SECTION D |  |
| 24 | (d) It was the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population. 53. (d) both (A) and (B) 54. (c) Both are correct 55 (b) Several political developments in 1940’ | 1+1+1 +1=4 |
| 25 | (c) India’s regional and national security is paramount 57. (a) United Nations Security Council 58. (c) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty 59. (c) Establishing disarmament and regional peace | 1+1+1 +1=4 |
| 26. | 1) a)—-------Mao Tsetung 2) b)----------Aksai Chin 1+1+1 +1=4 5 3) The Soviet Union remained neutral during the conflict 4) b)-------- Panchsheel Agreement | 1+1+1 +1=4 |
|  | SECTION E |  |
| 27 | ‘India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds.’ i. One of the India’s major concerns has been the composition of Security Council, which has remained largely static while the UN General Assembly Membership has expanded ii. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council. iii. It also argues that can expanded council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community. iv. India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members. v. It also believes that Security Council should have more developing countries in it. vi. India wants to offer its candidature for the permanent seat along with brazil, Japan, Germany and south Africa  OR  ‘The European Union has economic, political and diplomatic, and military influence’. i. The EU is the world’s biggest economy with a GDP of Its currency, the euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. ii. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the United States allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China. iii. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. It also functions as an important bloc in international France, hold permanent seats on the UN Security Council. iv. The EU includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC. This has enabled the EU to influence some US policies such as the current US position on Iran’s nuclear programme. v. Its use of diplomacy, economic investments, and negotiations rather than coercion and military force has been effective as in the case of its dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation. 6 vi. Militarily, the EU’s combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defense is second after the US. vii. It is also the world’s second most important source of space and communications technology. | 6 |
| 28 | Cultural consequences of globalization: I) The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation. The popularity of a burger or blue jeans, some argue, has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life. This leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. II) But sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional. Blue jeans, on the other hand, can go well with a homespun khadi kurta. III) While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect. It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation. B) Political consequences of globalisation: I) Political consequences of globalisation at the most simple level, results in erosion of state capacity, i.e. the ability of the government to do what they do. II) All over the world, ‘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. III) One has to keep in mind that globalization does not always reduce state capacity. State will remain a supreme organisation. Technology may rather enhance the capacity of the state. Thus the cultural and political consequences of globalisation are both negative and positive in nature.  OR  The arguments that have been made against globalization are as follows: I) Contemporary globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer is the argument given by the leftists. II) Since globalization has weakened the state, it is unable to protect the interest of the poor. III) The idea of globalization is contrary to self-reliance and protectionism. IV) People will lose their age-old values and ways because of globalization. 3+3=6 2+2+2 =6 6 V) Some critics think that globalization is another form of imperialism. The World Social Forum is opposed to neo-liberal globalization. VI) Unfair trade practices by the economically powerful states will become a common phenomenon because of globalisation. In 1999 this was highlighted at Seattle during the WTO Ministerial Meeting. | 6 |
| 29 | The collapse of the second world of the Soviet Union and the socialist systems in eastern Europe had profound consequences for world politics. Let us note here three broad kinds of enduring changes that resulted from it. Each of these had a number of effects that we cannot list here. First of all, it meant the end of Cold War confrontations. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system would beat the capitalist system was not an issue any more. Since this dispute had engaged the military of the two blocs, had triggered a massive arms race and accumulation of nuclear weapons, and had led to the existence of military blocs, the end of the confrontation demanded an end to this arms race and a possible new peace. Second, power relations in world politics changed and, therefore, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also changed. The end of the Cold War left open only two possibilities: either the remaining superpower would dominate and create a unipolar system, or different countries or groups of countries could become important players in the international system, thereby bringing in a multipolar system where no one power could dominate. As it turned out, the US became the sole superpower. Backed by the power and prestige of the US, the capitalist economy was now the dominant economic system internationally. Institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund became powerful advisors to all these countries since they gave them loans for their transitions to capitalism. Politically, the notion of liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organise political life. Third, the end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. All these countries had their own independent aspirations and choices. Some of them, especially the Baltic and east European states, wanted to join the European Union and become part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The Central Asian countries wanted to take advantage of their geographical location and continue their close ties with Russia and also to establish ties with the West, the US, China and others. Thus, the international system saw many new players emerge, each with its own identity, interests, and economic and political difficulties. It is to these issues that we now turn.  OR  The shock therapy administered in the 1990s did not lead the people into the promised utopia of mass consumption. Generally, it brought ruin to the economies and disaster upon the people of the entire region. In Russia, the large state-controlled industrial complex almost collapsed, as about 90 per cent of its industries were put up for sale to private individuals and companies. Since the restructuring was carried out through market forces and not by government-directed industrial policies, it led to the virtual disappearance of entire industries. This was called ‘the largest garage sale in history’, as valuable industries were undervalued and sold at throwaway prices. Though all citizens were given vouchers to participate in the sales, most citizens sold their vouchers in the black market because they needed the money. The value of the ruble, the Russian currency, declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and Russia started to import food. The real GDP of Russia in 1999 was below what it was in 1989. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty. The middle classes were pushed to the periphery of society, and the academic and intellectual manpower disintegrated or migrated. A mafia emerged in most of these countries and started controlling many economic activities. Privatization led to new disparities. | 6 |
| 30. | A) With the partition and independence of India, the British Crown gave the Princely States a choice to join India or Pakistan or declare themselves as independent nations. But the interim government in India took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The government’s policy for bringing the Princely States with the Indian Union 3+1=4 7 was influenced by three considerations. These are as follows: I) The people of most of the Princely States clearly wanted to become part of the Indian Union. II) The government was ready to be flexible in giving autonomy to some regions to accommodate their demands. III) The government was firm to maintain the integration and consolidation of the territorial boundaries of the nation. B) The leader and historic role: I) The then Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel played an historic role. II) He reached out to all the princely states. III) He negotiated with them peacefully and diplomatically and this effort on his part led to almost all the princely states coming under the Indian Union. (Any other relevant point)  OK  Reasons for setting up of the States Reorganization Commission: I) Our national movement had promised the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states. In fact after the Nagpur session of Congress in 1920, the principle was recognised as the basis of the reorganization of the Indian National Congress party itself. Many provincial Congress committees were created by linguistic zones which did not follow the administrative divisions of British India. II) Things changed after independence and partition. Our leaders felt that carving out States on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration, so the central leadership decided to postpone the matter of reorganization of states. III) This decision of the national leadership was challenged by the local leaders and the people. Protests began in Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province which included present day Tamil Nadu, parts of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka. This came to be known as the Vishalandhra movement. IV) This movement demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province of which they were apart and be made into a separate Andhra province. Very soon this movement gathered momentum. V) Congress leader, and a veteran Gandhian died after 56 days of indefinite fast. People in large numbers took to streets and their violent outbursts in Andhra region. Finally the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952. VI) The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country. These struggles forced the central government into appointing a States Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of States. | 6 |