

# **Class-XII**

## **Political Science(028)**

## Section - A

Ans 1) b. → 'ASEAN WAY' is a form of interaction between ASEAN countries that is informal, cooperative and non-confrontationist.

→ The respect for National Sovereignty is the main is the main propagation of 'ASEAN way'.

→ ASEAN countries, have usually celebrated this ASEAN way, since many years.

Ans 2) a. → EU ~~has~~ countries has its own common Anthem, currency, flag and founding date.

→ It has its own form of foreign and security policy while dealing with other nations.

Ans 3) a. India, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka.

Ans 4) ① India's Size → Holding an election requires delimitation or drawing up the boundaries of constituencies of India and preparation of electoral roll. Both these tasks took a lot of time. When the first draft of electoral roll was introduced, names of nearly 40 lakh women were not mentioned. They were simply listed as 'Wife of' or 'Daughter of'. The Election commission ordered revision if possible and deletion if necessary.

② Illiteracy & Socio-Economic Situation → There were almost 17 crore eligible voters who have to elect 3,200 MLA's and 489 members of Lok Sabha. Among them only 15% were literate. Moreover since the time, ~~democratic~~ elections based on Universal Adult Franchise, have only been conducted in rich and prosperous countries. Thus, conduction of elections was a grave challenge ahead EC of India.

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Ans 5.10 → Congress had inherited the legacy of the National Movement. Many leaders who had participated in freedom struggle were ~~now~~ contesting elections as Congress candidates.

→ It had an organisation spread all over the country. Till the time other parties could think of a strategy, Congress had already started its campaign. Thus, it has 'first off the block Advantage'.

Ans 6.1 → According to Ram Manohar Lohia, Congress rule was undemocratic and opposed to the interests of Ordinary people, therefore coming together of Non-Congress parties was necessary to retain democracy in the country.

→ Thus many parties entered into coalitions and some entered into electoral adjustments of sharing seats.

into the upcoming elections.

- They felt that the inexperience of Indira Gandhi and internal factionalism within the Congress provided them with opportunity to topple the Congress.

Ans 7). → Bandhs, strikes and Agitations came to an end.

- Fundamental rights of citizens stood suspended, including right of citizens to move to court for restoring fundamental rights.

- Government excessed the use of preventive detention.

- Press censorship was introduced i.e. before publishing anything newspapers have to get prior approval from government.

Ans 8). → Since no single party gets majority, many parties come together to form the government, known as coalition government.

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- From 1989 onwards, our country witnessed the rise of many regional parties, state level parties.
- It was also the period when Congress could not secure majority, as the era of 'Congress System' was vanquished.
- Thus, it led to the formation of Coalition government both at Centre and in States.
- Eg:- National front government formed in 1990, which was itself an alliance of Jan Sangh and other parties, and was supported by left party and BIP from outside.

### Section - B

<u>Ans 11.</u>	<u>S. NO</u>	<u>Alphabet</u>	<u>Name of State</u>
	(i)	D ✓	Bihar ✓
	(ii)	C ✓	Jammu & Kashmir ✓
	(iii)	B ✓	Uttar Pradesh ✓
	(iv)	A ✓	Haryana ✓

Ans 91. → Open Door Policy → China introduced Open Door Policy in 1978, under leadership of Deng Xiaoping. Under this Privatisation of Agriculture occurred, in 1982. It leads to the increase in Agriculture productivity and rise in personal savings. Under this people witnessed increase in rural income and tremendous growth of rural industry. Later, Privatisation of Industry occurred in 1998.

→ Special Economic Zones → Trade Barriers were eliminated in Special Economic Zones. Many foreign investors started ~~stop~~ setting up industries in China. China has become the most favourable destination for foreign direct investment in the world. Moreover it has huge stock of forex reserves, which allow it to invest in other developing countries and gain better return. China's accession to WTO <sup>in 2001</sup> is seen as economic growth of its economy.



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- Four Modernisation → Zhou Enlai proposed 4 Modernisation in 1976 in Agriculture, Industry, Military, Science and Technology.

Ans 10: → <sup>Nepal</sup> China had been a constitutional Monarchy since the time immemorial, with establishment of King at the centre.

- Over the years, the people of Nepal have been longing for more responsive form of government.

- The King introduced democratic constitution in Nepal, in the wake of strong Pro-Democracy Movement. But it is often said that democratic government have short and troubled career.

- This period saw the emergence of Maoist guerrillas in Nepal, who believed in armed insurrection.



against the monarch and ruling elite.

- Thus, for a very long time there was long drawn conflict b/w the Maoist Guerrillas and armed forces of the king.
- Thus, Nepal was drawn into a triangular conflict b/w the Maoist, the Monarchs and the Democrats. Finally, in 2002 ~~the~~ king dismissed the government, thus even ending the limited democracy that existed in Nepal.
- Nepal's first breakthrough was achieved in 2006, when the king was forced to restore the House of representatives that he dissolved in 2002 in wake of strong pro-democracy movement against the king. This non violent movement was led by SPA (Seven People's Alliance), Maoists and other parties.
- Finally in 2008, constituent Assembly was formed to frame the democratic constitution in Nepal and Nepal turned into Democratic Republic.

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→ But still there is some challenge to Democracy in Nepal, as some people believe that it should have some form of Monarchy to retain its link with past, Maoists believed that government should adopt radical programmes of social and economic restructuring, but many parties oppose this.

SPA and other parties are deeply suspicious of the role of India in their internal affairs.

→ Finally, Nepal adopted New Democratic Constitution in 2015  
good!

### Section - c

Ans 12. b ① Ayodhya Dispute →

→ This has been long drawn conflict in Indian History since 1949 when the doors of Babri Masjid was

closed because of the alleged complaint that temple was destroyed of Lord Rama to form this Masjid.

→ Finally in December 1992, Babri Masjid was demolished by Karsevaks, demanding constructing of Temple in that place.

→ It paralysed our countries' politics as several Hindu-Muslim riots started in Mumbai and Gujarat, President's rule was imposed in the state.

This period also saw the rise of BJP and 'Hindutava' ideology. BJP made this issue as its electoral and political plank.

## ② 'Mandal Issue' →

→ Mandal Commission was set up in our country in 1978 to measure the extent of educational and employment backwardness among the various sections of the society, identify these

backward classes and give recommendations to improve the conditions of these.

→ In 1990, the National Front government decided to implement one of the recommendations that 27% jobs in central government should be reserved for OBC's.

→ This step generated lot of resentment in the country and issues developed b/w OBC supporters and critics of OBC. This issue is termed as 'Mandal Issue' which generated violence and turmoil in our country.

→ A case was also signed in Supreme Court in the name of 'Indira Sawhney Case', in name of one of petitioners.

③ 'New Economic Policy' →

- In wake of financial crisis in our country, our country adopted New Economic Policy in 1991. It affected the system of Indian Economy, which we had been pursuing since independence.
- Started by Rajiv Gandhi and introduced during the Prime Ministership of P. V. Narasimha Rao, it also generated lots of resentment in our country.
- There were many acts of dissent and it was widely criticized by opposition parties. But after that many governments came and followed and pursued these policies as it was believed that it will lead to the betterment of our country. → (Last Page ---)

Ans 13) a) ① Withdrawal of State Control -

- All over the world the old welfare state is paving for more way for 'Minimist state' which perform certain core

functions such as maintenance of law and order, security of its citizens, etc.

→ However, it withdraws from its certain core functions such as welfare, education, health etc. which many believe will impoverish the poor in developing countries.

→ Now the state have no authority over foreign and security issues as unwillingly they are forced to adopt ~~po~~ decisions of IMF, WTO etc.

→ All over the world now the market is gaining prime importance as the driver of growth, which increases competition in many developing countries.

(2) Neutral Change →



- The primacy of 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 and state continues to discharge its important functions (law & Order) and withdraws from domain which he wishes to be.

### ③ Positive Role of State →

- Many believe that globalisation will positively affect the state in governing their country.
- More technology will be available ~~with~~<sup>at</sup> the state's disposal to collect more information about its citizens.
- With this information the state is better able to rule and not less.



Ans 12) (b)

### (4) End of Congress System →

It basically derives that although Congress continue to rule more our country than any other party, it had lost the kind of centrality that it earlier have.

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(Continued)

Congress just won 197 seats in 1989 Lok Sabha elections, against 1985 elections when there was a wave of Congress dominance.

Although it got re-elected in Mid term elections held in 1991, politicians embark this period at the end of "Congress System".

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