

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA, ZONE
HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION: 2023
CLASS : XII SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE

BLUE PRINT OF QUESTION PAPER

Sl No.	Chapters / units	Marks Allotted in Syllabus	LA (4 Nos)	SA-II (8 Nos.)	SA-I (6 Nos.)	VSA (12 Nos.)	TOTAL (30 NOS.)
1	BOOK 1: CH-1	8	-	1	1	2	4
2	BOOK 1: CH-2	8	1	-	1	-	2
3	BOOK 1: CH-3	8	-	1+ 1[PASSAGE]		-	2
4	BOOK 1: CH-4	8	1	-	-	2	3
5	BOOK 1: CH-5	8	-	1	1	2	4
6	BOOK 2: CH-1	6	1	-	-	-	1
7	BOOK 2: CH-2	8	-	1	1	2	4
8	BOOK 2: CH-3	4	-	-	1	2	3
9	BOOK 2: CH-4	8	-	2	-	-	2
10	BOOK 2: CH-5	6	-	1[CARTOON]	1		2
11	BOOK 2: CH-6	8	1	-	-	2	3
MARKS		80	24	32	12	12	30

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QUESTION WISE ANALYSIS

Sl No.	Chapters in the text books	Forms of Question - (LA , SA-II, SA-I, VSA)	Marks Allotted	(R), (U), (A), (H), (E)
1	1	VSA	1	U
2	3	VSA	1	U
3	7	VSA	1	E
4	4	VSA	1	U
5	2	VSA	1	E
6	5	VSA	1	E
7	3	VSA	1	R
8	2	VSA	1	U
9	2	VSA	1	U
10	5	VSA	1	E
11	6	VSA	1	R
12	5	VSA	1	R
13	5	SA-I	2	R
14	3	SA-I	2	U
15	2	SA-I	2	U
16	2	SA-I	2	U
17	1	SA-I	2	R
18	4	SA-I	2	A
19	5	SA-II	4	R
20	1	SA-II	4	A
21	2	SA-II	4	U
22	7	SA-II	4	U
23	4	SA-II	4	E
24	4	[Passage]	4	A
25	5\6	[Map]	4	A
26	6	[Cartoon]	4	A
27	7	LA	6	R
28	4	LA	6	U
29	6	LA	6	U
30	4	LA	6	E

DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA ZONE

NAME OF THE EXAM. HALF-YEARLY, SUBJECT POLITICAL SCIENCE CLASS : XII

MARKING SCHEME SET-1

QSTN NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS ALLOTTED	PAGE NO. OF NCERT TEXT BOOK
1	c	1	B 1\2-3
2	a	1	B 1\18
3	c	1	B 1\68,71
4	c	1	B 2\39
5	b	1	B 2\48
6	a	1	B 1\113
7	c	1	B 2\50
8	a	1	B 2\93,94,96
9	c	1	B 2\30
10	b	1	B 1\50
11	d	1	B 1\58
12	b	1	B 2\38
13	<p>Ans:</p> <p>a. Ambedkar and S.P.Mukherjee were ministers in the interim govt.</p> <p>b. Nehru's fondness for the Socialist party and the socialists like JP.</p>	1+1=2	B 2\42
14	<p>(1) 'non-plan' budget that is spent on routine items on a yearly basis</p> <p>(2) 'plan' budget that is spent on a five year basis as per the priorities fixed by the plan.</p>	2	B 2\49,50

15	Russia and India share a vision of multi-polar world order. It is the co-existence of several powers in the international system, collective security, greater regionalism, negotiated settlements of international conflicts.	2	B1\31
16	The balance of power is a significant component of traditional security policy and can be an effective means of preventing wars and maintaining stability. However, it is not without its limitations, and a broader approach to security that includes non-military aspects is also necessary.	2	B1\65
17	Ans: [to be explained] c. Marshall Plan to give financial aid to West Europe. d. NATO was created as a collective security structure.	1+1=2	B1\52
18	a. Congress won but with reduced majority. b. Many cabinet ministers and congress heavyweights lost in the election. c. Congress lost majority in many states.	2	B2\88
19	(1) After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community. (2) They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. (3) The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions' to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only. (4) The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. (5) LTTE has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding 'Tamil Eelam' or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka. The LTTE controls the north-eastern parts of Sri Lanka. (Any four)	4	B1\36-37
20	(1) Conflicts with neighbours derailed the five-year plans. (2) The scarce resources were diverted to the defence sector especially after 1962, as India had to embark on a military modernisation drive. (3) The Department of Defence Production was established in November 1962 (4) The Department of Defence Supplies in November 1965. (5) The Third Plan (1961-66) was affected and it was followed by three Annual Plans (6) The Fourth Plan could be initiated only in 1969. (7) India's defence expenditure increased enormously after the wars. (Any four)	4	B2; Pg.-68
21	(1) In Russia, two republics, Chechnya and Dagestan, have had violent secessionist movements. Moscow's method of dealing with the Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings have led to many human rights violations but failed to deter the aspirations for independence. (2) In Central Asia, Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001. The region as a whole has many sectarian conflicts. (3) In Azerbaijan's province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia. (4) In Georgia, the demand for independence has come from two provinces, resulting in a civil war. (5) There are movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and	4	B1\10-11

	<p>Georgia. Countries and provinces are fighting over river waters. All this has led to instability, making life difficult for the ordinary citizen.</p> <p>(6) The Central Asian Republics are areas with vast hydrocarbon resources, which have brought them economic benefit.</p> <p>(7) Central Asia has also become a zone of competition between outside powers and oil companies.</p> <p>(Any four)</p>		
22	<p>a. Cooperation may be bilateral (i.e. between any two countries), regional, continental, or global. It would all depend on the nature of the threat and the willingness and ability of countries to respond.</p> <p>b. Cooperative security may also involve a variety of other players, both international and national—international organisations (the UN, the World Health Organisation, the World Bank, the IMF etc.), non-governmental organisations (Amnesty International, the Red Cross, etc), businesses and corporations, and great personalities (e.g. Mother Teresa, Nelson Mandela).</p> <p>c. Cooperative security may involve the use of force as a last resort. The international community may have to sanction the use of force to deal with governments that kill their own people or ignore the misery of their populations who are devastated by poverty, disease and catastrophe.</p> <p>d. The global community may have to agree to the use of violence against international terrorists and those who harbour them.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Nehru supported the cause of <u>Afro-Asian Unity</u>, decolonisation, demilitarisation, etc and the UN as a forum in which international problems could be solved peacefully.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> India also advocated for a universal and non-discriminatory <u>non-proliferation</u> regime in which all countries would have the same rights and obligations with respect to WMD [nuclear, biological, chemical, etc]</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> India argued for an equitable <u>NIEO</u> and restructuring of the world economy. .</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It used <u>Non-alignment</u> as an alternative for the new nations and to remain away from the competitive power politics of the super powers during the era of cold war.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> In 1997, it ratified the <u>KYOTO Protocol</u> to reduce green house emissions and check global warming.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian forces were sent abroad as a part of the <u>UNPKF</u> missions in support of cooperative security missions.</p>	4	112
23	<p>The factors responsible for the rise of the Chinese economy are as determined below:</p> <p>1. Development of Industrial economy: China used all its resources to develop an industrial economy. All citizens were provided education and health programme.</p> <p>2. Four modernisations: In 1973 Premier Zhou En Lai proposed modernisation of agriculture, industry, science and technology and military. 3. Open door policy: By 1978 Deng Xiaoping announced the ‘open door’ policy and economic reforms in China to generate higher productivity by foreign capital investment and technology.</p> <p>4. Privatisation: The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were removed in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.</p> <p>5-use of soviet model- China accepted the soviet model and relied on its resources. China decided to substitute imports by domestic goods and create state owned heavy industries from capital produced by agriculture.</p>	4	B1\91

	<p><u>India's demand for a permanent seat in the UNSC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ India is the second most populous state in the world. ❖ India is world's largest democracy. ❖ India has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the UN, especially in the UNPKF [UN PEACE KEEPING FORCE] ❖ India's rise as one of the fastest growing economy. ❖ India has also made regular financial contributions to the UN. ❖ India has been demanding a permanent seat in the UNSC because it symbolises her growing influences and importance in the global affairs. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The superior military and economic power of the US will make it ignore the UN and other powerful nations. b. The US is the single largest contributor to the UN budget. c. The UN is located within the US territory. d. The US has many nationals working in the UN bureaucracy. e. The US has veto power and it will not allow anything against its interest. f. The US has significant say in the selection of the UN Secretary General 		
29	<p>29.1 Ans:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>LESSONS FROM EMERGENCY</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Difficult to do away with democracy in India:</u> India ceased to be a democracy during the emergency. However, the normal democratic functioning resumed within a short span of time. b. <u>Constitutional ambiguities rectified:</u> Now emergency can be proclaimed on the basis of internal disturbances leading to armed rebellion. Also, it is necessary that the advice to the President to proclaim emergency must be given in writing by the Council of Ministers. c. <u>Awareness on the values of civil liberties:</u> People protested against the suspension of fundamental rights and liberties. After the emergency was revoked, the Courts have also become very active in protecting the civil liberties of individuals. d. <u>Balance between the day-to-day administration and citizens' democratic right:</u> The Courts have held that strikes, protest rallies, etc are a part of the democratic process in the country. Government can not suppress those. At the same time, people also have the duty to ensure that the regular process of administration is not disturbed in the course of their protests. e. <u>Role of the police and administration:</u> These institutions became vulnerable to political pressures. They could not function independently. Rather, they were turned into political instruments of the ruling party. f. <u>Deepening of democracy:</u> The election of 1977 turned into a referendum. People's verdict was clearly against emergency and the Indira Congress was defeated. The party that gave the slogan: "Save Democracy" was voted to power. Thus, the governments that are perceived to be anti-democratic are severely punished by the voters. <p>29.2. Ans:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. In January 1977, after eighteen months of Emergency, the government decided to hold elections. Accordingly, all the leaders and activists were released from jails. Elections were held in March 1977. Opposition parties came together on the eve of the elections and formed a new party, known as the Janata Party. The new party accepted the leadership of Jayaprakash Narayan. Some leaders of the Congress who were opposed to the Emergency also joined this new party. b. Some other Congress leaders also came out and formed a separate party under the leadership of Jagjivan Ram. This party named as Congress for Democracy, 	6	B2\11 7,118

	<p>later merged with the Janata Party.</p> <p>c. The 1977 elections turned into a referendum on the experience of the Emergency, at least in north India where the impact of the Emergency was felt most strongly.</p> <p>d. The opposition fought the election on the slogan of 'save democracy'. The people's verdict was decisively against the Emergency. The lesson was clear and has been reiterated in many state level elections thereafter– governments that are perceived to be anti-democratic are severely punished by the voters.</p> <p>e. The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period.</p> <p>f. For the first time since Independence, the Congress party was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections. The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha. Its share of popular votes fell to less than 35 per cent. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of the 542 seats in the Lok Sabha; Janata Party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority. In north India, it was a massive electoral wave against the Congress.</p>		
30	<p>30.1 Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ India wants to gain from the current economic strength of the ASEAN, especially w.r.t it's relevance as a trading and investment partner. ❖ During the cold war period India did not pay adequate attention to the rising ASEAN economy. ❖ Thus, amending its earlier policy strategy, India recently signed three FTAs with two ASEAN members: Malayasia, Singapore and Thailand. ❖ Under its "Look East Policy" since 1991\` "Act East Policy" since 2016, India is also trying to sign a FTA with the ASEAN as a whole. ❖ The strength of the ASEAN lies in its policies of interaction with dialogue partners and non-regional organisations. India has been trying to capitalise on this. ❖ It is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political forum where Asian countries like India could discuss their political and security concerns. <p>30.2 Ans: The collapse of the USSR put the European Union on a fast track. In 1992, Twelve European nations signed the Treaty of Maastricht and established the European Union [EU]. Presently it includes 27 members, after the exit of England in January,2020.</p> <p>LIMITATIONS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Many member nations have their own foreign relations and defence policies. This has led to many differences and disagreements among them. 2. The US decision to invade Iraq and its formation of the "coalition of the willing" was supported by England. But it was opposed by Germany and France. 3. There is also a deep rooted "<u>Euro-skepticism</u>" among the EU members. They are opposing the EU's integrationist agenda. 4. Britain, one of the founding members of the EU, refused to be part of the Euro Zone and now it had made an exit from the EU under the programme called BREXIT. Denmark and Sweden also resisted the adoption of Euro. 5. The latest is with respect to the EU response to the Russo-Ukraine war. The EU has from the beginning taken a strong and unambiguous stand against the Russian invasion of Ukraine and has led the international community to impose economic sanction against Russia, even when the European nations are largely dependent on Russia for their gas, petroleum and energy needs. But, of late, the EU members eg Italy, Denmark, Cyprus and Hungary have disagreed with the EU stand and urged the EU to soften its hard line stand & negotiate with Russia to end the war. 	6	B1/ 21,16, 18

