

**ANNEXURE -A****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
<b>MARKS</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>

**ANNEXURE -B****DAV PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ODISHA, ZONE****HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION: 2023****CLASS : XII SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE****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-2

QSTN NO	VALUE POINTS	MARKS ALLOTTED	PAGE NO. OF NCERT TEXT BOOK
1	b	1	B 1\2-3
2	d	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	Ans: a. Ambedkar and S.P.Mukherjee were ministers in the interim govt. b. Nehru's fondness for the Socialist party and the socialists like JP.	1+1=2	B 2\42
14	<u>The First FYP: [1951-1956]</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <u>The Focus areas:</u></li> <li>▶ A. <u>Modernisation of the agrarian sector.</u> This sector was</li> </ul>	2	B2\ 51

	<p>backward and was hit the hardest at the time of partition. Also, more than 80% people that time were dependent on the farming sector. So, India was termed as an agrarian economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ B. To raise national income through Saving and Investment. The objective was to ensure that people save more than what they spend.</li> <li>■ C. Huge allocations for Construction of big dams for irrigation and electricity. It will give a boost to agriculture and energy sectors.</li> <li>■ D. Land reforms, eg. Abolition of Zamindari system, Land ceiling, Land consolidation, cooperative farming, etc. It was identified that the pattern of land distribution was the main obstacle on the path of agricultural growth.</li> <li>■ E. Rural development, poverty alleviation and removal of unemployment.</li> </ul> <p><u>The Second Five Year Plan [1956-61]</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ It was drafted by a team of experts under the guidance of the famous economist: P.C.Mahalonobis and stressed on heavy industries.</li> <li>■ The objective was quick structural transformation in the economy.</li> </ul>		
15	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ He led the opposition to the Coup encouraged by the Communist party hardliners.</li> <li>❖ Under his leadership, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus declared the Soviet Union disbanded.</li> <li>❖ He won the election and began shaking off the communist system.</li> </ul>	2	B1\19
16	<p>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.</p>	2	B1\65
17	<p>Ans: [to be explained]</p> <p>c. Marshall Plan to give financial aid to West Europe. d. NATO was created as a collective security structure.</p>	1+1=2	B1\52
18	<p>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.</p>	2	B2\88

19	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give ‘concessions’ to the Tamils because Sri Lanka belongs to the Sinhala people only.</p> <p>(4) The neglect of Tamil concerns led to militant Tamil nationalism. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(Any four)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>In 2004, the SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement [SAFTA] at the <a href="#">12th SAARC summit</a> in <a href="#">Islamabad, Pakistan</a>. It created a <a href="#">free-trade area</a> of 1.6 billion people among the SAARC nations.</p> <p>d. The SAFTA promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole South Asia and to reduce <a href="#">customs duties</a> of all traded <a href="#">goods</a> to zero by the year 2016. The SAFTA agreement came into force on January 1, 2006, and is operational following the ratification of the agreement by the seven governments.</p> <p>e. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all the South Asian nations from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues.</p> <p>f. Challenges: Some of India’s neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to invade their markets and influence their societies and politics. But, Indian economists think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble because India and already bilateral economic and commercial agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka</p>	4	B1\36-37
20	<p>a. Nehru’s 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.</p> <p>b. 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.</p> <p>c. India was a staunch supporter of the decolonisation process and</p>	4	68

	<p>firmly opposed racism, especially apartheid in South Africa.</p> <p>d. The Afro- Asian 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. The Bandung Conference later led to the establishment of the NAM. The First Summit of the NAM was held in Belgrade in September 1961. Nehru was a co-founder of the NAM</p>		
21	<p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) In Azerbaijan’s province of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.</p> <p>(4) In Georgia, the demand for independence has come from two provinces, resulting in a civil war.</p> <p>(5) There are movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and 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>	4	B1\10-11
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>	4	112

23	<p>The objectives of ASEAN Economic community are as follows</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i- To create common market and production based activities within ASEAN.</li> <li>ii- To aid social and economic development.</li> <li>iii- To resolve economic disputes.</li> </ul> <p>To create free trade areas for investment, labour and services.</p>	4	B1\66															
24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1-a</li> <li>2-b</li> <li>3-c</li> <li>4-d</li> </ul>	1+1+1+1	B1\68-71															
25	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Sl no. of the information used</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Alphabet Concerned</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Name of the State</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(i)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">D</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(ii)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Harayana</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iii)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">B</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Andhra Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(iv)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">A</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Punjab</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sl no. of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State	(i)	D	Tamil Nadu	(ii)	C	Harayana	(iii)	B	Andhra Pradesh	(iv)	A	Punjab	1+1+1+1	B2\80, 81,83
Sl no. of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State																
(i)	D	Tamil Nadu																
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26	<p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Presidential election of 1967.</li> <li>b. i. V.V.Giri ii. S.Nijalingappa</li> <li>c. i. Split in the Congress: Cong [R] and Cong [O] iii. Syndicate gradually lost its power and prestige.</li> </ul>	1+1+2	B2\93															
27	<p>After independence, the country faced many challenges or problems Eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After gaining independence there were multiple princely states that wanted to remain independent.</li> <li>• Sir C. R. Ramaswamy Iyer declared the state of Travancore as a sovereign republic after which other rulers like the Nizam of Hyderabad, Nawab of Bhopal, and Holker of Indore expressed their wish to remain independent.</li> <li>• India after gaining independence was partitioned. Due to the partition, many refugees travelled to India which created a problem of unemployment and settlement.</li> <li>• Another major challenge that was faced by the Indian government was the absence of a stable political system in India.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The demands for separate states on linguistic claims were accepted for the following reasons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i- It was hoped that if the demand for separate states on linguistic basis are accepted then the threat of division would</li> </ul>	6	B2\89 & 110															
		[3+3]																

	<p>be reduced.</p> <p>ii- Accommodation of regional demands and the formation of linguistic states were also seen as more democratic Its effect were</p> <p>i- It has changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership in some basic ways .The path to politics and power was now open to people other than the small English speaking elite.</p> <p>ii- It gave uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries.</p> <p>iii- It has in fact strengthened national unity contrary to the belief that it would lead to disintegration of the country.</p> <p>The Linguistic states underline the acceptance of the principle of diversity.</p>		
28	<p>28.1</p> <p>a. India supports a restructured and enhanced role for the UN in promoting development and cooperation among states.</p> <p>b. India believes that development, which is vital for global peace and security, should be central to the UN’s agenda.</p> <p>c. Regarding the UNSC, India’s has expressed its concerns: Static [the last expansion was in 1965, from 11 to 15], unrepresentative and undemocratic.</p> <p>d. India argues that the developing countries should have a bigger role in decision making in the UNSC.</p> <p>e. India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members.</p> <p><u>India’s demand for a permanent seat in the UNSC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ India is the second most populous state in the world.</li> <li>❖ India is world’s largest democracy.</li> <li>❖ India has participated in virtually all of the initiatives of the UN, especially in the UNPKF [UN PEACE KEEPING FORCE]</li> <li>❖ India’s rise as one of the fastest growing economy.</li> <li>❖ India has also made regular financial contributions to the UN.</li> <li>❖ India has been demanding a permanent seat in the UNSC because it symbolises her growing influences and importance in the global affairs.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>a. The superior military and economic power of the US will make it ignore the UN and other powerful nations.</p> <p>b. The US is the single largest contributor to the UN budget.</p> <p>c. The UN is located within the US territory.</p>	6	B1\93, 95



	<p>d. The US has many nationals working in the UN bureaucracy.</p> <p>e. The US has veto power and it will not allow anything against its interest.</p> <p>f. The US has significant say in the selection of the UN Secretary General</p>		
29	<p>29.1 In May 1977, the Janata Party Government appointed Shah Commission of inquiry headed by justice JC Shah, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. It was appointed to look into the misuse of authority by government and unethical practises like demolition of jhuggis, forced sterilisation etc. which were conducted during emergency. The commission gathered various evidences and witnesses to give testimonies. The findings of Shah Commission were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It found out that preventive detention was widely used by the government. Around one lakh eleven thousand arbitrary arrests were made by the government.</li> <li>• Newspapers were asked to get permission before publishing of any matter.</li> <li>• In Delhi, Lieutenant Governor ordered General Manager of Delhi power supply to cut off the power supply of news press till they establish censorship apparatus.</li> <li>• Houses were forcefully relocated, people were forcefully sterilised.</li> <li>• The Commission report mentions that General Manager of the Delhi Power Supply corporation received verbal orders from the office of the Lt. Governor of Delhi to cut electricity to all newspaper presses</li> <li>• The younger son of Prime Minister did not hold any official position at the time. Yet, he gained control over the administration and allegedly interfered in the functioning of the government.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>29.2 The circumstances that led to the proclamation of emergency are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bihar and Gujarat movement created an unrest in the country. Students were protesting against the price rise and against the established government in the states. Congress as ruling party failed to handle these protests.</li> <li>• George Farnandes gave a call for nation-wide strike to all the railway men. Their demands were suppressed by the government.</li> <li>• Declaration of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election as invalid was the last straw. JP organised a massive demonstration demanding her resignation.</li> <li>• Call for total revolution by J.P. Narayan and massive support from people in Delhi.</li> </ul>	6	B2\117,118

30	<p>30.1 Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ 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.</li> <li>❖ During the cold war period India did not pay adequate attention to the rising ASEAN economy.</li> <li>❖ Thus, amending its earlier policy strategy, India recently signed three FTAs with two ASEAN members: Malayasia, Singapore and Thailand.</li> <li>❖ 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.</li> <li>❖ 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.</li> <li>❖ 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.</li> </ul> <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><b>LIMITATIONS:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Many member nations have their own foreign relations and defence policies. This has led to many differences and disagreements among them.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>3. There is also a deep rooted "<u>Euro-skepticism</u>" among the EU members. They are opposing the EU's integrationist agenda.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol> <p>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 &amp; negotiate with Russia to end the war</p>	6	B1/21, 16, 18
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