

# MARKING SCHEME- POLITICAL SCIENCE

CLASS- XII (2017-2018)

MM.100

Q.NO	VALUE POINTS	MM
1	A. Provide the developed countries with a greater role in international economic institutions.	1
2	<b>The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</b> is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. <b>PG-78</b>	1
3	<b>The 'Kerala model'</b> is the name given to the path of planning and development charted by the State of Kerala. There has been a focus in this model on education, health, land reform, effective food distribution, and poverty alleviation. The State has also taken initiative to involve people in making plans at the Panchayat, block and district level. <b>PG-54</b>	1
4	<b>Aim of India to respect the sovereign did find an echo in the Directive Principles of the State Policy</b> -Article 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down some Directive Principles of State Policy on 'Promotion of international peace and security'. "The State shall endeavour to – (a) Promote international peace and security (b) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations (c) Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another; and (d) Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration." <b>PG-65-66</b>	1
5	The 1992 <b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</b> also provides that the parties should act to protect the climate system "on the basis of equity and in accordance with their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities." <b>PG-126</b>	1
6	<b>Match the following</b>  A. J.P.Narayan B. Morarji Desai  C. Ch. Charan Singh  D. Jagjiwan Ram  i. Call for 'Total Revolution' ii. first prime minister belonged to non-congress iii. Remained Prime Minister for four months only  iv. Leader of 'Congress for Democracy'	2

<b>7</b>	<p><b>Military alliances formed by the Western Block.</b></p> <p>A. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)</p> <p>B. the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO)</p> <p>C. the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) <b>PG-6</b></p>	<b>2</b>
<b>8</b>	<p><b>“The Partition of India appeared to prove everyone in worst fears” -</b></p> <p>i. most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.</p> <p>ii. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border.</p> <p>iii. In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community.</p> <p>iv. Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into ‘communal zones’ Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in ‘refugee camps’.</p> <p>v. They often found unhelpful local administration and police</p> <p>vi. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. They were made to convert to the religion of the abductor and were forced into marriage. In many cases women were killed by their own family members to preserve the ‘family honour’.</p> <p>vii. The employees of the government and the railways were also ‘divided’</p> <p>Any two to be explained <b>PG-8-11</b></p>	<b>2</b>
<b>9</b>	<p><b>DMK made its entry into Indian politics-</b></p> <p>i. First, it demanded the restoration of the original name of Kallakudi railway station which had been renamed Dalmiapuram, after an industrial house from the North. This demand brought out its opposition to the North Indian economic and cultural symbols.</p> <p>ii. II. The second agitation was for giving Tamil cultural history greater importance in school curricula.</p> <p><b>iii.</b> The third agitation was against the craft education scheme of the State government, which it alleged was linked to the Brahmanical social outlook. It also agitated against making Hindi the country’s official language. <b>PG-153</b></p>	<b>2</b>
<b>10</b>	<p><b>STATE REORGANISATION COMMISSION</b></p> <p>i. Constituted by the central Govt in 1953 to recommend the reorganization of state boundaries and accepted in 1956 with the act.</p> <p>ii. By the demand of Vishal Andhra movement under the leadership of p. Sriramullu Andhra state was formed.</p>	<b>2</b>

<p><b>11</b></p>	<p><b>The SAARC countries share the aspiration for democracy.</b>  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</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>pg-67</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p>
<p><b>12</b></p>	<p><b>Resource Geopolitics-</b>  I. 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 <b>oil</b> 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. <b>Water</b> 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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PG-129</b></p>	<p><b>2+2=4</b></p>
<p><b>13</b></p>	<p><b>Factors that contributed to the dominance of the Congress Party during the early years of independence.</b></p> <p>I. <b>Congress as social and ideological coalition</b> -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.</p> <p>ii. <b>Tolerance and management of factions</b> 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.</p> <p><b>pg-38</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p>

<b>14</b>	<p><b>'China has been the fastest growing economy -</b></p> <p>I. The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.</p> <p>ii Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernisations'(agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973. By 1978, the then leader Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China. The policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.</p> <p>lii.The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises. T</p> <p>iv. He knew trading laws and the creation of Special Economic Zones led to a phenomenal rise in foreign trade. China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment (FDI)</p> <p><b>pg-59</b></p>	<b>4</b>
<b>15</b>	<p><b>major outcomes of the Green Revolution</b></p> <p>I. The rich peasants and the large landholders were the major beneficiaries of the process. The green revolution delivered only a moderate agricultural growth (mainly a rise in wheat production) and raised the availability of food in the country, but increased polarization between classes and regions.</p> <p>li Some regions like Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh became agriculturally prosperous, while others remained backward.</p> <p>lii. The green revolution had two other effects: one was that in many parts, the stark contrast between the poor peasantry and the landlords produced conditions favorable for leftwing organizations to organize the poor peasants.</p> <p>iv. Secondly, the green revolution also resulted in the rise of what is called the middle peasant sections. These were farmers with medium size holdings, who benefited from the changes and soon emerged politically influential in many parts of the country.</p> <p><b>pg-60</b></p>	<b>4</b>
<b>16</b>	<p><b>split of Congress in 1969</b></p> <p>i. Left wing orientation programme of Indira. She got the Congress Working Committee to adopt a Ten Point Programme in May 1967. This programme included social control of banks, nationalisation of General Insurance, and ceiling on urban property.</p> <p>ii. selection of Sh. V. V. Giri as the president against syndicate interest towards Sh. Sanjeeva Reddy</p> <p>iii. Abolition of privy purse</p>	<b>4</b>

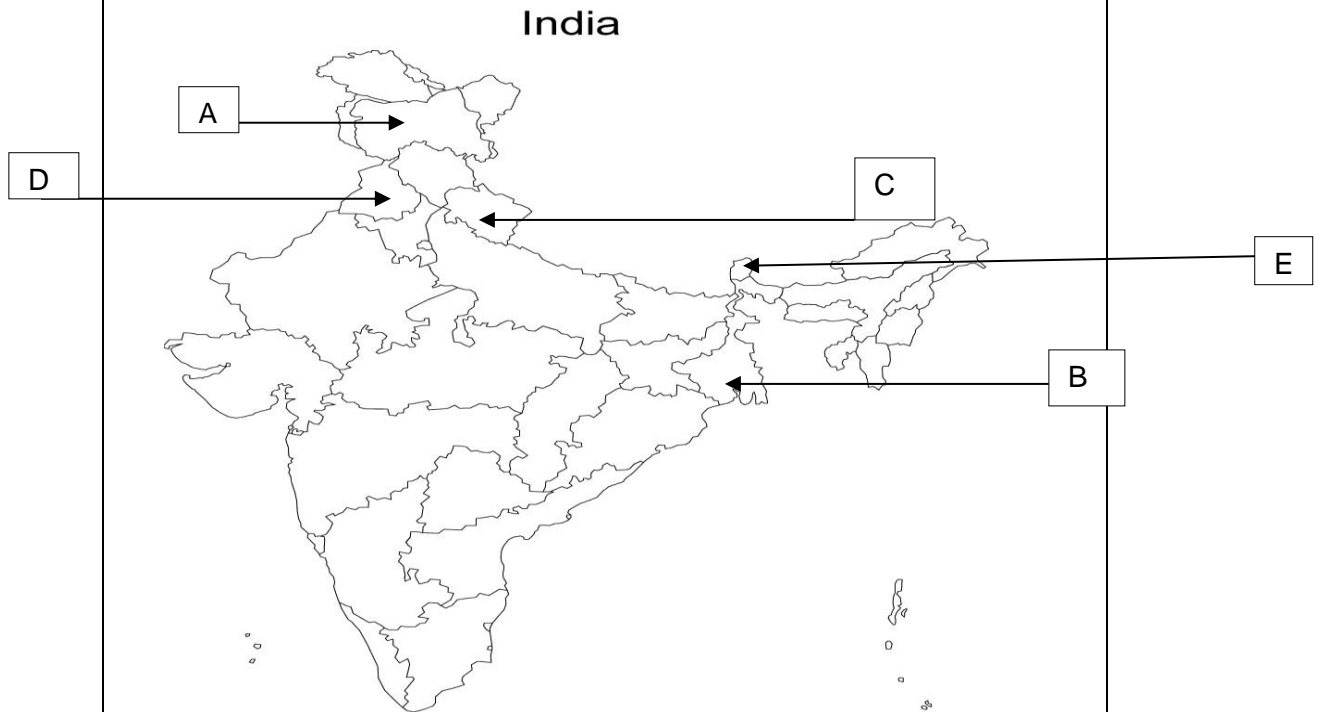
	iv. Side-lined syndicates -November 1969, the Congress group led by the 'syndicate' came to be referred to as the Congress (Organisation) and the group led by Indira Gandhi came to be called the Congress (Requisitionists).	
<b>17</b>	<p><b>passage question</b></p> <p>a) the Central Asian countries want to maintain ties with both Russia and the West because they wanted to gain economic benefits from the both and for maintaining sovereignty. 1</p> <p>b) the new players that emerged in the international system after the disintegration of USSR -Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan , Georgia and Uzbekistan. 2</p> <p>c) profound consequences of it on the world politics - the end of Cold War confrontations power relations in world politics changed and, the relative influence of ideas and institutions also. the US became the sole super power. the end of the Soviet bloc meant the emergence of many new countries. 2</p> <p><b>pg-23</b></p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>
<b>18</b>	<p><b>passage question</b></p> <p>a) <b>Security threats to India.</b>- terrorism , poverty, diseases &amp; epidemics, human rights violation, ecological issues and illegal migration. 2</p> <p><b>b) Components of security strategy-</b> Military capabilities, to strengthen international norms and international institutions to protect its security interests. is geared towards meeting security challenges within the country. Several militant groups from areas such as the Nagaland, Mizoram, the Punjab, and Kashmir to develop its economy in a way that the vast mass of citizens are lifted out of poverty and misery and huge economic inequalities. 3</p>	<b>2+3=5</b>
<b>19</b>	<p><b>passage question</b></p> <p>a) plea of Nehru with regard to nuclear energy- wanted to generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. Nehru was against nuclear weapons. So he pleaded with the</p>	<b>1+2+2=5</b>

	<p>superpowers for comprehensive nuclear disarmament 1</p> <p>b) first nuclear test undertaken by India in May 1974. Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology for rapidly building a modern India 2</p> <p>c) India always considered the NPT as discriminatory and had refused to sign it-India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimized the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers. Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) 2</p> <p><b>pg-79</b></p>	
<p><b>20</b></p>	<p><b>Cartoon Pg-40- DOLLAR WORLD</b></p> <p>a) It is the influence of dollar and the United States has the world's largest economy, most international transactions continue to be conducted with the United States dollar, and it has remained the <i>de facto</i> world currency 1</p> <p>b) nature of hegemony- hard , military expenditure, defense mechanism 2</p> <p>c)its structural power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Global public goods</li> <li>ii. SLOCS</li> <li>iii. Internet</li> <li>iv. World 2</li> </ul> <p><b>Note. The following question is for the visually impaired children in lieu of Q20</b></p> <p>a) <b>America</b> in the world is having global dominance</p> <p><b>b) military dominance – in absolute and relative terms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. high expenditure</li> <li>iii. high budget allotment</li> <li>iv. military dominance</li> <li>v. high tech chasm</li> </ul> <p><b>c) State its structural hegemony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Global public goods</li> <li>ii. SLOCS</li> <li>iii. Internet</li> <li><b>iv.</b> World trade</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">pg-40</p>	<p><b>1+2+2=5</b></p>

21

In the given political outline map of India, five states have been marked as (A), (B),(C),(D) and (E). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the following format.

1+2+2=5



- i. State which was the protectorate of India but became 22<sup>nd</sup> state of Indian union
- ii. State which is related with article 370 of Indian constitution
- iii. State where the Chipko Movement began
- iv. State where The Operation Blue Star was launched
- v. State which is highly affected the Naxalites.

5x1=5

SR. No. of the information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the State
i)	E	Sikkim
ii)	A	Jammu and Kashmir
iii)	C	Uttarakhand
iv)	D	Punjab
v)	B	Bengal

**Note. The following question is for the visually impaired children in lieu of Q21**

- |      |   |   |
|------|---|---|
| i.   | Operation Blue Star launched-By Indira Gandhi To Curb Terrorism and the demand of khalistan | 2 |
| ii.  | Naxalite movement splintered into political parties – <b>CPI-ML</b>                         | 2 |
| iii. | Villagers who relied on wood are most affected by the chipko movement?                      | 1 |

**( 2+2+1=5)**

**22**

**1. Factors that led to the disintegration of USSR**

- I. Internal weakness of political and economic institutions that have failed to meet the aspirations of the people.
- II. The government was concentrating to produce more weapons and arsenals rather than concentrating on the basic needs of the citizens.
- III. Since the communist party was not accountable to people, it was reluctant to rectify its mistakes which leads to the failure of administration eventually.
- IV. Many parts of USSR had the desire of getting sovereignty by separating from USSR.
- V. Mikhail Gorbachev wanted to reform the system which boosted up the disintegration
- vi. nationalist movements in Republics 6

**Or**

**The relevance of NAM**

- i. against racial discrimination
- ii. disarmament
- iii. Respect for human rights and dignity
- iv. opposition to counter neo colonialism
- v. Maintain environmental balance

**6**



	<p><b>vi.</b> NIEO</p> <p><b>vii.</b> To curb terrorism</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PG-4</b></p>	
<b>23</b>	<p><b>‘India has supported the restructuring of the UN on several grounds.’</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>ii. India considers that this has harmed the representative character of the Security Council.</li> <li>iii. It also argues that can expanded council, with more representation, will enjoy greater support in the world community.</li> <li>iv. India supports an increase in the number of both permanent and non-permanent members.</li> <li>v. It also believes that Security Council should have more developing countries in it.</li> <li>vi. India wants to offer its candidature for the permanent seat along with brazil, Japan, Germany and south Africa</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>‘The European Union has economic, political and diplomatic, and military influence’.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<b>6</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>vii. It is also the world's second most important source of space and communications technology.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Pg-54</b></p>	
<p><b>24</b></p>	<p><b>Economic implications of globalization? How has globalization impacted on India with regard to this particular dimension?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Economic globalization draws our attention immediately to the role of international institutions like the IMF and the WTO and the role they play in determining economic policies across the world.</li> <li>ii. Involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Some of this is voluntary and some forced by international institutions and powerful countries.</li> <li>iii. different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced</li> <li>iv. Globalization has also led to the flow of ideas across national boundaries. The spread of internet and computer related services are an example of that. But globalization has not led to the same degree of increase in the movement of people across the globe.</li> <li>v. Developed countries have carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries cannot take away</li> <li>vi. Trade unions of industrial workforce as well as those representing farmer interests have organized protests against the entry of multinationals</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Or</b></p> <p><b>multi-pronged Issues related to the rights of the indigenous communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. In India, the description 'indigenous people' is usually applied to the Scheduled Tribes who constitute nearly eight per cent of the population of the country.</li> <li>ii. Most indigenous populations in India depend for their subsistence primarily on the cultivation of land.</li> <li>iii. They had free access to as much land as they could cultivate.</li> <li>iv. It was only after the establishment of the British colonial rule that areas, which had previously been</li> </ul>	<p><b>3+3=6</b></p>

	<p>inhabited by the Scheduled Tribe communities, were subjected to outside forces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>v. Although they enjoy a constitutional protection in political representation, they have not got much of the benefits of development in the country. I</li> <li>vi. In fact they have paid a huge cost for development since they are the single largest group among the people displaced by various developmental projects since independence.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">Pg-133</p>	
<p><b>25</b></p>	<p><b>India and China –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. both had signed panchsheel agreement, since the late 1980s,</li> <li>ii. both countries have successfully attempted to reignite diplomatic and economic ties.</li> <li>iii. China emerged as India's largest trading partner</li> <li>iv. the two countries have also attempted to extend their strategic and military relations.</li> <li>v. Both the countries have cooperated on regional issues like regional economic integration, the Afghanistan issue and crackdown on terrorism.</li> <li>vi. China is India's largest trading partner, and their economic collaboration will inject vigorous impetus to the Indian economy Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>The relationship between <b>India and Pakistan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Kashmir issue</li> <li>ii. Bangladesh issue</li> <li>iii. Terrorism</li> <li>iv. Infiltration</li> <li>v. Sian chin glacier</li> <li>vi. Both are SAARC countries</li> <li>vii. Regional cooperation</li> <li>viii. Any other relevant point</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>pg-74</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p>
<p><b>26</b></p>	<p><b>Anti Arrack Campaigns –</b></p> <p>I women's groups working on issues of domestic violence, the custom of dowry, sexual abuse at work and public places were active mainly among urban middle class women in</p>	<p><b>6</b></p>

different parts of the country.

li focus of the women's movement gradually shifted from legal reforms to open social

lii As a result the movement made demands of equal representation to women in politics during the nineties.

iv. We know that 73rd and 74th amendments have granted reservations to women in local level political offices.

v. Demands for extending similar reservations in State and Central legislatures have also been made.

vi. A constitution amendment bill to this effect has been proposed but has not received enough support from the Parliament yet. Main opposition to the bill has come from groups, including some women's groups, who are insisting on a separate quota for Dalit and OBC women within the proposed women's quota in higher political offices

**OR**

**Major issues in the North-Eastern States of India**

i. I demand for autonomy at independence the entire region except Manipur and Tripura comprised the State of Assam. Demands for

	<p>political autonomy arose when the non-Assamese felt that the Assam government was imposing Assamese language</p> <p><b>ii.</b> Secessionist movements Demands for autonomy were easier to respond to, for these involved using the various provisions in the Constitution for accommodation of diversities. It was much more difficult when some groups demanded a separate country</p> <p><b>iii.</b> Movements against outsiders- The large scale migration into the North-East gave rise to a special kind of problem that pitted the 'local' communities against people who were seen as 'outsiders' or migrants.</p> <p>Pg-163</p>	
<b>27</b>	<p><b>Five developments made a long-lasting impact on Indian politics during 1980s</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. end of congress system</li> <li>ii. mandal issue</li> <li>iii. globalization –the economic reforms</li> <li>iv. Ayodhya issue</li> <li>v. he assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to a</li> </ul>	<b>6</b>

change in leadership of the Congress party. He was assassinated by a Sri Lankan Tamil linked to the LTTE  
pg-175

**OR**

**3+3=6**

**EMERGENCY CAUSES**

- i. 'The Bangladesh crisis had put a heavy strain on India's economy.
- ii. This was followed by war with Pakistan.
- iii. After the war the U.S government stopped all aid to India. Industrial growth was low and unemployment was very high. Monsoons failed in 1972-1973.
- iv. This resulted in a sharp decline in agricultural productivity and increase in the activities of Marxist groups.
- v. Students in Gujarat started an agitation against rising prices of food grains, cooking oil and other essential commodities, and against corruption in high places.
- vi. Leader Jayaprakash Narayan demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres in order to establish what he considered to be true democracy.
- vii. A series of bandhs, gehraos, and strikes were organized in

protest against the Bihar government.

- viii. Three constitutional regarding the change in the basic structure The Supreme Court said it cannot. Secondly, can the Parliament curtail the right to property by making an amendment? Again, the Court said that Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in such a manner that rights are curtailed. Thirdly, the Parliament amended the Constitution saying that it can abridge Fundamental Rights for giving effect to Directive Principles

**EMERGENCY CONSEQUENCES-**

- i. It invoked Article 352 of the Constitution e federal distribution of powers remains practically suspended and all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the union government.
- ii. Secondly, the government also gets the power to curtail or restrict all or any of the Fundamental Rights during the emergency. strikes were banned; many opposition leaders were put in jail; the political situation became very quiet though tense.
- iii. Deciding to use its special powers under Emergency provisions, the government suspended the freedom of the Press. The government made extensive use of preventive detention.
- iv. Under this provision, people are arrested and detained annada writer Shivarama Karanth, awarded with Padma

Bhushan, and Hindi writer Fanishwarnath Renu, awarded with Padma Shri, returned their awards in protest against the suspension of democracy PG-116

**ANY THREE CAUSES AND ANY THREE CONSEQUENCES TO BE EXPLAINED**