

POLITICAL SCIENCE

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS: XII : SET B

TIME: 3 hrs.

MM: 80

SECTION - A (12 MARKS)		
1	<p>Name the leader who initiated Integral Humanism and was one of the founder member of Bhartiya Jan Sangha</p> <p>a. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya b. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai c. A K Gopalan d. Acharya Narendra Dev</p>	1
2	<p>Who led the popular movement in Jammu and Kashmir to get rid of the Maharaja?</p> <p>(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Sheikh Abdullah (d) Mahatma Gandhi</p>	1
3	<p>Dalai Lama crossed the Indian border and sought Asylum in the year----- -----</p> <p>a. 1954 b. 1956 c. 1957 d. 1959</p>	1
4	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:</p> <p>Assertion (A): The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution allows different tribes complete autonomy of preserving their practices and customary laws.</p> <p>Reason (R): These provisions proved crucial in resolving complex political problems in the Northeast.</p> <p>a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion. b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion. c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct. d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.</p>	1

5	<p>For the early realization of freedom of which country did India make an earnest effort by convening an international conference to support the freedom struggle.</p> <p>a. Malaysia b. Vietnam c. Thailand d. Indonesia</p>	1
6	<p>Ruler of ----- entered into a 'Standstill Agreement with India in 1947</p> <p>a. Manipur b. Hyderabad c. Travencore d. Jammu & Kashmir</p>	1
7	<p>Arrange the following in chronological order:</p> <p>(a) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan (b) Fall of the Berlin Wall (c) Disintegration of Soviet Union (d) Russian Revolution</p> <p>Code</p> <p>a. d,a,b,c b. d,a,c,b c. b,a,c,d d. a,b,d,c</p>	1
8	<p>Arab Spring began with----</p> <p>a. Russian Revolution b. Tunisian Revolution c. Egyptian Revolution d. Syrian Revolution</p>	1
9	<p>In the traditional conception of security, what is considered the greatest danger to a country?</p> <p>(a) Economic threats (b) Environmental threats (c) Military threats (d) Cyber threats</p>	1

10	<p>Match the terms with their meaning:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) 2. Arms Control 3. Alliance 4. Disarmament <p>(a) Giving up certain types of weapons. (b) A process of exchanging information on defense matters between nations on a regular basis. (c) A coalition of nations meant to deter or defend against military attacks. (d) Regulates the acquisition of development of weapon</p> <p>a. (i)-(b); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(a) b. (ii)-(d); (iii)-(c); (iv)-(a); (i)-(b) c. (iii)-(c); (iv)-(a); (i)-(b); (ii)-(d) d. (iv)-(a); (i)-(b); (ii)-(d); (iii)-(c)</p>	1										
11	<p>Match the List I with the List II</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="228 961 1320 1245"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="228 961 902 1035">List I</th> <th data-bbox="902 961 1320 1035">List II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="228 1035 902 1108">A. Indigenous people of the Cordillera region</td> <td data-bbox="902 1035 1320 1108">(i) Chile</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="228 1108 902 1150">B. Mapuche</td> <td data-bbox="902 1108 1320 1150">(ii) Bangladesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="228 1150 902 1203">C. Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts</td> <td data-bbox="902 1150 1320 1203">(iii) Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="228 1203 902 1245">D. Kuna tribe</td> <td data-bbox="902 1203 1320 1245">(iv) East of Panama Canal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Codes:</p> <p>a. A-(iii), B- (i), C-(ii), D-(iv) b. A-(ii), B- (i), C-(iii), D-(iv) c. A-(ii), B- (i), C-(iv), D-(iii) d. A-(iv), B- (ii), C-(iii), D-(i)</p>	List I	List II	A. Indigenous people of the Cordillera region	(i) Chile	B. Mapuche	(ii) Bangladesh	C. Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	(iii) Philippines	D. Kuna tribe	(iv) East of Panama Canal	1
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12	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:</p> <p>Assertion: In April 1949, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was an association of 12 states which declared that armed attack on any one of them in Europe or North America would be regarded as an attack on all of them.</p> <p>Reason: Each state would be obliged to help the other.</p> <p>a. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, and the Reason is the</p>	1										

	<p>correct explanation of the Assertion.</p> <p>b. Both the Assertion and the Reason are correct, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.</p> <p>c. The Assertion is incorrect, but the Reason is correct.</p> <p>d. The Assertion is correct, but the Reason is incorrect.</p>	
SECTION- B (12 MARKS)		
13	<p>India and Maldives share ethnic, linguistic, cultural, religious and commercial links steeped in antiquity and enjoy close, cordial and multi-dimensional relations. India was among the first to recognise Maldives after its independence in 1965 and to establish diplomatic relations with the country.</p> <p>India's relationship with the Maldives is free of any politically contentious issues. The one-time claim of Maldives to Minicoy Island was resolved by the Maritime Boundary Treaty of 1976 between the two countries, whereby Maldives has recognized Minicoy as an integral part of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two relevant points)</p>	2x1=2
14	<p>Four new sources of threats to security can be identified as follows:</p> <p>1. Terrorism is a war against democracy and a crime against humanity. It refers to political violence that targets civilians deliberately and discriminately to use it as a weapon against national government. It has become a global phenomena because even superpower is not free from terrorist attacks</p> <p>2. Human rights are those basic conditions which an individual is supposed to enjoy as a human being. These rights include political rights, freedom of speech and expression, economic rights, social and civil rights and rights of indigenous people to lead as honourable and dignified life</p> <p>3. Global poverty refers to low economic growth, low national income and low standard of living of developing or least developed countries</p> <p>4. Health epidemics is a very serious threat to a country's security because severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), HIV-AIDS, bird flue etc. diseases spread across countries through migration business, tourism and military operations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two relevant points)</p>	2x1=2
15	<p>1. The first lesson was felt that it was extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India.</p> <p>2. Secondly it amended that internal emergency could be proclaimed only on the</p>	2x1=2

	<p>grounds of armed rebellion on the advice of the president to proclaim emergency must be given in writing by the council of ministers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any OTHER relevant point)</p>	
16	<p>Traditional security perspective emphasis on compromises to limit the violence by giving following three choices to the state if its security is threatened</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To surrender when actually confronted by war, but they will not advertise this as the policy of country 2. To prevent the other side from attacking by promising to raise the costs of war to an unacceptable level 3. To defend to protect itself when war actually breaks out so as to deny the attacking country its objectives and to turn back or to defeat the attacking forces altogether 4. Hence, state's security policy is to prevent war which is called deterrence and with limiting or heading war called defence. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any OTHER relevant point)</p>	2x1 =2
17	<p>The first General Election was a mammoth exercise which was held in 1951 and was postponed twice because of the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) 17 crore eligible voters were to elect about 3,200 MLAs and 489 members of Lok Sabha. (b) Only 15% of the voters were literate. (c) In the first draft of the rolls, names of nearly 40 lakh women were not recorded in the list. <p>Elections were held based on universal adult suffrage, which meant that anybody over the age of 21 could vote.</p> <p>For 489 seats, 53 political parties competed. There were approximately 1874 candidates representing various political parties. There were 401 electoral districts, some of which had several seats.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Any OTHER relevant point)</p>	2x1 =2
18	<p>NITI Aayog, the National Institution for Transforming India, serves as a policy think tank and a catalyst for sustainable development in the country. Its functions encompass formulating long-term strategic plans, promoting cooperative federalism among states, and fostering innovation and research.</p> <p>NITI Aayog plays a crucial role in recommending policy measures to address economic and social challenges, ensuring inclusive growth and balanced</p>	2X1=2

	development across India. (Any OTHER relevant point)	
SECTION-C (20 MARKS)		
19	<p>Yes, we agree with the statement because India adopted a democratic approach on these regional aspirations in place of considering them as anti-national</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India's democratic politics allows people and groups to address the people on the basis of their regional identity, aspiration, and specific regional problems 2. India's democratic politics focus on regional issues and problems to receive adequate attention and accommodation in the policy making process, i.e. regional aspirations of Assam, Punjab and North-East, Kashmir etc 3. Its examples are in eighties, military erupted in Punjab, problems persisted in the North-East, students agitated in Assam and Kashmir valley was on the boil 4. The government of India settled down some negotiations with these regional aspirations to reduce tensions in many regions 5. Mizoram is an example of political settlement to resolve the problem of separation effectively <p>It can be concluded that regional aspirations do not encourage separation but these respect diversity to retain unity in the nation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p>	4x1 =4
20	<p>When Gorbachev carried out his reforms and loosened the system, he set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted and became virtually impossible to control.</p> <p>Some sections of Soviet Society felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with him.</p> <p>The members of communist party felt that their power and privileges were eroding and Gorbachev was moving too quickly.</p> <p>In this tug of war, Gorbachev lost support on all sides and divided public opinion with the disillusionment of inadequate dependence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p>	4X1=4

21	<p>Impact of Globalisation on India</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More new jobs have been created in the MNCs like cell phones, fast food etc 2. India is playing a crucial role among developing countries in trade and commerce by making some companies multinational themselves i. e. Tata Motors, Ranbaxy etc 3. Foreign Direct Investments have also been increased 4. It has invited inflow of private foreign capital and export oriented activities <p>India in turn impacting:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Through responding to 1991 financial crisis, Indian economy was liberalised to attract foreign direct investment 2. India introduced new trade policy reforms to remove tariffs and restrictions imposed on imports 3. Under industries, it abolished licensing system exempting few specified industries only 4. Banking operations by private sectors were permitted to expand in the country. 5. To promote globalisation, India has adopted an open economy. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point) OR</p> <p>Political consequences are positive and negative both as:</p> <p>Negative Aspects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globalisation results in an erosion of state capacity, that is the ability of government to do what they do 2. The old welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state that performs certain core functions such as maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens 3. Sometimes state withdraws from many of its earlier welfare functions directed at economic and social well being 4. Market becomes prime determinant to settle down social and economic priorities in place of welfare 	2+2 = 4
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	<p>Positive Aspects</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The primary status remains unchallenged basis of political community 2. To some extent developing countries have received a boost to become more powerful and strong. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p>	
22	<p>The principal players in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka were Sinhala and Sri Lankan Tamils</p> <p>After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka was dominated by the interests of Sinhala community who was hostile to Tamils, who migrated from India to be settled there. Sinhalese presumed Sri Lanka to be belonged to them only, hence no concession should be given to Tamils. This created militant Tamil nationalism i. e. 'Ethnic conflict'.</p> <p>Despite the revenge of internal conflict Sri Lanka has maintained democratic political system and registered considerable economic growth and high level of human development.</p> <p>Sri Lanka has performed relatively well in terms of HDI since its introduction in 1990, largely due to early investments in the provision of universal access to basic education and basic healthcare</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>No, the impression is not correct because India makes efforts to manage its neighbours beyond its size and powers which can be justified on following grounds-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India often feels exploited by its neighbours 2. On the other hand, India's neighbours fear that India wants to dominate them regionally but India is centrally located who shares borders with other countries geographically, which should be accepted on mutual understanding 3. India avoids political instability in its neighbouring states so that outsiders should not take advantage of influence in the region. <p>Relevant Examples</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p>	2+1 +1= 4

23	<p>Foreign policy of any country is the mirror of national interests as in India:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During non-congress government in 1977, Janata Party announced to follow non-alignment genuinely. This implied that the pro-Soviet tilt in foreign policy will be corrected. Since then, all governments took initiatives to restore better relations with China and entered into close ties with the US 2. In Post 1990 period the ruling parties were criticised for their pro-US foreign policy. During this period Russia had lost its global pre eminence despite it has been India's good friend. Hence, India's foreign policy shifted to a more pro-US strategy. 3. Besides, the contemporary international situation is also more influenced by economic interests than military interests so made an impact on India's foreign policy 4.i. e. Indo-Pakistan relations have witnessed new developments. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> India 's role in recent wars Recent examples <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p>	4X1 =4
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SECTION-D (12 MARKS)

24	<p>Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How India has participated in global efforts to protect environment? 2. What are Energy Conservation Act and Electricity Act? 3. Mention the efforts made by Indian government for biodiesel. <p>1. It has launched a number of programmes i.e. Auto Fuel Policy, Energy Conservation Act 2001, Electricity Act 2003 to protect environment</p> <p>2. The Energy Conservation Act was passed in 2001 to outline initiatives to improve energy efficiency and Electricity Act, passed in 2003 to encourage the use of renewable energy by the Indian government as a conservation programme.</p> <p>3. The Indian government is keen to launch a National Mission on Biodiesel using about 11 million hectares of land to produce biodiesel by 2011-12</p>	1+2+ 1= 4
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25	<p>Sr. Number for the information used</p>	<p>Alphabet Concerned</p>	<p>Name of the states</p>	
	(i)	A	Uttar Pradesh	
	(ii)	C	Gujarat	
	(iii)	B	Karnataka	

	(iv)	D	Tamil Nadu	
26	<p>Study the given cartoon and answer the questions that follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What was the slogan of Janata Party to campaign in elections? 2. Identify the person who is sitting on ground holding the slogan. 3. Against which practices the leader & the party agitated. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Save Democracy 2. Jaya Prakash Narayan 3. Corruption, lawlessness, violence, and most important against imposition of emergency 			1+1+2 =4

SECTION-E (24 MARKS)

27	<p>In the first decade of electoral politics India did not have a recognised opposition party. But some of vibrant and diverse opposition parties had come into being even before the first General Election of 1952 as the non-Congress parties. Hence, the roots of almost all the non-Congress parties of today can be traced to one or the other of the opposition parties of 1950s. All these opposition parties gained only a representation, still their presence played a crucial role in maintaining democratic character of system. Hence due to following reasons two party system is required for successful democracy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within two party systems, the opposition party offers a sustained and principled criticism of policies and practices of ruling party keeping it under a strict check 2. By keeping democratic political alternative alive, these parties prevented the resentment with the system from turning anti-democratic. <p>Coalition govt : Boon and Bane</p> <p>On the basis of above mentioned features it is justifiable to have a two party system which have following advantages</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India has arrived at more competitive politics 2. Political parties act within the spheres of consensus 3. -New forms, vision, pathways of development have been identified 4. Issues like poverty, displacement, minimum wages, livelihood and social security are being put on political agenda 5. Issues of justice and democracy are being voiced by various classes, castes and regions to remind states its responsibility. 			3+3=6
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	<p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Weaker sections of society such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women, disabled, children, elderly, etc. need special provisions and measures by the government to pull them out of their disadvantaged position. In general, members of such groups suffer many socio-economic difficulties such as inadequate access to healthcare, nutrition, educational facility, inaccessibility to government-sponsored schemes and measures. Therefore, the government of the day has to ensure that the fruits of development reach these people as well through special provisions and schemes tailored especially for their benefit.</p> <p>Policies for the upliftment of these sections:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Provisions : Economic Empowerment 2. National Food Security Act 2013 ; Right to Food 3. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 4. Right to Free & compulsory Education 5. Upsurge of Mass Movements in India (Anna Hazare : Nirbhaya) 6. Reservations for OBC in Pvt educational institutions. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p>	2+4=6
28	<p>In the initial years it was felt that linguistic states may foster separatism and create pressures on newly founded nation, but India considered democracy and federalism by making a favour to linguistic states only</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. State Reorganisation Commission was appointed in 1953 central Government to rearrange the boundaries of states 3. Its main recommendations were to organise states on language basis as well as the boundaries of states could reflect the linguistic aspects also 4. The State Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956 which created 14 states and 6 union territories 5. Linguistic states enhanced democratic practices 6. Linguistic states reduced separatist attitude by accepting the regional and linguistic claims of all regions. <p>Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is also known as 'Iron man of India', became India's Deputy Prime minister and Home minister during integration of princely states. He played a historic role in negotiating the rulers of princely states and diplomatically brought most of them in Indian Union. It was very complicated which required skilful persuasion i.e. there were 26 small states in today's Orissa, Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 states with 119 small states etc.</p>	5+1=6

	<p>Statue of Unity (OR any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The process of partition had been started in 1940 when Muslim League Propounded Two Nation Theory. This process involved various problems</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas were supposed to be distributed on the basis of religions majority i.e. Muslim majority areas built Pakistani territory and rest stayed with India. It created communal riots in country 2. No single belt of Muslim majority was the part of British India. They were concentrated in East and West. Hence, it was decided that Pakistan will comprise two territories namely East and West Pakistan separated by long expansion of India territory 3. All Muslim majority areas did not want to be merged with Pakistan i. e. it was opposed in NWFP. But ultimately NW.FP was made to merge with Pakistan. 4. Another problem belonged to minorities on both sides of border i. e. Lakhs of Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs from both the sides were left with no option except to leave their homes. <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p>	<p>1.5x4 =6</p>
<p>29</p>	<p>As a citizen of India, we may support India’s candidature for the permanent membership of Security Council in the following manner</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India is the most populous country in the world with one-fifth of world population. 2. India is world’s largest democracy 3. India’s economic emergence on the World Stage 4. India is a regular financial contributor to the UN 5. India signifies a growing importance in world affairs in conduct of its foreign policy. 6. India participated in all the initiatives of the UN. <p>Example</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	<p>6X1=6</p>

	<p>1. Interdependence and globalisation is not possible without the international organisations such as the UN</p> <p>2. To enforce cooperation on the issues of poverty, unemployment, environmental degradation, crime rate etc</p> <p>3. To provide financial assistance to developing countries to stabilise economy all over the world,, the UN and its specialised agencies are always required</p> <p>4. The UN works as a forum to solve any international dispute among nations and sort out the best possible way</p> <p>5. Hence, though the UN has failed in preventing related wars and miseries, despite the nations require its continuation due to above mentioned reasons to promote international peace and understanding.</p> <p>6.Example</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR any other relevant point)</p>	
30	<p>After the end of Second World War in 1945, the European States confronted the ruin of their economies and the destruction of assumptions and structures on which Europe had been founded. European countries resolved their Post Second World War problems in the following manner</p> <p>1. Under the ‘Marshall Plan’ the USA provided financial help to revive European economy.</p> <p>2. The US also created a new collective security structure under NATO</p> <p>3. Under the ‘Marshall Plan’ the organisation for European Economic Cooperation was established in 1948 to extend cooperation on trade and economic issues among the Western European States</p> <p>4. European Union was founded in 1992 for a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs and creation of a single currency. It evolved from an economic union to political one over time</p> <p>The following attempts led to the formation of European Union</p> <p>1. The Council of Europe was established in 1949 for political cooperation</p> <p>2. The process of economic integration of European Capitalist countries led to the formation of European Economic Community in 1957</p> <p>3. The above mentioned processes acquired a political dimension with the</p>	3+3=6

creation of European Parliament

4. The collapse of Soviet bloc put Europe on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of European Union in 1992.

(OR any other relevant point)

OR

While evolving regional solutions to their historical enmities and weaknesses, ASEAN have developed alternative institutions and conventions that build a more peaceful and cooperative regional order and have transformed the countries in the region into prosperous economies.

6

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.

It has followed a policy of negotiations over conflicts in the region. ASEAN has mediated the end of the Cambodian conflict, the East Timor crisis, and meets annually to discuss East Asian cooperation.

The current economic strength of ASEAN, especially its economic relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies makes this an attractive proposition. India has signed FTAs with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand.

ASEAN's strength lies in its policies of interaction and consultation with member states, with dialogue partners, and with other non-regional organizations. It is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political forum where Asian countries and the major powers can discuss political and security concerns.

(OR any other relevant point)