

# BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL

## SAMPLE PAPER MARKING SCHEME - 2020-21

### POLITICAL SCIENCE (O28) / CLASS -XII

- A1 B
- A2 C
- A3 A
- A4 C
- A5 D
- A6 B
- A7 A
- A8 B
- A9 B
- A10 C
- A11 A
- A12 B
- A13 D
- A14. B
- A15 B
- A16 A
- A17.1 A
- A17.2 D
- A17.3 B
- A17.4 A
- A18.1 D
- A18.2 A
- A18.3 A
- A18.4 D

A19 The government suspended the Freedom of the Press and implemented press censorship.

Electricity to all the major newspaper offices was disconnected to the next day from Emergency and the newspapers were forced to get prior approval for all material to be published. Many journalists were arrested. Newspapers like the Indian Express and the Statesman protested by leaving blank spaces where news items had been censored while magazines like the Seminar and the Mainstream chose to close down while many published through secrecy.

A20 The challenge came from the Syndicates. Syndicate was the group of powerful leaders in the Congress Party. Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi were made Prime Minister with the support received from the Syndicate. This group had a decisive say in Indira Gandhi's first cabinet and in policy formulation and implementation of the government. After the split in the Congress, the leaders of the Syndicate stayed with the Congress (O) but were defeated in the subsequent General Elections.

A21 (i) To harmonize the interests of national security and economic policy and to prepare strategic and long-term framework of policy and program, NITI Aayog acts as a think tank of the Union Government.

(ii) By adopting a 'Bottom-Up Approach', the NITI Aayog acts in the spirit of cooperative federalism as it ensures equal participation of all states in the country.

A22 Lack of leadership, direction and a common programme

A23

a. The new economic policies followed by China under Deng Xiaoping helped the Chinese economy to break from stagnation. China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there.

b. It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.

c. Its economic integration into the region makes it the driver of East Asian growth, thereby giving it enormous influence in regional affairs.

d. The strength of its economy, together with other factors like population, landmass, resources, regional location etc adds to its power.

e. China has become the most important destination for FDI anywhere in the world. It has large foreign exchange reserves that allows it to make big investments in other countries.

f. Privatization of agriculture led to remarkable rise in agricultural production & rural incomes.

**OR**

(i) The Chinese did not go for 'shock therapy' but opened their economy step by step.

(ii) The privatization of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998.

(iii) Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could setup enterprises.

(iv) In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy.

A24

Soon after the partition, the two countries got embroiled in a conflict over the fate of Kashmir. Wars between India and Pakistan in 1947-48 and 1965 failed to settle the

matter. The 1947-48 war resulted in the division of the province into Pakistan-occupied Kashmir and the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir divided by the Line of Control. In 1971, India won a decisive war against Pakistan but the Kashmir issue remained unsettled.

b. India's conflict with Pakistan is also over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier and over acquisition of arms.

c. The arms race between the two countries assumed a new character with both states acquiring nuclear weapons and missiles to deliver such arms against each other in the 1990s.

d. The Indian government has blamed the Pakistan government for using a strategy of lowkey violence by helping the Kashmiri militants with arms, training, money and protection to carry out terrorist strikes against India.

e. The Indian government also believes that Pakistan had aided the proKhalistani militants with arms and ammunitions during the period 1985-1995.

f. The government of Pakistan, in turn, blames the Indian government and its security agencies for fomenting trouble in the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan.

g. India and Pakistan also have had problems over the sharing of river waters. Until 1960, they were locked in a fierce argument over the use of the rivers of the Indus basin. Eventually, in 1960, with the help of the World Bank, India and Pakistan signed the Indus Waters Treaty which has survived to this day in spite of various military conflicts in which the two countries have been involved.

A25 While globalization is not caused by a single factor, technology remains a critical factor. The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move easily has been made largely possible

by technological advances. All over the world, the old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions like maintenance of law & order & the security of its citizens, withdrawing from many of its earlier functions of social & economic well being of its subjects. In place of a welfare state, market becomes the prime determinant of economic & social priorities. The MNCs have further deteriorated the decision making capacity of the state.

A26 India believes in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and has adopted Nuclear energy as a mean to resolve the electricity requirements of India. India had conducted nuclear test in 1974 and in 1998 and subsequently acquired nuclear weapons. India supports nuclear disarmament if agreed upon by all nations. India has started a 'No-first use' policy for nuclear weapons and has refused to sign the NPT and CTBT treaty as India considers the treaties as discriminatory. India is a responsible nuclear power and has followed the high standards of safety and regulations towards nuclear energy.

A27 Cuban Missile Crisis. Cuba was a small island nation off the coast of Soviet Union and was an ally of the Soviet Union. In 1962, Nikita Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet

Union placed nuclear missiles in Cuba. The installation of these weapons put the US leader under fire. The US President J.F. Kennedy was reluctant to nuclear war but was determined to get Khrushchev to remove the missile and nuclear weapons from Cuba in order to save his nation. Kennedy ordered American warships to intercept any Soviet ship heading to Cuba as a way of warning to USSR of his seriousness. A clash seemed imminent in what came to be known as Cuban Missile Crises but both the sides decided to avoid war. Thus, the world was saved from Third World War.

A28

A) Pakistan, 1971

B) When the Dominion of Pakistan was formed by the partition of India in 1947, it was composed of various ethnic and linguistic groups, with the geographically non-contiguous East Bengal province having a mainly Bengali population. However, the successive governments that came in power at the center neglected the ethnic and linguistic diversity that this geographical area encompasses. They provided limited assistance to the province in terms of finance and infrastructure although the main revenue source of West Pakistan came from East Pakistan it was denied and discriminated at all levels, political, economic, social and cultural. A move to make Urdu as the official language and the only language provoked the sentiments of people in East Bengal (East Pakistan, 1956; Bangladesh, 1971) who were already agitating against the ban of Bengali literature, media and even ban on the works of Tagore. This gave birth to the rise of the Bengali language movement which spread across East Bengal province of the dominion of Pakistan.

A29 A) To maintain peace.

B)

i) Maintaining worldwide peace and security

ii) Developing relations among nations

iii) Fostering cooperation between nations in order to solve economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian international problems

iv) Providing a forum for bringing countries together to meet the UN's purposes and goals

A30

a. The ideological dispute over whether the socialist system was better over the capitalist system, was now not relevant.

b. The collapse of communism was followed by a transition from an authoritarian socialist system to a democratic capitalist system.

c. The model of transition in Russia, Central Asia and east Europe that was influenced by the World Bank & IMF came to be known as Shock Therapy.

d. Shock Therapy meant that private ownership was to be the dominant pattern of ownership of property. In other words, privatization of state assets and corporate ownership pattern were to be immediately brought in.

e. Changed external orientation of these economies- development now was envisaged through free trade and a sudden and complete switch to free trade was considered essential. FDI was the main engine of change.

f. Transition altered the existing trade ties among the countries of the Soviet Bloc- each state from this bloc was now linked directly to the west and not to each other in the region.

**OR**

The most important factor for the fall of the Soviet Union was a lack of proper leadership. There was no clear cut line between the party and government as there was one political party which was wielding power. Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of 'Perestroika (restructuring) and glasnost (openness); and 'Glasnost' proved to be disastrous for the economic health of the USSR. Anti-communists forces of the Soviet Union had the support of the USA and Western European countries. Gorbachev due to his liberal policies did not try to uproot these forces. No effort was ever made to create a socialist human being and a socialist culture.

A31

a. A few days before Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur signed the instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.

b. Under the pressure of public opinion, the Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June, 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy. Thus Manipur was the first part of India to hold election based on UAF.

c. In the legislative assembly of Manipur there were sharp differences over the question of

merger of Manipur with India. While the state congress wanted the merger, other political

parties were opposed to this. The govt. of India succeeded in pressurizing the maharaja into signing the MERGER in 1949 AGREEMENT. Our national movement had repeated these divisions as artificial and had province the linguistic principle as the basis of formation of states without consulting the popularity elected legislature assembly of Manipur. This caused a lot of anger and management in Manipur, the repercussion of which are still being felt.

**OR**

A) Problem of refugees

B) Immense sufferings of people who had to abandon their homes on both the sides of the border.

C) Amritsar and Kolkata turning into communal zones.

D) Problem of minorities on both sides of the border.

A32

a) During the elections of 1971, the dominant position of the Congress Party was restored. The party further strengthened the position after defeating Pakistan in 1971 war. Congress R became the real Congress in power.

b) Indira govt made conscious attempts to project its socialist credentials by implementing the existing land reforms & undertaking further land ceiling legislation.

c) Indira Gandhi focused on the growth of the public sector & removal of disparities in income & opportunities as well as abolition of privy purses. Through garibi hatao, she tried to generate a support base among the disadvantaged especially the landless labourers, dalits, adivasis, women & the unemployed youth.

**OR**

1) NDA III, the BJP-led coalition of 2014 was largely different its predecessor coalition governments. Where the previous coalitions were led by one of the national parties, the NDA III coalition was not only steered by a national party, i.e., BJP it was also dominated by BJP with an absolute majority of its own in Lok Sabha called a 'surplus majority coalition'

2) The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA [NDA III & IV] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543.

3) A major change in Indian politics is the shift from caste and religion based politics to development and governance oriented politics.

4) With its pre-intended goal Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, the NDA III Government started several socio-economic welfare schemes to make development and governance accessible to the masses such as - Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Jan-Dhan Yojana, Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana, Kisan Fasal Bima Yojna, Beti Padhao, Desh Badhao, Ayushman Bharat Yojana, etc.

5) All these schemes intended to take administration to the doorstep of the common man by making the rural households, particularly the women, real beneficiaries of the Central Government schemes.

6) The success of these schemes could be seen from the results of 2019 Lok Sabha elections where the voters across states - castes, classes, communities, gender and regions brought back the issues of development and governance to the centre stage. Under the BJP led NDA Government characterizing the current change with 'SabkaSaath, SabkaVikas and SabkaVishwas'.