

MARKING SCHEME
POLITICAL SCIENCE (28)
CLASS XII

SECTION – A		
1.	c) First of all, the ruler of Junagarh announced that the state had decided on Independence	1
2.	a). NITI Aayog	1
3.	c) Britain, France, west Germany	1
4.	d) More Different and Distinctive	1
5.	d) All of the above	1
6.	b) Tunisian Revolution	1
7.	c) SAFTA signed at the 7 th SAARC summit in Islamabad	1
8.	c) Internal conflicts	1
9.	a) Make in India	1
10.	c) Operation Desert Storm	1
11	a) Cuban Missile Crises	1
12.	c) Hyderabad, Junagarh, Kashmir	1
13.	c) Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas	1
14.	b) Surplus Majority Coalition	1
15.	b) Opposition to Neo-Liberal Globalization OR	1
15	d) Political, Social and Economic	1
16.	b) iii,ii,iv,i	1
17.1.	d) Financial Aid given by the US.	1
17.2	c) NATO	1
17.3	b) Marshall Plan	1

17.4	b) Organization for European Economic Cooperation.	1
18.1	d) All of the above	1
18.2	d) Survival of the ablest	1
18.3	3 (Three)	1
18.4	d)None of these	1
19	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.	2
20	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 <i>n the subsequent General Elections</i> .	2
21	(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	2
22	The Congress Party began to identify itself as a socialist and pro-poor party and began to revolve around Indira Gandhi only.The issue of welfare of backward castes also began to dominate politics since 1977 and the issue of reservations for "other backward classes" heightened and led to the formation of Mandal Commission by the Janata Government. Mass movement and protests became common in Indian Politics based on caste, religion and regional identity. OR National Emergency can be declared under the Article 352, whereby the security of India is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. The term internal disturbance that was used to declare Emergency in 1975 was replaced by the term armed rebellion in 1978 so that it may not be misused again..	2
23	"The South Asian experience of democracy has expanded the global imagination of democracy". This statement can be explained by following examples: .People of South Asian countries participate in the aspiration of democracy. There is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. For example-India is the largest democratic country in the world.	4

	<p>. People of South Asian countries prefer democracy over any other system of governance and believe that democracy is suitable for their country.</p> <p>For example-Initially, there was a monarchy in Nepal but at present there is democracy.</p>	
24	<p>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.</p>	
25.	<p>a). Israeli-India relationship has reached new heights over the last few years.</p> <p>i) Israel is the second most important defense partner of India after Russia.</p> <p>(ii)The two nations have started cooperation in various fields like cultural exchange, security and defense, counterterrorism, space research, water and energy and agricultural development.</p> <p>(iii) Centers of Excellence that Israel has opened up, cooperation in the field of agriculture can reach new heights.</p> <p>(iv)Water Harvesting is also an area where Israel stands out as a unique partner of India.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>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.</p>	4
26.	<p>(i)The Chinese did not go for 'shock therapy' but opened their economy step by step.</p> <p>(ii)The privatization of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998.</p> <p>(iii)Trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.</p>	4

	<p>(iv) In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>. 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.</p> <p>(i) 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.</p> <p>(ii) 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.</p> <p>(iii) 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.</p> <p>(iv) 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</p>																			
27	<p>(i) It decreases the role of state. It leads to market state rather than welfare state.</p> <p>(ii) It leads to the emergence of IMF, World Bank and WTO etc.</p> <p>(iii) Market factors influences the decision-making process of the governments.</p> <p>(iv) It has affected the traditional concept of state sovereignty.</p>	4																		
28	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Sr no.</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Alphabet concerned</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Name of state</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Bihar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>B</td> <td>Tamil Nadu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>C</td> <td>Uttar Pradesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv)</td> <td>D</td> <td>Gujarat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(v)</td> <td>E</td> <td>Jammu & Kashmir</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sr no.	Alphabet concerned	Name of state	(i)	A	Bihar	(ii)	B	Tamil Nadu	(iii)	C	Uttar Pradesh	(iv)	D	Gujarat	(v)	E	Jammu & Kashmir	5
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	<p>Following answers are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of Qn. 37 (Map Question).</p> <p>i) Bihar ii) Tamil Nadu iii) Uttar Pradesh iv) Gujarat v) Jammu & Kashmir</p>																			

29	<p>I) This cartoon depicts US influence on UN.</p> <p>II) a) The UN is physically located within the USA territory.</p> <p>b) US is the largest financial contributor to the UN.</p> <p>III) The cartoon is not relevant today. US is not in the same position now.</p> <p>New centers of power are becoming important and playing a significant role in the world affairs.</p> <p>The following answers are for Visually Impaired Candidates only in lieu of question number 29.</p> <p>i) Antonio Gutteres belongs to Portugal.</p> <p>i) I) US II) UK III) France IV) Russia V) China (any four)</p> <p>ii) lii)The main objective of the UNO is to deal with conflict and to help the world to avoid war so that international peace and security may be maintained.</p>	1+2+2=5
30	<p>a) CONSEQUENCES OF DISINTEGRATION OF THE SOVIET UNION.</p> <p>1)The disintegration of the Soviet Union meant the end of the Cold War because the Cold War was the culmination of the rivalries between the USA and the USSR. Thus, Cold War confrontations were put to an end.</p> <p>2)The dissolution of the Soviet Union led to a dramatic change and upheaval in the power relations which had implications for world politics. The disintegration left open the world space to be dominated by the sole superpower called the USA or to have the dominance of several powers.</p> <p>3)The Bretton Woods institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund became active players in the wake of developmental needs of the second world countries as they were borrowing money from the World Bank and IMF. ‘</p> <p>4) The world saw the emergence of many new countries with their own independent aspirations.</p> <p>5) The Baltic states namely Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia joined the European Union and subsequently became members of the NATO.</p> <p>6) Undoubtedly the significant consequence of the withering away of the USSR was the inauguration of the period of US hegemony in which capitalism was pronounced as the winner because socialism had been dead.</p>	6

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>b) FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DISINTEGRATION OF USSR</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Mikhail Gorbachev's policies of 'Perestroika(restructuring) and glasnost (openness); and 'Glasnost' proved to be disastrous for the economic health of the USSR.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>No effort was ever made to create a socialist human being and a socialist culture.</p>	
31	<p>a). 1)The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic basis in other parts of the country. These struggle forced the Central Government into appointing a States Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look into</p> <p>2)To look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of state</p> <p>3)This commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries different languages. On the basis of its report the States Reorganization Act was passed in 1956. This led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>b). Process and the basis of Reorganization of States of Indian Union</u></p> <p>1)After partition the challenge was to draw the internal boundaries of the Indian states. The boundaries had to be drawn in a way so that the linguistic and cultural plurality of the country could be reflected without affecting the unity of the nation. Indian National Congress and many leaders recognized the linguistic principle as reorganization of new states' boundaries.</p> <p>2)On the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration and would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced.</p> <p>3)Protests began in the Telugu speaking areas of the old Madras province. The Vishalandhra Movement (the movement for a separate Andhra) demanded that the Telugu speaking areas should be separated from the Madras province and be</p>	6

4)The movement gathered momentum. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a Veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days.. Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra State in December 1952.

5)New States formed after 1956 were :

1. Creation of 14 states and six union territories. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are the new states formed after 1956.
2. Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand from Bihar all of these created in 2000.
3. In 2014, another state is created after bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, namely Telangana. As a result Gujarat was formed out by Bombay. Haryana was from Punjab, Himachal Pradesh was formed out from Punjab. Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh were created from Assam.

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**'.

The consensus that emerged among most political parties in India in spite of

32

6

severe competition and conflicts:

a) First, agreement of new economic policies: While many groups are opposed to the new economic policies, most political parties are in support of the new economic policies. Most parties believe that these policies would lead the country to prosperity and a status of economic power in the world.

b) Second, acceptance of the political and social claims of the backward castes: Political parties have recognized that the social and political claims of the backward castes need to be accepted. As a result all political parties now support reservation of seats for the backward classes in the education and employment. Political parties are also willing to ensure that the OBCs get adequate share of power.

c) Emphasis on pragmatic considerations rather than ideological positions and political alliances without political agreement-coalition politics has shifted the focus of political parties from ideological differences to power sharing arrangements.