**MARKING SCHEME**
**POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)**
**CLASS XII**

| | **SECTION -A** | |
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| 1. | Safety nets are made to protect nations and are for minimising the negative effects of globaklisation on those who are economically weak.<br>**OR**<br>1. UK, France | 1 |
| 2. | Fall of the Berlin Wall | 1 |
| 3. | The first world was Capitalist countries and the Third world was Developing countries. | 1 |
| 4. | Sukarno Tito Jawaharlal Nehru, Nasser and Nkrumah( any two) | 1 |
| 5. | (i) Meghalaya | 1 |
| 6. | The main purpose of Operation Enduring freedom-2001 was to punish all those behind 9/11 attack, mainly Al Qaeda and Taliban regime. | 1 |
| 7. | Hide Strategy | 1 |
| 8. | ASEAN way | 1 |
| 9. | Bhutan | 1 |
| 10. | (c)Mayanmar | 1 |
| 11. | Agenda 21 | 1 |
| 12 | Tryst with Destiny | 1 |
| 13. | Neeti Ayog | 1 |
| 14. | Aya Ram Gaya Ram---Gaya Lal | 1 |

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| | Total Revolution-------Jai Prakash Narayan | |
| 15. | a.- Got a combined tally of seats that was less than 40. | 1 |
| 16. | b- USSR, Kosygin. | 1 |
| 17. | Ravi, Beas river dispute was resolved between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. | 1 |
| 18. | World bank | 1 |
| 19. | Democracy | 1 |
| 20. | On June 25 th 1975, PM INDIRA GANDHI recommended the imposition of emergency to President FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED. | 1 |
| | **SECTION -B** | |
| 21. | The UN's main objectives purposes:<br>i. Maintaining worldwide peace and security.<br>ii. Developing relations among nations.<br>or<br>Fostering cooperation between nations in order to **solve** economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian international problems.<br>Or any two relevant points | 2 |
| 22. | Arena is an area where the cold war occurred.<br>i) North Korea(supported by USSR) Vs South Korea (supported by USA)<br>ii) Northern Vietnam(supported by USSR)Vs Southern Vietnam(supported by USA) | 2 |
| 23. | Non-Congress-ism is a term that is used to describe the anti-congress waves started by non-congress parties with rightist and leftist leanings<br>Parties felt Congress rule to be the root cause of various problems faced by our country such as food problems, economic crisis, corruption and dependence on foreign countries.<br>This not only resulted in the defeat of many Congress stalwarts but also led to many internal revolts in the party. The coinage of this term can be rightfully | 2 |

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| | traced back to the elections of 1967. A proposal by Ram ManoharLohia in the early 60s that there ***was*** a viable alternative to the Congress Party and that all it needed was for the opposition to unite | |
| | **SECTION –C** | |
| 24. | USA went to war in **Iraq**, for looking :-from WMD ,terrorism to democracy in the Middle East.<br><br>President Bush and his administration said that the **U.S. was** going to **war** with **Iraq** because of the imminent threat of Saddam's weapons of mass destruction and ties to terrorism also. And a threat to USA friends in the region .To protects the region USA went to war. | 4 |
| 25. | i)Jawaharlal Nehru was the chief architect of the foreign policy of India as he held both the Prime Minister Office and the Foreign Ministry from 1947 ---1964.<br>ii)The three major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were to preserve the sovereignty of India, protect India's territorial integrity and promote India's rapid economic development. He formed the foundation of the policy of non-alignment. Afro-Asian unity and the establishment of diplomatic relations with other coun tries after India's independence. | 4 |
| 26. | Challenges faced by the Election commission of India before first General elections:-<br><br>1. Delimitation of Electoral constituencies- free and fair elections<br><br>2. Absence of electoral rolls .Preparing the election rolls was a huge task as many citizens were eligible to vote.<br><br>3. Illiterate population- did not know details like wife of and daughter of…15% voters illiterateout of 17 crore eligible voters because of which special method of voting was needed.<br><br>4. Mistake in electoral rolls-Large population and voters to hold free and fair elections.Large number of staff and infrastructure for the first time<br><br>ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>Two models of development before i) India Liberal Capitalist model in US and Europe and(ii) socialist model in USSR.<br><br>India had two wings one very impressed with the USSR socialist model - Nehru and the communist party of India as they saw poverty alleviation and social economic redistribution the prime concern and primary responsibility of the Government. India adopted the Mixed model a planned economy with State intervention in the Public sector | 4 |

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| | which had the large industries<br>ANY OTHER RELEVANT POINT. | |
| 27. | 1.Higher government floor prices for food and staple crop- due to effort<br>2. Abolition of restrictions on interstate movement of farm produce.<br>3.give electricity on subsidised rates<br>4.waive repayment of loans in a phased manner<br>5.provide health and pension benefits<br>6.Protect the Indian produce in the international market. Not have agriculture in purview of WTO<br>7. Danger of market crisis for cash crops.<br>( any two) | 4 |
| | **SECTION -D** | |
| 28. | a.) lion represents Sinhala community of Srilanka, it believes that Srilanka belongs to Sinhalas and no concessions to the Tamils should be given.<br>B) Tiger represents the LTTE- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. The neglectof Tamilsconcers by Sinhala led to its formation.It demands for a separate country for the tamils of Sri lanka<br>c) Cartoon depicts the dilemma of the Sri lankan leadership in trying to balance the Sinhala hard liners lion or the tamil militant or he tiger while negotiating peace. The government thinks if it goes according to Sinhala community, actions would be taken by LTTEin Sri Lanka and if LTTE is given preference, Sinhala community would become upset and country would be divided. | 5 |
| 29. | a)The developed countries of the first world generally referred to as 'Global North' were concerned with the ozone depletion and global warming, whereas the developing countries of the third world called the 'Global South" were anxious to address the relationship between economic development and environmental management.<br>b)i) There were major differences between the countries of the North and the South over environmental issues. The developed countries of the North wanted everyone to be made equally responsible for ecological conservation. The Global South on the other hand felt that much of the environmental degradation caused today is the result of economic activities pursued by the Global North. Hence they believed that the Global North owes a greater responsibility of undoing the damage now. | 5 |

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<tr><td></td><td>ii) Moreover, the developing countries are undergoing a process of industrialisation and they should not be subjected to the same restrictions which apply to the developed countries.<br><br>iii)These two concerns were effectively addressed by the Principle of “Common but differentiated responsibilities’. It accepted that the special needs of the developing countries be taken into consideration and in view of different contributions of global environmental degradation; states have common but differentiated responsibilities.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>30.</td><td>a) The author is talking about contradiction regarding adoption of development models either socialist or capitalist. Political implications of this contradiction may result in the differences among party members itself and government can issue licensing and permits in more complicated manner<br><br>b) Congress was pursuing this policy as a sole criterion of achieving maximum increased in production. Yes it was related to the nature of opposition parties to be pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.<br><br>c) No, there was not a contradiction between the central leadership of the Congress Party and its state level leaders because state emphasised on states’ ownership, regulation. Control over key sectors improved productivity whereas control leadership pursued liberal economic policies and incentives to private investment.</td><td>5</td></tr>
<tr><td>31.</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Corresponding numbers</th><th>Answer</th><th>Corresponding Alphabet</th></tr>
<tr><td>i)</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td><td>E</td></tr>
<tr><td>ii)</td><td>Andhra Pradesh</td><td>B</td></tr>
<tr><td>iii)</td><td>Gujarat</td><td>D</td></tr>
<tr><td>iv)</td><td>Tamilnadu</td><td>C</td></tr>
<tr><td>v)</td><td>Rajasthan</td><td>A</td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td>SECTION -E</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>32.</td><td>Believed that reform and restructure of UNO can help it cope better with a Unipolar world where USA is the most powerful<br><br>The US stands alone after USSR’s disintegration and US power cannot be checked.<br><br>US is the single largest contributor to the UN- financial power.</td><td>6</td></tr>
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| | US soil , US bureaucracy and military might<br><br>UNO is in New York- USA uses power to split the vote. and reduce opposition to its policies<br><br>UN does bring nations together. Support the UN to help states and nation and people of the world since it works to promote objectives for a peaceful world.<br><br>Relevant as it is a forum for dialogue, discussions and helping newly independent countries with development and organs help solve crisis and helps world with issues.<br><br>**OR**<br><br>Examine the role of traditional notion of security in the contemporary world. External and internal<br><br>- Concerned with military threats<br>- choices before government-surrender prevent r defend - use deterrence defence alliance building and balance of power<br>- Build up military power<br>- threats from outside the border<br>- In the country the threats are controlled and regulated by the government.<br>- this was secured to the powerful countries of the world<br>- Each responsible for their own security<br>- Newly independent nations worried about internal separatist threats<br>- Some countries in Africa and Asia that are newly independent worried about the military conflict with neighbours.<br>- Attacks from the Cold war super powers from each other and colonies worried of cold war turning into hot war. | |
| 33. | The two power blocs by emphasising their role during the Cuban missile crisis.<br><br>The Eastern bloc and the Western bloc-WARSAW and the NATO were competitive blocs Two power blocs came into existence after the Second World War. The United States of America and Soviet Russia became two Superpowers. During the Cuban Missile Crisis, leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union engaged in a tense, 13-day political and military standoff in October 1962 over the installation of nuclear-armed Soviet missiles on Cuba Face off Cuba and then arena of cold war where there was negotiated settlement between Kennedy and Khrushchev Turkey dismantling negotiated. USA obliged.<br><br>**OR** | 6 |

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| | **Compare/ Contrast**<br>**China**<br><br>a. The Chinese did not go for shock therapy but opened their economy step by step. b. The privatization of agriculture began in 1982 and was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998. c. Trade barriers were eliminated only in special economic zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises. d. In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy<br><br>USSR;<br><br>a. Shock therapy Gorbachev ahead of his times with Perestroika and Demokratizatsiya and Glasnost<br><br>b. Sudden shift to Liberal Capitalism collapse of Economy. Rise of Mafia - Garage sale of Industries. | |
| 34. | Reasons for split( any three)<br><br>1.She gave left orientation<br><br>2,overlooked syndicate bosses<br><br>3.Presidential elections VV Giri vs. Neelam S,Reddy<br><br>4.abolished privy purses<br><br>5.Banks nationalised -some old guards were against it<br><br>6.Sidelined some congress members<br><br>7. Negated and overlooked policies- whip vs. conscience- not willing to follow conservative lines of policy.<br>**OR**<br>Emergency showed weakness and strength of the Indian democracy<br><br>1. Political crisis and a change in the party system<br><br>2. elections of 77 took all by surprise<br><br>3. Opposition and coalition politics came into the foray.<br><br>4. Opposition fought on “save democracy”- felt the pulse of the nation. though it did not affect the southern states<br><br>5. Janata party referendum was Emergency and excesses during the emergency.<br><br>6. Also showed once in power how unstable parties are Morarji Desai and Ch.Charan Singh. Stiff competition within the party and could not bring about the expected fundamental changes. | 6 |