

**MARKING SCHEME
POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)
CLASS-XII (2024-25)**

Time:3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

Q. No	Answers	Marks
SECTION A (12x1=12 Marks)		
1	D) The Eastern capitalist states guided and controlled the development of the region.	1
2	D) A is false, but R is true.	1
3	(A) I-(ii), II-(iv), III-(iii), IV-(i)	1
4	D) Sub-Saharan Africa	1
5	A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.	1
6	C) (IV), (I), (III), (II)	1
7	A) 1952 to 1962	1
8	D) Acharya Narendra Dev-Founding President of the Communist Party of India.	1
9	C) Bandung Conference	1
10	A) Over Suez Canal issue	1
11	B) Assam	1
12	B) Sixth Schedule	1
SECTION B (6x2=12 Marks)		
13	<p>i) Nuclear weapons have limited usage due to the arms-control method of cooperation. One of the arms-control treaties was the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) of 1968 to regulate the acquisition of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>ii) In traditional security, there is recognition that cooperation in limiting violence is possible. These limits relate both to the ends and the means of war. Contemporary threats to security require cooperation rather than military confrontation.</p> <p>(OR Any other relevant point)</p>	2
14	<p>i) The United States has had good relations with both India and Pakistan since the end of the Cold War and increasingly works as a moderator in India-Pakistan relations.</p> <p>ii) The Economic reforms and liberal economic policies in both countries have greatly increased the depth of American participation in the region.</p> <p>iii) The large South Asian diasporas in the US and the huge size of the population and markets of the region also give America an added stake in the future of regional security and peace.</p> <p>(Any two OR Any other relevant point)</p>	2

15	<p>i) It should primarily be for self-defense or to protect other people from genocide. Forexample, the worst humanitarian crisis in Darfur, Sudan.</p> <p>ii) War must also be limited in terms of the means that are used. Armies must avoid killing or hurting noncombatants as well as unarmed and surrendering combatants.</p> <p>iii) They should not be excessively violent.</p> <p>iv) Force must in any case be used only after all the alternatives have failed.</p> <p>(Any two points or other relevant example)</p>	2
16	<p>i) The Congress accommodated diversified interests, religions, beliefs, and aspirations to strengthen democracy.</p> <p>ii) By the time of independence, 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>iii) It accommodated the revolutionary and pacifist, conservative and radical, extremist, and moderate, and the right, left, and all shades of the centre. The inclusive character of the national movement led by the Congress enabled it to attract different sections, groups and interests, making it a broad-based social and ideological coalition.</p> <p>iv) Despite differences regarding the methods, specific programmes, and policies the party managed to contain if not resolve differences and build a consensus, there by strengthened the democratic nature of Indian politics.</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2
17	<p>i. In 1967 elections, the opposition parties realised that the division of their votes kept the Congress in power. This led to formation of anti-Congress fronts and rise of 'non- Congressism' in Indian politics. This brought the opposition together. As a result of it, coalition governments were formed in eight states which included Punjab, Haryana. UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other states.</p> <p>ii. In the elections of Lok Sabha in 1971 and State Assembly elections in 1972, Congress achieved victories, but the Congress under Indira Gandhi did not have the capacity to absorb all tensions and conflicts that the 'Congress system' was known for.</p> <p>iii. The declaration of emergency in 1975 once again brought the opposition together. Janata Party was formed and it came to power in 1977. Janata Party could not remain united. It lacked direction, leadership and a common programme. Congress once again won elections held in 1980 and 1984. The opposition parties too started to rely on Non-Congress</p> <p>iv. In 1989 elections, the Congress was the largest party but it was in the opposition. The National Front government, an alliance of Janata Dal and some regional parties, was formed. The election of 1989 marked the end of Congress dominance and beginning of coalition governments because after this one or two parties never got most of the votes or seats. No single party secured a clear majority of seats in any Lok Sabha elections. This initiated an era of coalition government at the Centre in which regional parties played a crucial role in forming ruling alliance</p> <p>(Any two points)</p>	2

18	<p>On the eve of Independence, India had before it, two models of modern development: the liberal-capitalist model as in much of Europe and the US and the socialist model as in the USSR. There were many in India then who were deeply impressed by the Soviet model of development. These included not just the leaders of the Communist Party of India, but also those of the Socialist Party and leaders like Nehru within the Congress.</p> <p>There were very few supporters of American-style capitalist development. This reflected a broad consensus that had developed during the national movement. The nationalist leaders were clear that the economic concerns of the government of free India would have to be different from the narrowly defined commercial functions of the colonial government. It was clear, moreover, that the task of poverty alleviation and social and economic redistribution was being seen primarily as the responsibility of the government. There were debates among them. For some, industrialization seemed to be the preferred path. For others, the development of agriculture and in particular alleviation of rural poverty was the priority. India adopted neither capitalistic model nor socialist model. India adopted 'Mixed Economy.</p>	1+1= 2
SECTION C (5x4=20 Marks)		
19	<p>Directive Principles of State Policy for the promotion of international peace and security: The state shall endeavour to:</p> <p>(i) Promote international peace and security.</p> <p>(ii) Maintain just and honourable relations between nation.</p> <p>(iii) Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another.</p> <p>(iv) Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration</p> <p>(Or Any other relevant point)</p>	4
20	<p>The story of Sikkim from the time of India's independence to its merger with India is as follows:</p> <p>i) At the time of independence, Sikkim was a protectorate of India. It meant that while it was not a part of India, it was also not a fully sovereign country.</p> <p>ii) Sikkim's monarch was Chogyal who was unable to deal with the democratic aspirations of the people.</p> <p>iii) The Chogyal was seen as perpetuating the rule of a small elite from the minority Lepcha, Bhutia community. The anti-Chogyal leaders of both communities sought and got support from the Government of India.</p> <p>iv) The first assembly of Sikkim which was elected in 1974 was swept by Sikkim Congress and it sought the status of associate state and in April 1975 passed a resolution asking for full integration with India. After an organised referendum, Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Indian Union</p> <p>(All points)</p>	4
21	<p>A)</p> <p>i) The internal weaknesses of Soviet political and economic institutions failed to meet the aspirations of the people.</p> <p>ii) Economics tag nation for many years led to severe consumer shortages and a large section of Soviet society began to doubt and question the system and to do so openly.</p> <p>iii) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in an administrative and political sense as well. The Communist Party that had ruled the Soviet Union for over</p>	4

	<p>70 years was not accountable to the people. Ordinary people were alienated by slow and stifling administration, rampant corruption, the inability of the system to correct mistakes it had made, the unwillingness to allow more openness in government, and the centralisation of authority in a vast land.</p> <p>iv) The Soviet economy used much of its resources in maintaining a nuclear and military arsenal and the development of its satellite states in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet system. This led a huge economic burden that the system could not cope with.</p> <p>v) When Gorbachev became the President, he carried out reforms and loosened the system. He set in motion forces and expectations that few could have predicted and became virtually impossible to control. There were sections of Soviet society which felt that Gorbachev should have moved much faster and were disappointed and impatient with his methods. Others, especially members of the Communist Party and those who were served by the system, took exactly the opposite view. In this tug of war, Gorbachev lost support on all sides.</p> <p>vi) The rise of nationalism and the desire for sovereignty within various republics including Russia and the Baltic Republics, Ukraine, Georgia, and others proved to be the final and most immediate cause for the disintegration of the USSR.</p> <p>(Any four points/ Or Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)</p> <p>I) Chechnya and Dagestan had violent secessionist movements. Moscow's method of dealing with Chechen rebels and indiscriminate military bombings led to many human rights violations but failed to deter the aspirations for independence.</p> <p>II) In Central Asia:</p> <p>i) Tajikistan witnessed a civil war that went on for ten years till 2001.</p> <p>ii) In Azerbaijan's provinces of Nagorno-Karabakh, some local Armenians want to secede and join Armenia.</p> <p>iii) In Georgia, the demand for independence came from two provinces result in a civil war.</p> <p>iv) There are still movements against the existing regimes in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Georgia.</p> <p>v) Even countries and provinces are fighting over river water.</p> <p>(All points)</p>	
22	<p>A. Political Consequences:</p> <p>a) Globalization results in an erosion of state capacity.</p> <p>i) The old 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state.</p> <p>ii) In place of the Welfare state, it is the market that becomes the prime determinant of economic and social priorities. The entry and the increased role of MNC all over the world leads to a reduction in the capacity of governments to take decisions on their own.</p> <p>b) Does not always reduce state capacity</p> <p>i) The state continues to discharge its essential functions like law and order.</p> <p>ii) State withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to.</p>	4

	(c) State capacity has received a boost i) With enhanced technologies the state can collect information about its citizens. ii) States have become more powerful than they were earlier as an outcome of the new technology (Or any other relevant point/s)	
	OR	4
	B) Resistance to globalization in India has come from different quarters: i) The left using protests to economic liberalization was voiced through political parties as well as through forums like the Indian Social Forum. ii) Trade Unions and farmers' interests have also organized protests against MNCs. iii) The patenting of certain plants like Neem by American and European firms has also generated protests. iv) Resistance has come from political parties also in the form of objecting to various cultural influences like the availability of foreign T.V. channels provided by cable networks, and Westernization. (Or any other relevant point/s)	
23	This period witnessed tensions in the relationship between the Parliament and the Judiciary. The major conflicts between the Parliament and Judiciary: i) On the issue of Fundamental Right and right to property, the Supreme Court denied the amendment to Constitution. While on the issue of Fundamental Right giving effect to Directive principles, Parliament amended the Constitution, but later Supreme Court rejected it. ii) Court gave a decision that there are some basic features of the Constitution, and the Parliament cannot amend these basic features. This created tension between parliament and judiciary. iii) Tension between judiciary and executive further expanded, when a vacancy arose of the post of Chief Justice of India. As per the constitutional rule, senior-most judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed as Chief Justice of India in case of vacancy. But in 1973 government ignored the seniority of three judges and appointed A.N Ray as Chief Justice of India. iv) Appointment became a topic of tension. Government's decision was questioned by the three judges who were superseded. People were talking about the need of a judiciary and bureaucracy which would be committed to the plan of executive and legislature. (All points)	4
	SECTION-D (3x4=12 Marks)	
24	I) A) The Earth being consumed as a source of fuel II) B) To show only humans are causing global warming III) C) The role of industrial pollution in global warming V) A) only humans can stop pollution	1+1+1+1
	Following questions are for the Visually Impaired candidates in lieu of question number 24: I) The principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities." II) The Kyoto Protocol primarily aims to set targets for industrialized countries to cut their greenhouse gas emissions. III) 1997 in Kyoto, Japan. IV) a comprehensive plan of action adopted at the Earth Summit in 1992,	1+1+1+1

	aimed at promoting sustainable development globally.			
25	Sr. Number for the Information used	Alphabet Concerned	Name of the states	1+1+1+1
	I)	D	Uttar Pradesh	
	II)	C	Tamil Nadu	
	III)	A	Punjab	
	IV)	B	Andhra Pradesh	
	Note: Following questions are for the Visually Challenged Candidates in lieu of question number 25. Name the following: I) Punjab II) Nagaland III) Telangana IV) Arunachal Pradesh			1+1+1+1
26	I) B) To enhance mutual support II) B) To establish free and fair market place. III) SAARC promotes cooperation and strengthens friendly relationships among the South Asian states through multilateral means. It aims to address shared challenges and foster economic, social, and cultural development. SAARC faced persistent political differences among its member			1+1+2
SECTION E (4x6=24Marks)				
27	A) i) First the most crucial development of this period was the defeat of the Congress party in the elections held in 1989. The party that had won as many as 415 seats in the Lok Sabha in 1984 was reduced to only 197 in this election. The Congress improved its performance and came back to power soon after the mid-term elections held in 1991. But the elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'. ii) Second development was the rise of the 'Mandal issue' in national politics. This followed the decision by the new National Front government in 1990, to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission that jobs in central government should be reserved for the Other Backward Classes. This led to violent 'anti-Mandal' protests in different parts of the country. iii) The economic policy followed by the various governments took a radically different turn. This is known as the initiation of the structural adjustment programme or the new economic reforms. Started by Rajiv Gandhi, these changes first became very visible in 1991 and radically changed the direction that the Indian economy had pursued since Independence. iv) A number of events culminated in the wake of the demolition of the disputed structure at Ayodhya (known as Babri Masjid) in December 1992. This event symbolised and triggered various changes in the politics of the country and intensified debates about the nature of Indian nationalism and secularism. v) The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 led to a change in leadership			2+2+2

	<p>of the Congress party. He was assassinated by a Sri Lankan Tamil linked to the LTTE when he was on an election campaign tour in Tamil Nadu. In the elections of 1991, Congress emerged as the single largest party. Following Rajiv Gandhi's death, the party chose Narsimha Rao as the Prime Minister.</p> <p>(Any three developments)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)</p> <p>i) In the 1989's elections, the party had won only 197 seats, which was very low in comparison to 1984 elections where the party won 415 seats. Congress boosted up its performance and finally it came back to power in 1991, after Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. But the elections of 1989 marked the end of what political scientists have called the 'Congress system'. Congress remained as major party but it lost its dominance as it enjoyed earlier in the party system.</p> <p>ii) With the elections of 1989, a long phase of coalition politics began in India. Since then, there have been eleven governments at the Centre, all of which have either been coalition governments or minority governments supported by other parties, which did not join the government.</p> <p>iii) In this new phase, any government could be formed only with the participation or support of many regional parties.</p> <p>iv) This applied to the National Front in 1989, the United Front in 1996 and 1997, the NDA in 1997, the BJP-led coalition in 1998, the NDA in 1999, the UPA in 2004 and 2009. However, this trend changed in 2014.</p> <p>v) Following 1989 no single party received most votes or seats in any Lok Sabha election conducted between 1989 and 2014.</p> <p>vi) This brought in an era of coalition governments at the centre, with regional parties playing a critical role in building major coalitions.</p> <p>(Any three or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	
28	<p>A)</p> <p>i) On both sides of the border, there were large-scale killings and atrocities. In the name of religion, people of one community killed the people of another community. Minorities were forced to abandon their homes and move across borders. Even during their journey, they were often attacked, killed, and looted. On both sides, thousands of women were raped, abducted, and killed. The partition forced about 80 lakh people to migrate across the new border. More than five lakh people were killed due to partition.</p> <p>ii) The people who crossed the border found that they had no home. For lakhs of people independence meant life in 'refugee camps'. The Indian leadership and the Government of India had to face, this immediate and unexpected problem. The refugee problem was so serious that the Government took many years to solve it.</p> <p>iii) Even after large-scale migration of Muslims to Pakistan, about 12 percent of the total population of India was Muslims. The biggest problem before the Indian Government was how to deal with Muslim minorities and other religious minorities.</p> <p>iv) Partition also meant the division of properties, liabilities, and financial assets. The employees of the government and railways were also divided.</p> <p>v) The creation of India and Pakistan disrupted the existing trading networks.</p> <p>vi) Due to the partition, Bengal was divided into East Bengal (now Bangladesh) and West Bengal. Similarly, Punjab was divided into the Punjab province of West Pakistan and the Indian state of Punjab.</p>	6

	<p style="text-align: center;">(Any four or Any other relevant point/s)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)</p> <p>i) After Independence and partition, our leaders felt that carving out states on the basis of language might lead to disruption and disintegration. It was also felt that this would draw attention away from other social and economic challenges that the country faced</p> <p>ii) The formation of Andhra Pradesh spurred the struggle for making of other states on linguistic lines in other parts of the country.</p> <p>iii) These struggles forced the Central Government into appointing a States Reorganization Commission in 1953 to look into the question of redrawing of the boundaries of states. The Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages.</p> <p>iv) Linguistic states and the movements for the formation of these states changed the nature of democratic politics and leadership in some basic ways.</p> <p>v) The path to politics and power was now open to people other than the small English-speaking elite.</p> <p>vi) Linguistic reorganization also gave some uniform basis to the drawing of state boundaries. It strengthened national unity. Above all, the linguistic states underlined the acceptance of the principle of diversity.</p> <p>(All points)</p>	
29	<p>A) Ans:</p> <p>The facts mentioned below make the European Union a highly influential regional organisation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date and currency. 2. It has forum of a foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations. 3. The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005 slightly larger than that of the United States. 4. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the United States. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. 5. Its role as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organisation. 6. It has political and diplomatic influence. Two members of EU—Britain and France—are permanent members of UN Security Council. Some of its members are non-permanent members of UN Security Council. Its use of diplomacy, economic investments and negotiations rather than coercion have been more effective in dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation. 7. Its military power is the second largest in the world. Britain and France have nuclear arsenals. 8. It is the world's second most important source of space and communication technology. Thus, as supranational organisation, the EU is able to intervene in economic, political and social areas of the world. <p>(Any other relevant point/s)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)</p> <p>i) Between the 1960s and the 1980s, it rapidly developed into an economic power, which is termed as “Miracle on the Han River”.</p>	6

	<p>ii) Signaling its all-around development, South Korea became a Member of the OECD in 1996.</p> <p>iii) In 2017, its economy is the eleventh largest in the world and its military expenditure is the tenth largest.</p> <p>iv) According to the Human Development Report 2016, the HDI rank of South Korea is 18. The major factors responsible for its high human development include “successful reforms, rural development, extensive human resources development and rapid equitable economic growth.”</p> <p>v) Other factors are export orientation, strong redistribution policies, public infrastructure, development, effective institutions and governance.</p> <p>vi) The South Korean brands such as Samsung, LG and Hyundai have become renowned in India. Numerous agreements between India and South Korea signify their growing commercial and cultural ties.</p> <p>(Or Any other relevant point/s)</p>	
30	<p>A)</p> <p>The UN was established in 1945 immediately after the Second World War. After the Cold War, some of the changes that have Occurred are:</p> <p>i) The Soviet Union has collapsed. The US is the strongest power.</p> <p>ii) China is fast emerging as a great power, and India also is growing rapidly.</p> <p>iii) The economies of Asia are growing at an unprecedented rate.</p> <p>iv) Many new countries have joined the UN</p> <p>v) A whole new set of challenges confronts the world (genocide, civil war, ethnic conflict terrorism, nuclear proliferation, climate change, environmental degradation, epidemics).</p> <p>vi) In accordance to these changes, the UN has considered Reforms of structure and processes especially of the Security Council.</p> <p>After 60 years of its formation, it was decided to take steps to make UN more relevant in the changing context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a Peace building Commission • Acceptance of the responsibility of the international community in case of failures of national governments to protect their own citizens from atrocities • Establishment of a Human Rights Council (operational since 19 June 2006) • Agreements to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) • Condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations • Creation of a Democracy Fund • An agreement to wind up the Trusteeship Council • In recent years UN also works on SDG's. <p>(Or Any other relevant point)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>B)</p> <p>i) The UN is an imperfect body, but without it the world would International organisations are not the answer to everything, but they are important.</p> <p>ii) International organisations help with matters of war and peace. They also help countries cooperate to make better living conditions for us all</p> <p>iii) Countries have conflicts and differences with each other. That does not necessarily mean they must go to war to deal with their antagonisms. They can, instead, discuss contentious issues and find peaceful solutions The role of an international organisation can be important in this context.</p> <p>iv) An international organisation is not a super-state with authority over its</p>	6

members. Once created, it can help member states resolve their problems peacefully.

v) There are issues that are so challenging that they can only be dealt with when everyone works together. Disease is an example. Some diseases can only be eradicated if everyone in the world cooperates in inoculating or vaccinating their populations. Or take global warming and its effects; international organisation can help produce information and ideas about how to cooperate.

vi) It can provide mechanisms, rules and a bureaucracy, to help members have more confidence that costs will be shared properly, that the benefits will be fairly divided.

(Or Any other relevant point)