

**NOTE: Students can also write factually correct answers, other than the ones given in this Marking Scheme.**

**MARKING SCHEME POLITICAL SCIENCE  
TERM 2(2021-22)  
CLASS XII**

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**Instructions:**

1. The question paper has 3 Sections A, B & C.
2. Section A has 8 questions of 2 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 50 words each.
3. Section B has 3 questions of 4 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 100 words each. Answer of map question should be attempted accordingly.
4. Section C has 2 questions of 6 marks each. Answer to these questions should be completed within 170 words each.

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**SECTION-A**

1. **Name any two Pillars of ASEAN community. Why ASEAN has focused on creating (FTA)? 1+1**

An ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, the ASEAN security Community,

THE ASEAN Economic Community,  
THE ASEAN Socio-Cultural Economy.  
-For investment, labour and services.

Or

**How Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century? Give any two reasons. 1+1.**

- I. Israel has emerged as one of the most powerful nations in the 21st century world in terms of science and technology, defense, intelligence besides economy.
- II. Situated in the middle of the burning politics of West Asian countries, Israel has reached to the new heights of global political standing by virtue of its indomitable defense prowess, technological innovations, industrialization and agricultural development.

2. **“Democracy is becoming an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia”. Give relevant reason with the help of the example of Maldives. 1+1**

- I. The Maldives, the other island nation, was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.
- II. In June 2005, the parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multi-party system.
- III. The Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island. The MDP won the 2018 Elections.

**3. How one can say that Rajiv Gandhi's visit to china in December 1988 helped to maintain "peace and tranquility" on the border of Indo -china? 1+1**

- I. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988 provided the impetus for an improvement in India–China relations. Since then both governments have taken measures to contain conflict and maintain 'peace and tranquility' on the border.
- II. They have also signed agreements on cultural exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, and opened four border posts for trade. With India– China trade growing at 30 per cent per year since 1999, a more positive perspective on relations with China has emerged. Bilateral trade between India and China has increased from \$338 million in 1992 to more than \$84 billion in 2017.

**4. What is the spirit behind the idea of SAFTA?1+1**

The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1st January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs. India thinks that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble since India already has bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

**5. Mention any two conflicts between the countries of South Asia with their Neighbors. (expect India) 1+1**

Not all conflicts in South Asia are between India and its neighbors. Nepal and Bhutan, as well as Bangladesh and Myanmar, have had disagreements in the past over the migration of ethnic Nepalese into Bhutan and the Rohingyas into Myanmar, respectively. Bangladesh and Nepal have had some differences over the future of the Himalayan river waters.

**6. Who and why called India's First General Elections as "the biggest gamble in history"?1+1**

- I. An Indian editor called it "the biggest gamble in history".
- II. The first general election was also the first big test of democracy in a poor and illiterate country. Till then democracy had existed only in the prosperous countries, mainly in Europe and North America, where nearly everyone was literate

**7. What is the idea behind the concept of Non- Congressism? 1+1**

Anti-Congress fronts in some states and entered into electoral adjustments of sharing seats in others. They felt that the inexperience of Indira Gandhi and the internal factionalism within the Congress provided them an opportunity to topple the Congress. The socialist leader Ram Manohar Lohia gave this strategy the name of 'non-Congressism'.

**8. What were the reasons which led to the mid-term elections in 1980?1+1**

- I. The Janata Party split and the government which was led by Morarji Desai lost its majority in less than 18 months. Another government headed by Charan Singh was

formed on the assurance of the support of the Congress party. But the Congress party later decided to withdraw its support with the result that the Charan Singh government could remain in power for just about four months.

- II. Fresh Lok Sabha elections were held in January 1980 in which the Janata Party suffered a comprehensive defeat, especially in north India where it had swept the polls in 1977. Congress party led by Indira Gandhi nearly repeated its great victory in 1971. It won 353 seats and came back to power

## **SECTION-B**

### **9. Describe any four new economic policies of China to make it grow at a faster rate.**

The major policy decisions new economic policies of China were **:(1+1+1+1)**

- I. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishments of relations with the United States in 1972.
- II. Four modernizations (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) were proposed by Premier Zhou Enlai in 1973.
- III. Den Xiaoping declared the 'Open Door Policy' and rapid economic reforms in China. It was meant to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from other countries.
- IV. The privatization of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatization of industry in 1998.
- V. The trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.

### **10. How did Janata Party make the 1977 elections into a referendum on the emergency imposed in 1975? Explain.(1+1+1+1)**

- I. The Janata Party made this election into a referendum on the Emergency. Its campaign was focused on the non-democratic character of the rule and on the various excesses that took place during this period. In the backdrop of arrests of thousands of persons and the censorship of the Press, the public opinion was against the Congress.
- II. Jayaprakash Narayan became the popular symbol of restoration of democracy. The formation of the Janata Party also ensured that non-Congress votes would not be divided. It was evident that the going was tough for the Congress.
- III. Yet the final results took everyone by surprise. For the first time since Independence, the Congress party was defeated in the Lok Sabha elections.
- IV. The Congress could win only 154 seats in the Lok Sabha. Its share of popular votes fell to less than 35 per cent. The Janata Party and its allies won 330 out of the 542 seats in the Lok Sabha; Janata Party itself won 295 seats and thus enjoyed a clear majority.

**11. In the given outline political map of India four states marked as A,B,C,D. Identify the location on the basis of the information given below along with their respective serial number of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per format that follows: (1+1+1+1)**

- i. State where Congress was not in power at some point during 1952-67.**
- ii. State form government of congress with the help of others in assembly elections of 1967.**
- iii. State in 1967 general election, the breakaway Congress legislators played an important role in installing non-Congress through defection.**
- iv. State where Congress was in power at some point during 1952-67.**

Sr. number of the information used	Alphabet concerned	Answer
I	D	KERELA (Travancore-Cochin)
ii	B	RAJASTHAN
iii	A	MADHYA PRADESH
iv	C	UTTAR PRADESH

### SECTION-C

**12. Like India, Why could democracy not take root in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries share a common past? Explain with relevant examples(1+1+1+1)**

- I. Several factors have contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy. The social dominance of the military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to the frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishment of military government.
- II. Pakistan's conflict with India has made the promilitary groups more powerful. These groups have often said that political parties and democracy in Pakistan are flawed; that Pakistan's security would be harmed by selfish-minded parties and chaotic democracy, and that the army's stay in power is, therefore, justified.
- III. While democracy has not been fully successful in Pakistan, there has been a strong pro-democracy sentiment in the country. Pakistan has a courageous and relatively free press and a strong human rights movement.
- IV. The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance.
- V. The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons.
- VI. Given their fear of the threat of what they call 'global Islamic terrorism' and the apprehension that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist

groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

Or

**What are the causes of Globalization? Explain its three consequences over world economies?**

**(2+4)**

The ability of ideas, capital, commodities and people to move more easily from one part of the world to another has been made possible largely by technological advances. The pace of these flows may vary. For instance, the movement of capital and commodities will most likely be quicker and wider than the movement of peoples across different parts of the world. Globalisation, however, does not emerge merely because of the availability of improved communications.

What is important is for people in different parts of the world to recognize these interconnections with the rest of the world. Currently, we are aware of the fact that events taking place in one part of the world could have an impact on another part of the world. The Bird flu or tsunami is not confined to any particular nation. It does not respect national boundaries. Similarly, when major economic events take place, their impact is felt outside their immediate local, national or regional environment at the global level.

**Consequences**

**Three major consequences are:**

**Cultural**

**Economic**

**Political**

**(Above consequences will be explained by in detail)**

(REFERENCE PAGE NO: 139 TO 144 chapters Globalization)

NOTE: TO BE EXPLAINED BY STUDENTS IN DETAILS

**13. Who was Jayaprakash Narayan? What were his key contributions towards Indian Politics? Give answer with special reference through his role in Bihar movement and Total Revolution.(1+5)**

I. Jai Prakash Narayan is known for three key contributions: Fight against Corruption, Principle of Communitarian Socialism and Championing of 'Total Revolution'. Jai Prakash Narayan was the first leader in post-independence India who undertook a tirade against corruption through the participation of youth, particularly in Gujarat and Bihar. He advocated the office of Lokpal against corruption.

II. His principle of Communitarian Socialism views India as a society of communities encompassing three key layers, viz., community, region and rashtra— all combining together as an example of true federation.

Based on the above principles, Jai Prakash Narayan advocated transformation of individual, society and state through his call for 'Total Revolution'.

- III. His call for total revolution sought to encompass moral, cultural, economic, political, educational and ecological transformations. His political transformation included the right to call, the importance of village/mohalla samities in democratic politics, and his call for Upper Kaste to join political struggle for a clean politics in the country.
- V. The essence for transformation according to Jai Prakash Narayan revolves around 'Man' who could be the real catalyst of change in India.
- VI. In March 1974 students came together in Bihar to protest against rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption. After a point they invited Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), who had given up active politics and was involved in social work, to lead the student movement. He accepted it on the condition that the movement will remain non-violent and will not limit itself to Bihar.
- VII. Thus the students' movement assumed a political character and had national appeal. People from all walks of life now entered the movement. Jayaprakash Narayan demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres in order to establish what he considered to be true democracy. A series of bandhs, ghraos, and strikes were organised in protest against the Bihar government. The government, however, refused to resign.

Or

**In what sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics from 2014 & 2019 general elections, from one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition? (1+1+1+1+1+1)**

- I. The Bharatiya Janata Party led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi got an absolute majority in the Lok Sabha elections held in May 2014 and after nearly 30 years in Indian politics, a strong government with an absolute majority was established at the Centre.
- II. Though called 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.
- III. It was also called a 'surplus majority coalition'. In that sense a major transformation could be seen in the nature of coalition politics which could be seen from one party led coalition to one party dominated coalition.
- IV. The 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the 17th since independence, once again brought back BJP led NDA [NDA IV] to the centre of power by winning more than 350 seats out of 543.

- V. The BJP on its own won 303 seats in Lok Sabha, the biggest number any single party has won in the lower house since 1985 when Congress swept the elections in the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination.
  
- VI. Based on the tumultuous success of the BJP in 2019, Social Scientists have started equating the contemporary party system with the 'BJP System' where an era of one-party dominance, like the 'Congress System' has once again started appearing on the democratic politics of India.